

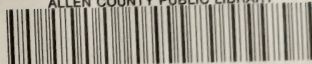


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Quarterly



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# Somerset County Historical Quarterly

EDITOR:

A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN  
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

*List of Illustrations*  
  
PUBLICATION COMMITTEE:

A. Van Doren Honeyman

Alexander G. Anderson

James J. Bergen

John F. Reger

Joshua Doughty

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Vol. V.—1916

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SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY

SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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JANUARY, 1916

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A. Van Doren Honeyman

Plainfield, New Jersey

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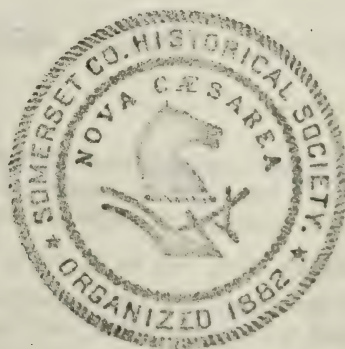
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## Somerset County Historical Quarterly

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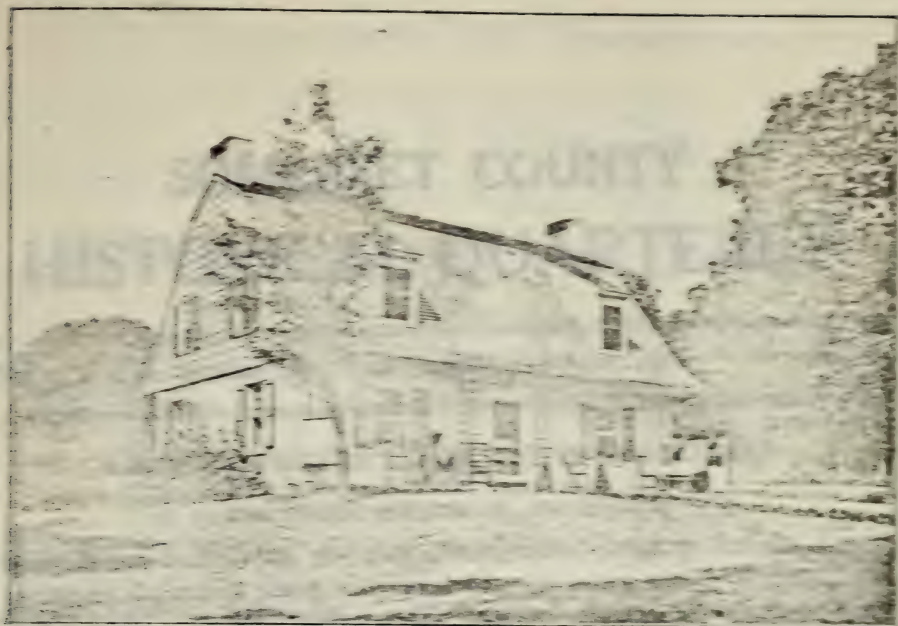
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*Photo. by N. S. Wardner*

VIEW OF RECEPTION ROOM IN WASHINGTON ROCK PARK LODGE



# SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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Vol. 5

SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY, JANUARY, 1916.

No. 1

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## A FAMOUS WESTERN JURIST, NATIVE OF SOMERSET

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HON. ISAAC BLACKFORD, the most distinguished Judge in Indiana for a period of thirty-five years, who died fifty-six years ago in Washington, D. C., while a Federal Judge of the Court of Claims, is almost as little known to living residents of Somerset County as the last Khan of Tartary. As he left this County when a young lawyer about one hundred and four years ago, and there is no evidence at hand that he ever came back to it except once, it may not be a matter of wonder that there are such slight mentions of him by our local and none by our State historians, or that no traditions exist among us as to his appearance or character. But in the Hoosier State he reached the very summit of his profession, and there cast great honor on his birthplace. It is well worth while, therefore, that his splendid judicial record should be made known to the people of his native County, although great difficulties have been encountered in gleaning all the exact facts of his life from the mass of contradictory statements made in what has been published concerning him in the State of his adoption.

Curiously enough, in no account given of Judge Isaac Blackford in Indiana, whether immediately after his death or since, is there a plain statement of his parentage or ancestry. In only one Somerset publication has his father's name been given—by Rev. T. E. Davis in his pamphlet, "First Houses of Bound Brook" (p. 18).

Isaac's father was Joseph Blackford, a merchant at Bound Brook, this County, who was born about 1757, and died May 22, 1800, when Isaac was only 13 years of age. His wife was Mary Staats, to whom I shall refer hereafter. Joseph is buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Bound Brook, and on his tombstone is this singular verse, which has occasionally gone the rounds of the newspapers:





"Here lies the patron of his time;  
 Blackford expired in his prime,  
 Who, three years short of forty-seven,  
 Was found full time and fit for heaven.  
 But for our loss, wer't in my power,  
 I'd weep an everlasting shower."

It would be interesting to know if his son had any hand in the production of this unique memorial verse.

Joseph Blackford, to be mentioned again presently, was, according to Mr. Davis, the son of an "Anthony" Blackford, who is said to have built a house in Bound Brook (on land purchased from a David Cussart) in 1744. It may be so, but I believe this to be an error. There was a Daniel Blackford, as early a settler as Anthony, in Bridgewater township, whose will of March 20, 1778, probated October 14, 1778, (Trenton Wills, Book 20, p. 137), shows he had a daughter Margaret, and two sons, Daniel and Joseph, and I have every reason to think this Daniel was the father of the Joseph of Bound Brook, instead of Anthony. Joseph Blackford certainly had a brother Daniel, who seems to have kept a tannery, but was later a merchant, and who died Aug. 21, 1814. The will of a Benjamin Blackford, "unmarried," of Bridgewater, probated October 18, 1797 (Trenton Wills, Book 37, p. 1), devised his estate to his "brother Daniel," if living; if not, to Daniel's wife Johanna. Daniel and Joseph, therefore, had a brother Benjamin; that he is not mentioned in the elder Daniel's will of 1778 might seem to throw doubt on the parentage of the elder Daniel, but there may have been good reasons. So, at present, Joseph's grandfather may be considered as Daniel.<sup>1</sup>

All three brothers, Benjamin, Daniel and Joseph, seem to have served as privates in the New Jersey militia in the Revolutionary War (as per Trenton military records), and both Benjamin and Daniel were lay Judges of Somerset, appointed in 1788,

In Lewis' "Great American Lawyers" (Vol. III, p. 189), in an article

<sup>1</sup> My own view of the New Jersey ancestry of Judge Blackford is as follows, subject to correction if any data can be found showing it erroneous:

1. Samuel Blackford, perhaps English born, certainly of English descent, who, on August 16, 1695, was deeded, by patent, "in right of John Molleson," a lot of land in Middlesex county, N. J., "north of the Bound Brook," i. e., in Piscataway township (East Jersey Deeds, Book D, p. 203; "N. J. Archives," Vol. XXI, p. 227). By his will, probated April 29, 1712, he is known to have left sons Benjamin, Daniel, Samuel and John, whose descendants for a time had large families of Blackfords, especially in Piscataway township and elsewhere. (Trenton Unrecorded Wills, Vol. IX, p. 67). His wife's first name was Ann.

2. Daniel, also of Piscataway, whose wife was Ruth, had sons Benjamin, Joseph, Samuel and Daniel. There were three sons named Daniel, the one to survive being born Sept. 29, 1720. ("Piscataway Register of Births" in "N. J. Historical Proceedings," Third Series, Vol. II, pp. 73, 74).

3. Daniel, of Bound Brook, wife perhaps Margaret, whose will, probated Oct. 14, 1778 (Trenton Wills, Book 20, p. 137), names his sons Daniel and Joseph.

4. Joseph, father of Judge Blackford.



by Hon. William Wheeler Thornton, of Indiana, appears this statement concerning Judge Blackford: "His father was an Englishman, born in England, who came to this country and settled in New Jersey. He was a merchant of enough wealth to send his son to college." In Paxton's "Marshall Family," a Virginia work, there is printed this: "Several brothers Blackford came to America and settled in New Jersey. The son of one of them went to Indiana," specifying Judge Blackford. "The son of another brother settled in Maryland. The son of a third came to Virginia." These statements, so far as they make Judge Blackford's father English born, are erroneous. He certainly belonged to the Piscataway, New Jersey, family of Blackfords, which, as shown from the footnote, dates its entrance into this State to at least 1695. Piscataway township, it may be noted, is just across the river from the present borough of Bound Brook, and many of the Blackfords, who were Baptists originally, are buried in the Samptown burying-ground near New Market.

Joseph's will, of March 26, 1800, probated June 18, 1800 (Trenton Wills, Book 39, p. 46), gave all his real and personal estate equally to his wife, Mary (his sole executrix), and son Isaac, and an inventory of January 7, 1801, shows a personalty of \$7,220.99, mostly in store goods and accounts owing. By this will, which proves that Isaac was then the only living child of Joseph Blackford, the provision was made that the mother should take charge of Isaac as to clothing and education until he reached twenty-one, and with this singular clause attached:

"But in case my son proves disobedient to his mother and leaves her before he comes to the age aforesaid, then my said loving wife is no longer bound to pay for his bringing up as aforesaid; but, in case she thinks proper to pay, it must come out of his legacy."

As the amount of personalty does not include his real estate, it is safe to say that, for that time, Joseph left enough property to enable his son, Isaac, to be well educated, as we find he was. In fact, by 1807, seven years after his father's death, Isaac was able to invest \$5,550 in a mortgage given to him by Thomas Coon on property in Bound Brook. (Somerset Mortgages). So far as the records go, this mortgage was never paid off.

Of the education and character of Isaac's mother, Mary Staats Blackford, we may well wish we knew more, but, as Thornton says, in the article previously referred to, that she was 'of strong mind,' 'full of the patriotism of 1776,' 'had a great influence in molding his (the son's) character,' and 'was remarkable for her quiet demeanor and religious piety,' it may be added that there is no doubt of it. Such a man as Isaac Blackford became usually traces his strongest excellencies to the maternal side of his ancestry.







The writer made many tedious searches in the Somerset records to ascertain, if possible, what became of Isaac's mother, since it was apparent, from other known facts, that she must have been married a second time. The efforts were fruitless. Finally, however, through correspondence with various persons in Indiana, it was ascertained that, not later than 1801, she married Thomas Coon,<sup>2</sup> of Bound Brook, who was born about 1782, and died April 27, 1857, aged 75 years. By this marriage there was one child, Charlotte Teresa, born Aug. 3, 1802. Mrs. Mary Staats Blackford Coon, who was probably the eldest daughter of Peter Staats, of Bound Brook, was born July 19, 1767, and died Aug. 18, 1827. The place of the death and burial of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coon is unknown.

Isaac Blackford was born November 6, 1786, at Bound Brook. As his father's will indicates, and as we know otherwise, he had neither brothers nor sisters when his father died. There had been a sister, Nancy Blackford, who died March 13, 1796; age not stated. (See *Quarterly*, Vol. I, p. 305).

In 1802, before he was sixteen, the very year in which his half-sister, Charlotte Teresa (Coon) was born, Isaac was sent to Princeton College. Here he registered his name as "Isaac Newton Blackford." As it is not so in his father's will, and does not so appear in his later signatures, it must be considered as a temporary addition, of which he later dispossessed himself. It is said by Mr. Thornton that at College he excelled in Latin and Greek, attaining great proficiency in them, and was excellent in French, astronomy and higher mathematics, and that during his senior year he

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<sup>2</sup> Probably the son of Thomas Coon, of Bound Brook, who died Aug. 12, 1785, aged 75 years, and who is interred in the Presbyterian church burying-ground at Bound Brook. The Thomas Coon who married the mother of Judge Blackford had, as stated in the text, one child, Charlotte Teresa, who, as the half-sister and only heir of Judge Blackford, was the inheritor of his large estate. She was married Feb. 3, 1802, to Daniel Dayton Condit, who was born in Haverhill, Mass. co., N. J., Oct. 21, 1767. Shortly after this marriage they went (probably from New Jersey) to Sullivan co., Indiana, and about 1830 changed their residence to Terre Haute. He was then a wagon-maker, but later, with his son, John D., engaged in the mercantile business. He died in Terre Haute Jan. 27, 1857, and his widow, Charlotte T., died Nov. 9, 1881. The children were: (1) John Dayton, b. Sept. 17, 1805; d. Mar. 31, 1900. (2) Isaac Blackford, b. June 5, 1808; d. Oct. 5, 1868. (3) Blackford (see below). (4) Mary Teresa, b. Nov. 10, 1815; d. Sept. 10, 1886. (5) Aaron Dayton, b. Mar. 17, 1843; d. Feb. 28 (or Mar. 7), 1900.

The third child, Rev. Blackford Condit, D. D., was b. Aug. 6, 1809, and d. Mar. 27, 1903. His wife, Sarah Louisa Mills, whom he m. Feb. 27, 1830, was the daughter of Professor Caleb Mills, the father of the common school system of Indiana. She d. Mar. 13, 1914. Mr. Condit graduated from Wabash College in 1824, and from Lane Theological Seminary 1857. His charges were: Union Presbyterian church, Cincinnati; Springfield Presby. church, Springfield, Pa.; Second Presby. church, Terre Haute. He held responsible positions in the Presbyterian board and as his biography. Of his eight children three survive: Mr. H. Allen Condit, of Terre Haute, whom I am indebted for data in this case and some facts in the text; Helen Ann, of Terre Haute, and Joseph Dayton Condit, M. D., of Pasadena, Cal.



began the reading of Blackstone. Another authority says he "graduated with honor." From all that we know of him, later, it is clear that he was early a close student, and at college laid the foundations for his future great career, instead of frittering away his time, as many college students do in these later days.

He graduated from Princeton in 1806, and at once began the study of law in the office of Colonel George McDonald, the eccentric but able lawyer whose office was then in Middlebrook, the hamlet of Revolutionary fame closely adjoining Bound Brook.<sup>3</sup> He remained in his office about one year, when, for some unknown reason, he transferred his tutelage to the office of Judge Gabriel Ford, of Morristown, then one of the most active practitioners in Morris county, who later became a Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and whose residence was in the house known then and now as "Washington's Headquarters." His training in both offices must have been excellent. At the November Term, 1810, when twenty-four years old, he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar, but, so far as research in the court records of Somerset and Morris counties shows, scarcely attempted to practice. One case in the Common Pleas in Morris, in 1811, is all that appears on the records to show a law practice in New Jersey. Evidently his mind was soon settled on "going West," which he did in 1811 or '12. There is authority for both dates, but he probably went late in 1811.

That he went West on horseback may well be conjectured, and so it is stated in one of the Indiana accounts of his entrance into that State, although in another account (in the "Southern Law Review," for 1880) it is stated that, "unable to pay for a seat in a stagecoach, he walked to Olean Point on the Alleghany river near the present site of Oil City (Pa.), and from there floated down the river in a rude flatboat;" a statement which may be true, but is hardly justified by the known facts.

A newspaper of Indianapolis describes him (dating the period as 1812) as "a square-jawed, blue-eyed young fellow of twenty-five." He stopped awhile at Dayton, Ohio, and then passed on to Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana (just over the border from Ohio), where he is said to have begun, by study, to prepare himself for a practice in that State. Sometime in 1812 he reached Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, north of and contiguous to Dearborn county, and here it is said, he began to practice. (One account of his life says "Brookfield," which is in Shelby county). Thence he soon went to Corydon, in Harrison county, at the extreme southern portion of Indiana, and here he must have thought of settling down. Corydon was then a frontier town of some two hundred

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<sup>3</sup> A full note on this Colonel George McDonald appears in this number of the QUARTERLY, in the department of "Historical Notes and Comments."





people, but a county seat, being at that time "a tiny huddle of log cabins in the midst of the sea of primeval forest." Indiana was then a territory, whose whole population was only about twenty-five thousand. The Indianapolis clipping to which I have referred may well be liberally quoted at this point:

"In the lanes of Corydon the adventurous sons of aristocratic Virginia rubbed cloth elbows with the buckskin-clad trapper, brown and silent as the Indian himself. While the farmer ploughed the unbroken ground, his neighbor stood guard, leaning on the long-barreled squirrel rifle, the deadliest arm of history. The women wove the cloth for their clothing on their own spinning wheels. Land was plentiful, money was little needed. Business was a system of trade and barter. English shillings and Spanish dollars passed current; the merchant who made change chopped the silver coin into pieces and weighed each segment; justice was swift and salutary; lashes on the bare back were frequent; Judges held court on fallen logs in the midst of the unbroken forest, and the sheriff had scalped Indians with his own hand.

"Into such a community came young Isaac Blackford, straight from the culture of the Atlantic coast. He had been graduated from Princeton College in 1806, had read law in the office of Judge Gabriel Ford, of Morristown, N. J., and had been in touch with the refinement of aristocratic New York and even more aristocratic Philadelphia; had seen the great James Madison, the President of the United States; arm in arm with Philip Freneau, the poet of the Revolution, had wandered under the elms which shadowed Nassau Hall at Princeton, where had met the second Continental Congress; had, perhaps as a boy of ten, seen the great Washington himself.

"He became a familiar figure in the little communities of Corydon and Salem, but more often found his business leading him to old Vincennes, the capital of the territory. William Henry Harrison, then thirty-eight years old, was Governor of the infant territory; he was a Virginian, a graduate of Hampden-Sidney College, the son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In him and in such men as Thomas Randolph, of Virginia, the prosecuting attorney of Knox county (in which was Vincennes), the Judge of the General Court, Henry Vander Burgh, Waller Taylor, Benjamin Parke and the old Indian trader, Colonel Francis Vigo, who had seen George Rogers Clark take Vincennes from the British thirty-two years before, Blackford found intellects which fired his ambition. There were, indeed, a score of lawyers in the territory at that time (General Washington Johnston had been admitted to the Indiana Bar in 1790, twenty-one years before), but the young Isaac Blackford was to surpass them all in his grace of the law, and he it is who most justly may be called 'the first lawyer in Indiana.'"

It is to be judged that Blackford remained at Corydon not over one year, as in 1813 he is to be found at Salem, Washington county (just north of Harrison county), where he had the good (or bad) fortune to be appointed the first clerk and recorder of the county. The county had just been organized and Salem made the county seat. He stated in after



years that his chief duty in this office was to "record marks on cattle which strayed at large in the absence of stock enclosures." Thornton indicates that (doubtless previous to his going to Salem) Blackford was for a brief time "cashier of the Vevay branch of the Territorial Bank," and, while serving as such, "discovered that some of the bank officers were engaged in perpetrating a fraud on the bank, and from this arose an aversion to banks which followed him throughout the remainder of his life." If so, he must have stopped a few months on his way to Corydon in Switzerland county, where Vevay is situated. Thornton also says he "not long afterward edited a newspaper at Vincennes." Of these two statements I have seen no other mention. Certain it is that, in December, 1813, he was in Salem and succeeded in being elected clerk of the Territorial Legislature, which convened at Corydon, so that it would seem he had been in the State sufficiently long to impress the people with his abilities.

He served less than one year in the clerical capacity last named and then, on Sept. 14, 1815, when only twenty-nine years of age, he received an appointment as Judge of the First Judicial Circuit and thereupon removed to Vincennes, in Knox county, where he resided for many years until he went to Indianapolis. In the Fall of 1815 he resigned this office, and resumed practice. In 1816 he was elected from Knox county to the lower House of the Legislature, the first Legislature under the newly-organized State government, and, so great was his personal popularity that, although many other able men were in the House who, later, became distinguished in Indiana (among them Colonel John Dumont, whose father was a resident of Somerset County; see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 115), he was elected Speaker. It was afterward reported that this honor was given him because of "his great fairness and unyielding integrity."

The same year the unexpected and unsolicited honor fell upon Blackford of being appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. The Governor (Jennings), while walking arm in arm with him from the grave of Judge Johnson, made known to him that he had selected him from all the older and more experienced lawyers of the State to sit on the highest Bench in the State in the place of this same Judge Johnson; and it is said that Blackford begged hard not to receive such a mark of distinction, stating that he was too young in years and experience. But the Governor was obdurate; and so, at thirty-one years of age, at the December Term, 1817 (one authority says September 10, 1817), Isaac Blackford found his real calling in life, and began that memorable career which lasted until his death.

He held this position of Supreme Court Judge until January 3, 1853.







a period of thirty-five years, longer than any other Judge in Indiana, and with few in the whole country to equal it. Even Chief Justice Marshall, who sat in the Supreme Court at Washington for thirty-four years, served a lesser time on the Bench. During this period (actually from 1830 to 1850) he acted as the reporter of, and published, the Supreme Court opinions of Indiana, and the eight volumes of "Blackford's Reports" gave him fame among lawyers all over the country, and even in England.

It is said that Judge Blackford, at the time he went upon the Supreme Bench, was "one of the most popular men in Indiana," and that he so continued is evident. Without his authority and without consultation with him he received, in 1825, the Whig nomination for Governor, but lost at the election by 2,622 votes. Again—the next year—he was put up as a candidate for United States Senator against William Hendricks, and lost that office by a single vote. No doubt he preferred the Bench, for which it had become apparent to his associates he was singularly well fitted.

Somewhere about this time a new county in Indiana, called Blackford, was organized and named after him, and a town of the same name was started not far over the border, in Kentucky—both showing the regard had for him by the public.

Passing over, for the moment, his long judicial experience in Indiana, it may be briefly noted that, when his last term expired in 1853, he again opened an office in Indianapolis, where he had resided for something like twenty years, and made an endeavor to practice law. The effort was not a success. He had been too long on the Bench to feel at home at the Bar, and he gave it up. In a reminiscient narration by General Terrell, the following amusing incident of Judge Blackford's attempt at resuming advocacy is stated:

"One of his first cases was tried before a jury in the Marion Court of Common Pleas, Judge David Wallace presiding. The testimony on both sides had been submitted, and, as the day was far spent, Court adjourned until next morning, when the attorneys were to make their arguments. Judge Blackford was on hand bright and early, apparently eager to proceed with the case. It was the first time in thirty-five years that he had appeared as an advocate before a jury. When the time came for him to make his argument he arose with some trepidation, and, thrusting his hand into his coat pocket for the manuscript of his speech, discovered to his astonishment that he had left it in his office. Without the document he was entirely helpless, and he was compelled to beg the indulgence of the Court and jury until he could go and get it, which he did as quickly as possible. He read his remarks in a stumbling, monotonous way, that probably made little impression on the minds of the 'twelve good and lawful jurors,' inasmuch as they brought in a verdict against him. It is not unlikely that this mishap and adverse verdict had some influence in his retirement from practice in the Courts."



In two years' time (1855), President Pierce appointed Judge Blackford one of the Judges of the Court of Claims at Washington, so that he then felt relieved of the irksomeness of retirement. This office he seems to have enjoyed, though not one to bring him additional fame, as facts, rather than law, were now chiefly to be determined. He continued to hold it until his death, which occurred at Washington, on December 31, 1859.

After his appointment as Judge in 1817 he continued to reside at Vincennes, Indiana, and was there in 1830. At what subsequent date he removed to Indianapolis is nowhere stated, but he resided there many years, although always considering Vincennes as his "home."

It is not known that the Judge ever revisited his native county of Somerset, New Jersey, except once; then it is said he slept a night in the Judge Ford house at Morristown, and was "delighted" with the idea that Washington had occupied the same residence when his "Headquarters" was in that place. This must have been about 1817, when he met again the young lady who became his wife.

Judge Blackford's wife, according to the notice of his death in the Indianapolis "Sentinel" of January 4, 1860, was a "Miss McDonald, a New Jersey lady whom he married about the year 1814." The "Sentinel" adds: "This relation proved unfortunate and unhappy. They separated in a few years. One son was born to them. He died about twelve years ago" (1848). A similar notice in the Indianapolis "Journal" of the same date states the son died "about fifteen years ago" (1845). In Woollen's "Biographical and Historical Sketches of Indiana," on which I have drawn for various important facts, it is correctly stated that the son's name was George.

The facts appear to be that in 1819 the Judge revisited New Jersey, and at Somerville, at the home of his first preceptor, Col. George McDonald, he renewed his acquaintance with the Colonel's beautiful daughter, Caroline, who, as a little girl, "had climbed upon his knees." By what persuasion he induced her father to give up his lucrative legal practice in Somerville and go to Indiana we know not, but go the Colonel did, and presumably with all his family, in the Fall of 1819. The following Spring (of 1820) the Judge married Caroline, and there, a year after her marriage (on May 30, 1821) she died in childbirth.<sup>4</sup> He was fourteen years her senior; she was in her 20th year, and he in his 34th year. It is said that the Judge wrote to his mother, upon Caroline's death, that he would "never marry again," and he kept his word. The basis of the statement that his marriage was "unfortunate" seems to be simply the fact that his wife liked society and the Judge did not. They never "separated."

<sup>4</sup> Caroline's father, Col. McDonald, had died the previous year (1820). See under "Historical Notes and Comments," post.







Thornton says of the marriage:

"He [the Judge] enjoyed but fifteen months of wedded life, his wife dying in childbirth. Although his married life had not been altogether a happy one, his wife's death was a blow to him from which he never recovered, as was also that of his only son, who died in his twentieth year. . . . Upon the death of his son he remained closeted in his room for several days, subsisting on crackers and cheese that he always kept by him, until his friends in their anxiety for him were about to burst open his door, whereupon he opened it, requesting that he be left alone."

Woollen says regarding this only son, who was named for his grandfather, Col. George McDonald:

"Judge Blackford had an only son, George, whose mother died in giving him birth. The father was wrapped up in his boy. He was not only an only child, but he was the only hope of perpetuating the Blackford name. This boy, this child and companion of the cloisterial jurist, sickened and died while at Lexington, Kentucky, under medical treatment by Dr. Dudley. The father went to Lexington, and after seeing his boy laid away in his tomb, returned to his home. It was in the summer time, and he reached Indianapolis in the middle of the night. Instead of going to his room in the Circle, he went to the residence of Henry P. Coburn, and, without knocking, opened the door and entered the house, a house in which he was ever welcome. Soon afterward one of Mr. Coburn's sons was awakened by the stifled sobs of the mourner. He arose from his bed, and, lighting a candle, beheld Judge Blackford, walking the floor and sobbing as though his heart would break. Not a word was said. The young man knew the cause of the great grief of his father's friend, and, having no wish to intrude upon its sanctity, left the room. Judge Blackford remained at Mr. Coburn's for several days, and, during the time, held no conversation with anyone. He took his meals in silence, and when they were over returned to his room. When narrating this incident, General John Coburn said to the author: 'I have seen grief in all its forms; have seen the mother mourning for her son; have seen the wife at the grave of her husband, and heard her sobs, but I never saw such appalling agony as Judge Blackford exhibited that night at my father's house.'"

The death of the son, George, must have occurred about 1839, but the exact date is nowhere stated.

The Judge, as previously noted, never married again, but always after the death of his son lived "like a hermit" in a brick building known as "the Governor's building" (though not occupied as such) in the "circle" in the central part of Indianapolis. More and more he drew in to himself; was fond of general reading, but studied the cases before the Court with almost unexampled assiduity. Whether it was his aversion to banks or his "dislike of the annoyance" of investing what he earned (the latter being the reason Thornton gives), he would often allow his salary as Judge to remain three or four years in the State Treasury before drawing it.



When he did invest it was chiefly in real estate, in Indianapolis and Evansville, which greatly enhanced in value, so much so that at his death in 1859 his wealth was "estimated" at a quarter of a million of dollars. Yet this wealth was based on a surprisingly small salary; at first, \$800; then, \$700; in 1837, \$1,500; in 1852, \$1,300—an average of \$1,000 per year. In all his 35 years on the Bench it has been estimated that he received from salary and his Reports not exceeding \$50,000. His estate in full was inherited by his half-sister, as is stated in the footnote on a preceding page.

That Judge Blackford was a great Judge and a model reporter of law cases is now too well settled to demonstrate. His style as an opinion writer is described as "clear and faultless." "He did not write essays or treatises in his opinions, but treated of the essence of the case and of nothing more." In this respect he was like Chief Justice Beasley of our own State. Of the "Reports" of Judge Blackford, Marvin, in his "Legal Bibliography," says: "These volumes have the reputation of being among the best American reports," and, says Thornton: "In Indiana he was the pioneer in establishing the common law practice, and throughout the West he was the most eminent authority on common law practice. . . .

Many judges have written more opinions and longer ones in a much shorter period, but the opinions of no Judge delivering as many, in England or America, have as few misstatements of the law or inaccuracies of expression as are contained in the 900 of Judge Blackford." Chancellor Kent, of New York, calls his Reports "accurate law learning," and Washington Irving noted that they were quoted "at Westminster." All lawyers attest that the "notes" appended to opinions in the Blackford "Reports" were as valuable as his opinions. "His Reports," says one, "gave credit to the State abroad." "Out of 2,000 cases reported in 'Blackford's Reports,' says another legal writer, "only 43 were overruled, and of them Judge Blackford wrote only seven." Truly a remarkable record.

It is conceded that Judge Blackford did not possess talents of the very highest order, equal to that of Marshall, for instance. He once said that if he 'had the unquenchable power of a Marshall he should be of all men most happy.' But his unusual industry gave him solid learning and enabled him to accomplish more in his chosen profession than hundreds of other Judges to whom nature gave greater natural talents but far less perseverance.

In an article upon the Judge in the "Southern Law Review," during the year 1880, the writer, Mr. D. S. Alexander, gives the idea that Blackford was in no wise a "great" man, but in no other sketch is there a similar judgment rendered, and a careful perusal of the article itself shows that the facts presented warrant exactly the opposite conclusion. Entirely







self-made, and possibly handicapped by being so early in life bereft of his father, he clearly made a name of which Indiana has always been proud.

Mr. Woollen gives some additional particulars of the Judge's office in Indianapolis, of his narrow escape from drowning, of his size and appearance, and of the extreme care with which he prepared his opinions, that seem worth repeating in this article, as giving intimate glimpses into his life and habits:

"Judge Blackford had a room in the old building which used to stand in the Governor's Circle, in which he lived for many years. It was plainly furnished but it contained everything necessary for his comfort. There were three tables in it, and these were always loaded with books. William Franklin, a colored man still living, used to sweep the Judge's room, make the fires and do other necessary things about the house. He was with Judge Blackford twelve years, and says that, during that time, he never saw him in a passion, nor heard him utter an angry word. He nursed the Judge when he was sick, and attended to his little wants when he was well, and had the best of opportunities of knowing him as he really was. . . .

"His legal opinions were prepared with the greatest care and precision. They were written and rewritten until they were brought to his critical standard. The orthography must be perfect and the punctuation faultless before the matter left his hands. One who knew him well says he paid as much attention to a comma as to a thought. He has been known to stop the press to correct the most trivial error, one that few would notice. The late Samuel Judah, desiring to have a decision delayed, once asked him the correct spelling of a word he knew would be in the opinion. The Judge answered, giving the usual orthography. Mr. Judah took issue with him and argued that the spelling was not correct. The Judge at once commenced an examination of the word, dug out its roots and carefully weighed all the authorities he could find. He spent two days at this work, and before he got through the Court had adjourned and the case went over to the next Term."

Thornton adds as to "Blackford Reports" that the Judge "had a standing offer of reward for errors discovered," and that one year he paid out as much as \$1,000 for holding back printer's proofs to be sure there were no errors.

Quoting Woollen again, however:

"Judge Blackford regarded Vincennes as his home for many years after he came to Indianapolis to live, and every year he spent a part of his time in that place. On one of his trips to Vincennes on horseback he came very near losing his life. Mounted on a stout horse, with overcoat, leggings, and saddlebag full of law books, he undertook to ford White river, near Martinsville, while the river was much swollen by a freshet. He and his horse were swept down the stream a great distance, but eventually they landed on an island. The Judge was wet and cold, and it was several hours before he reached the mainland, being rescued



by a farmer who had heard his outcries. He spent a couple of days in drying his law books and clothing, and in waiting for the waters to fall low enough for him to cross the river with safety, and then proceeded on his journey.

"Judge Blackford was about five feet nine inches high, very erect, with a neat, trim, lithe figure; he was quick and active in motion and graceful in bearing. His face was long, though well proportioned, and marked with intelligence, sensibility and refinement. His head was small but shapely. He was upright and scrupulously honest in his dealings; was a model of integrity and purity of character. He had great reverence for the Sabbath, and nothing could swerve him from his purpose to do no work on Sunday."

In Taylor's "Bench and Bar in Indiana," Blackford is described on the Bench as "small, erect, active, alert; the type of nervous energy, with a handsome, oval face." In another description of him he is said to have been "thin and erect, and of the ordinary height. His complexion was rubicund, his nose large and his chin prominent. Among his friends he was quite social, enjoying himself with childlike gleefulness, but at times he was recluse, shutting himself in from society for months." It is elsewhere said that he was "neat in his dress, always wearing dark broad-cloth cut in the latest style."

In politics the Judge was originally a Whig and had cast his whole influence against slavery. When slavery was "covertly introduced" into the Territory, laws were passed in aid of the practice, and Congress was petitioned to suspend the Sixth Article of the Ordinance of 1787 prohibiting slavery in the Territory. Governor Harrison approved of these measures, and, when he was a candidate on the Whig ticket in 1836 (and defeated) for President of the United States, Judge Blackford refused to support him. This action took him into the Democratic party, a wing of which also opposed slavery, and until his death he acted with that party. The only address made by him, so far as has been made known, was one on the subject of slavery, which he positively abhorred.

He was a believer in the Christian religion, regularly attending a Presbyterian Church, but was not a church member. He was exceedingly economical, is said to have been "shy in deportment," and made no enemies. He had a large law and miscellaneous library and read a great deal. "His spotless rectitude and unswerving justice," says Mr. Woollen, "made his name a household word in Indiana, a State whose judicature he found in swaddling clothes and left clad in beautiful raiment."

Judge Blackford died in Washington while performing his duties as Judge of the Court of Claims. When his death was announced a meeting of the Indiana Congressional delegation was held, and the Representative from the Indianapolis district, Hon. Albert G. Porter, in an address said:







"It is hardly possible, sir, for persons who reside in an old community to appreciate the extent to which, in a new country, the character of a public man may be impressed upon the public mind. There is not a community in Indiana, not a single one, in which the name of Judge Blackford is not a household word. He has been identified with our State from the beginning. He may almost be said to be a part of our institutions. Judicial ability, judicial purity, approaching nearly to the idea of the divine, private worth, singularly blending the simplicity of childhood with the sober gravity of age—these were represented, not simply in the mind of the profession, but in the universal popular mind of Indiana, in the person of Isaac Blackford."

General William M. Dunn, another Representative, among other things, said:

"Indiana is proud of her great jurist, but to-day she mourns the loss of one of her most eminent citizens, and now, by her united delegation in Congress, claims that all that is mortal of Isaac Blackford may be entrusted to her care and have sepulture in her bosom. Let his body be borne back to the State with whose judicial history his name is inseparably connected, and there at its capital let him be buried, where those from all parts of the State who have so long known, revered and loved him, may visit his tomb and pay affectionate tribute to his memory."

When the remains reached Indianapolis high honors were paid to the memory of Judge Blackford, and resolutions passed which included such phrases as these: "He has contributed more than any one man in Indiana to the high character of her judicial reputation." "Such Judges are a blessing to any State," etc., etc. His body was laid to rest in Crown Hill cemetery, and upon the grave stands a monument which chronicles the leading events of his life, and ends as follows: "The honors thus conferred were the just rewards of an industry that never wearied, of an integrity that was never questioned."

[AUTHORITIES FOR FOREGOING.—Woollen's "Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana;" Thornton's sketch in "Great American Lawyers," by William Draper Lewis (1907); "Indiana Bench and Bar," by Charles W. Taylor (1895); "The Indiana Supreme Court," by Timothy E. Howard (1900); article in the "Southern Law Review" (1880), by D. S. Alexander; Indianapolis newspapers of January, 1860; Blackford's Reports (Indiana), Vols. 1-8; Court of Claims Reports, 1855-'59; Indianapolis "News" (exact date unknown, but 1912); various Encyclopedias; Trenton Wills; Davis' "First Houses of Bound Brook;" Gardner's "Miscellanea" in N. J. Historical Society; Somerset County Clerk's and Surrogate's Office Records, and other miscellaneous sources. I am especially indebted to the kindness of Mr. Demarchus E. Brown, Librarian of the Indiana State Library, for assistance in procuring some important material used; to Mr. H. A. Condit, of Terre Haute, Indiana, son of Rev. Blackford Condit, D. D., and grandson of Judge Blackford's half-sister, Charlotte T. Condit, who made a journey to Vincennes for the writer in order to obtain the dates of the McDonald and Blackford tombstones found there, and who has furnished other valuable data; and also Hon. Samuel S. Stimson, Judge of the Vigo Superior Court, of Terre Haute, Indiana, for answering inquiries].



**MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOMERSET COUNTY IN 1777**

BY JOHN J. DE MOTT, METUCHEN, N. J.

LYING AS it does in the heart of New Jersey, Somerset County was, from the outbreak of hostilities until the close of the Revolution, in the path of both the English and Continental armies. Bodies of troops shifting between the northern and southern theatres of the war marched along the country roads until British, Hessian and Continental soldiers were common sights to the inhabitants. But the most important operations were in 1777, when Washington withdrew to Morristown after the Battle of Princeton, and again in the summer of the same year, when the British advanced in strength from New Brunswick to Hillsborough. Had Washington's judgment varied even a little at either of these times, Somerset might have given the name of one of her hamlets to a decisive battle of the war; for, as will be shown, Washington believed that less than one full regiment of fresh soldiers could have ended the war, if he had had them during the mid-winter march, whereas the failure of Howe and Cornwallis to lure Washington into a general engagement during June of the same year was made the subject of parliamentary investigation in England.

The record here presented does not pretend to give all the evidence, but consists **very largely** of extracts from original sources and may therefore be regarded as authoritative. Moreover, many of the quotations are from books either published abroad or very old, and therefore difficult to consult.

**THE PERSONALITY OF THE BRITISH GENERALS**

As a preliminary to the study of their tactics, it is interesting to know something of the personal appearance and habits of the English commanders. These descriptions are from "Historic Tales of the Olden Time Concerning New York City and State," etc., by J. F. Watson, New York, 1832, (page 191):

"Sir William Howe was a fine figure, full six feet high, and admirably proportioned. In person he a good deal resembled Washington, and might have been mistaken for him at a distance. His features, though good, were more pointed, and the expression of his countenance was less benignant. His manners were polished, graceful and dignified.

"Lord Cornwallis in person was short and thick set. . . . He had a handsome aquiline nose, and hair, when young, light and rather inclined to sandy; but at the time of his leaving here it had become somewhat gray. His face was well formed and agreeable, and would have been altogether fine had he not blinked badly with his left eye. He was uncommonly easy and affable in his manners, and always accessible to the lowest of his soldiers, by whom he was greatly beloved. With his officers he used the utmost cordiality."







## SKETCH OF CORNWALLIS'S CAREER

Inasmuch as it was Cornwallis who was personally present in Somerset for the most part, and as Americans know almost nothing about him except as a General in an opposing army, the following is taken from "Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis," three volumes, by Charles Ross, London (1859):

"When the war with America broke out, Lord Cornwallis was ordered to take the command of one division of the British army, and, notwithstanding his opinions of the injustice of that war, he considered that, as a military man, he could not decline any employment offered him.

"The same sense of duty which made Lord Cornwallis disregard his own political views, overcame his reluctance to quit his family, and he embarked February 10, 1776, for America, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General. It was rumored at the time that Lady Cornwallis, who was strongly averse to his going on active service, prevailed upon his uncle, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to request the King to allow Lord Cornwallis to relinquish his appointment; but that the latter, though the leave was given, peremptorily declined to avail himself of the permission. He returned to England in January, 1778, but sailed again from St. Helens in the 'Trident' on the 21st of April, following. Lady Cornwallis and her children accompanied him to Portsmouth, and after his departure she returned to Culford, where she resumed the solitary life she had led since his first departure, but grief so preyed upon her health as to bring on a kind of jaundice, of which she eventually died, February 14, 1779. When Lord Cornwallis heard of her dangerous state, he threw up his command and again came to England, where he arrived a few weeks before her death.

"Lady Cornwallis always declared to her confidential attendant that she was dying of a broken heart, and she requested that a thorn-tree should be planted above the vault when she was buried, as nearly as possible over her heart—significant of the sorrow which destroyed her life. She also directed that no stone should be engraved to her memory. Both wishes were complied with.

"The death of his wife changed Lord Cornwallis's intention of remaining at home, and he shortly afterward again offered his services, which, being accepted, he returned to America, and there remained until he was taken prisoner at York Town."

That Cornwallis's record in America did not spoil his reputation with his home government is proven by his subsequent service. He was Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India, Sept., 1786, to Oct., 1793. He was Lord-Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland from June, 1798, to May, 1801. Again he was sent back to India, where he arrived in July, 1805, only to die in the service October 1st of the same year. In these offices his administration was regarded as just and honorable. He was buried at Ghazipur.



### WASHINGTON'S MARCH AFTER THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON

In his essay entitled "Thirty Days in New Jersey Ninety Years Ago," published in Trenton in 1867, C. C. Haven quotes from the vivid description of a soldier named Howland, who participated in the movements of Washington's New Jersey campaign.

In the first place Howland pictures the difficulties of the march from Trenton to Princeton as follows:

"It was not by the direct road; a considerable part of it was by a new passage, which appeared to have been cut through the woods, as the stubs were left from two to five inches high. We moved slow on account of the artillery, frequently coming to a halt, or stand still, and when ordered forward again, one, two or three men in each platoon, would stand, with their arms supported, fast asleep; a platoon next in the rear advancing on them, they, in walking, or attempting to move, would strike a stub and fall."

The engagement at Princeton took place in the morning. After mentioning it Howland says:

"Besides the prisoners taken at Princeton, there were a number of wagons loaded with the army baggage. I suppose it was about noon when we left Princeton with the prize goods and prisoners; we marched quick, as the advance guard of the British army, which we had left the night before at Trenton, was said to be close in our rear, following us as they supposed to New Brunswick, the headquarters of General Howe, but in three or four miles we turned a square corner and proceeded north, towards Somerset Court-House. The British continued on to Brunswick. Ten or eleven o'clock at night we arrived at the Court-House, in which the prisoners were shut up. It will be remembered this was the third night's march, and under arms or marching all day. There were barely houses sufficient for the quarters of the Generals and their attendants. The troops took up their abode for the rest of the night on the frozen ground. All the fences and everything that would burn were piled in different heaps and burnt, and he was the most fortunate who could get nigh enough to smell the fire or smoke. The next day we continued our march towards Morristown."

### WASHINGTON'S REPORT FROM PLUCKEMIN

When he had moved as far as Pluckemin on this march, Washington, under date of January 5, 1777, paused to write a report of his movements to the President of Congress. After reviewing his operations at Trenton and Princeton, and acknowledging the brave defense of the British at the latter place, Washington says:

"My original plan, when I set out from Trenton, was to push on to Brunswick; but the harassed state of our troops—many of them having had no rest for two nights and a day, and the danger of losing the advantage we had gained by aiming at too much—induced me, by the advice





of my officers, to relinquish the attempt. But, in my judgment, six or eight hundred fresh troops, upon a forced march, would have destroyed all their stores and magazines, taken (as we have since learned) their military chest, containing seventy thousand pounds, and put an end to the war. The enemy, from the best intelligence I have been able to get, were so much alarmed at the apprehension of this, that they marched immediately to Brunswick without halting, except at the bridges (for I also took up those on Millstone, on the different routes to Brunswick), and got there before day. . . .

"The militia are taking spirits, and, I am told, are coming in fast from this State; but I fear those from Philadelphia will scarcely submit to the hardships of a winter's campaign much longer, especially as they very unluckily sent their blankets with their baggage to Burlington. I must do them the justice, however, to add that they have undergone more fatigue and hardship than I expected militia, especially citizens, would have done at this inclement season. I am just moving to Morristown, where I shall endeavor to put them under the best cover I can. Hitherto we have been without any, and many of our poor soldiers quite barefoot, and ill clad in other respects."

#### SIR WILLIAM HOWE'S OBSERVATIONS

An interesting side-light upon the military movements centering in the battle of Princeton is contained in a letter written by General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, and published in the "Gentleman's Magazine," London, February, 1777, folio 90. This letter was written in New York on Jan. 5, 1777, the same day Washington wrote his report to Congress from Pluckemin.

From this letter it appears that Hillsborough [Millstone] was, during the entire Winter of 1776-'77, regarded by the British as a very decided part of their lines while they maintained a base at New Brunswick. General Howe, in the first place, says:

"Lord Cornwallis . . . went . . . to New Jersey on the first inst. [Jan. 1st] and reached Princeton that night, to which place General Grant had advanced with a body of troops from Brunswick and Hillsborough." [After speaking of the engagement at Princeton, General Howe says that the 17th British Regiment pushed on after the battle and joined the Second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Leslie, toward Trenton. He also says]: "The 55th Regiment retired by way of Hillsborough to Brunswick, and . . . the 40th Regulars retired to Brunswick. . . . Captain Phillips of the 35th Grenadiers, returning from here [New York] to join his Company was on this day beset, between Brunswick and Princeton, by some lurking villains, who murdered him in a most barbarous manner, which is a mode of war the enemy seems, from several late instances, to have adopted with a degree of barbarity that savages could not exceed."

Continuing his narration, General Howe says:

"The bravery and conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood, and the



behavior of the regiments under his command, particularly the 17th, are highly commended by Lord Cornwallis. His Lordship finding the enemy had made this movement [at Princeton], and having heard the fire made by Colonel Mawhood's attack, returned from Trenton; but the enemy being some hours' march in front, and keeping the advantage by an immediate departure from Princeton, retreated to Kingston, breaking down the bridge behind them, and crossed the Millstone river at a bridge under Rocky Hill, to throw themselves into a strong country. Lord Cornwallis, seeing it would not answer any purpose to continue his pursuit, returned with his whole force to Brunswick."

#### LIGHT FROM BRITISH REGIMENTAL HISTORIES

It is not an uncommon thing for army regiments to maintain their corporate identity for a long period of years, even though their entire personnel is constantly changing. This is especially true in Great Britain, where regiments fighting in France and Belgium in the present war bear upon their flags the names of battles as far back as the days of Cromwell. The published records of such regiments, covering as they do such a variety of situations, cannot always be relied upon for the highest type of military criticism, as only brief mention can be made to incidents and the part played by the regiment may be out of proportion to the importance of an action as a whole. But the four regimental histories quoted here are very interesting, and, aside from everything else, form a connecting link between the winter campaign and the movements in the spring and early summer of 1777.

[From "A. Historical Account of the Services of the 34th and 55th Regiments," by George Noakes, Carlisle, England, (1875), pages 22-24].

"General Cornwallis now advanced into the Jerseys without opposition [after the battle of White Plains, 1776], Washington's army, which was in a most miserable plight, falling back before him, and being only saved from annihilation by Cornwallis halting at the town of Brunswick, at the positive orders of General Howe, and thus giving them time to pass the river Delaware and get into a place of safety. On the 17th of December, Howe came up, and placing his troops in winter quarters along the river, awaited the course of events.

[Here follows an interesting account of the battles of Trenton and Princeton. The latter was participated in principally by the 17th and 55th Regiments, supplemented by the 40th, which did not reach the scene of the fighting in time to be of service.]

"The 17th succeeded in cutting their way through to Maidenhead; but the 55th, encumbered with wounded, were not so fortunate, and falling back with the 40th to Princetown, from thence retreated to Brunswick, which, with its large magazine and military chest, containing £70,000, was the great object of Cornwallis's solicitude. Washington had been rapidly followed by Cornwallis, as soon as he had discovered his whereabouts from the reports of the artillery, and it was with great difficulty that he was able to cross Millstone river, and by breaking down the







bridge behind him to stop pursuit. For this spirited affair the thanks of the King were afterwards conveyed to the 17th and 55th Regiments. The loss of the regiments in killed, wounded and missing, amounted to ten officers and two hundred and sixty-six men, of which there belonged to the 55th four officers and seventy-seven men.

"The want of supplies prevented the British taking the field until June; but Washington continued to act on the offensive, and spared no efforts to harass and annoy the enemy. The supplies having arrived from England, Sir William Howe crossed over from New York to open the campaign, for which purpose the brigades of the army were reconstructed; the 55th was formed in the 2nd brigade, with the 5th, 10th, 27th and 40th Regiments, under Major General Grant. Howe now assumed the offensive; but the Americans were too strongly posted to be prudently attacked, and all the ruses he could think of and try, could not draw Washington into less advantageous ground. Sir William, therefore, determined to change the seat of war."

[From "Historical Records of the Forty-third Regiment, Monmouthshire Light Infantry," by Sir Richard George Augustus Levinge, Bart., London, (1868), page 68].

"A ray of sunshine gleamed on the American arms with the opening of this year (1777). Washington surprised our post at Trenton on the Delaware, and took 1,000 Hessians prisoners. Lord Cornwallis, with a force in which were the flank companies of the 43rd, marched to their succour. Several skirmishes took place. Washington shrank from a battle, kept up his fires and retired during the night. Cornwallis then fell back on Brunswick. His force wintered there and at Amboy. Their privations were rigorous and unremitting, and their ranks thinned by frequent collisions while searching for provisions and forage. By unaccountable lack of tents and field equipment, Cornwallis was unable to take the field before the 23rd of July [*sic*], but managed to keep possession of the hills commanding the Rariton and the Amboy."

[From "Historical Record of the Fifth Regiment of Foot, or Northumberland Fusiliers," by Richard Cannon, London, (1838)].

"The Fifth passed the remainder of the winter (after January, 1777) in the island of Jersey. 'The weather was particularly severe; the duty unremitting and hard; the enemy watchful; and provisions and forage were not obtained without repeated skirmishes. Nevertheless the soldiers endured these hardships with a fortitude and a perseverance that acquired them infinite honour.' [Footnote assigns quotation to Stedman]. The campaign being opened in the early part of June, 1777, the regiment took part in several manœuvres, designed to bring on a general engagement, but the enemy kept in the mountain fastnesses, by which he succeeded in defeating the designs of the British; and on the 30th of June the troops embarked from the Jerseys and proceeded to Staten Island."

[From "Historical Record of the Tenth, or the North Lincolnshire Regiment of Foot," by Richard Cannon, London, (1847), pages 41-42].

"After passing several months on Rhode Island, the Tenth embarked



for New Jersey, and formed part of the army which took the field, under Sir William Howe, in the early part of June, 1777.

"General Washington kept the American army in the mountain fastnesses, where he could not be attacked, except under great disadvantages, and the English general resolved on an expedition against Philadelphia."

#### CAPTAIN MONTRESSOR'S NARRATIVE

In the, "New York Historical Society Collections," Vol. XIV (1881), there was printed an article of unusual interest. This consisted of the "Journal" of Captain John Montessor, British Engineer Corps, who was on the staff of Lord Cornwallis during the occupation of Middlebush and Millstone. Written from day to day, Captain Montessor's observations have a reality about them not possessed by the ordinary historical summary and enable the reader to get the real movement as it took place. The map, also by Capt. Montessor, appeared in connection with the same article:

"Apr. 13, 1777. Lord Cornwallis commanded detachment from Brunswick and defeated the Rebels at Bound Brook—marched in two columns, one on each side of the Rariton—Rebels lost three brass field pieces, 10 left dead, 80 prisoners, 4 officers, one of which, aid-de-camp to the commanding officer, Major-General Lincoln from Connecticut, took the General's baggage and 100 head of cattle.

"19th. Party of Rebels surprised near Amboy—17 taken and 2 killed and 2 light horse. No less on our side. Within this week past 500 country men have come in.

"9th, June (Monday), 1777. At 4 o'clock this afternoon Sir Wm. Howe left New York and arrived at Amboy at 10 this night. Also the Engineers Stores, etc. Account received (privately) from the Indians that 700 of the Chetig——(?) will be ready to join us as soon as we open the communication—Doubt it very much.

"10th. At twelve o'clock the whole Army arrived at Amboy.

"11th. Sir Wm. Howe left Amboy at 11 o'clock with an escort of one officer and 20 dragoons for Brunswick. Troops to be left at Amboy—two Battalions Anspach—one Battalion Waldeckers and 55th Regiment.

"12th. The Line left Amboy under the Command of General Vaughan and arrived at Brunswick, the rear encamping at Piscataqua. Myself with the Corps of Engineers, Artillery, tools, etc.,—left Amboy and arrived at Brunswick and began to work on 3 redoubts.

"13th. Continued on the 3 redoubts and began on a new one and finished the whole. The Lines moved at Eleven this night along the Princetown road in 2 Columns, the one under Lord Cornwallis moved at ten, the other under General de Heister at Eleven, leaving behind our Camp Equipage. Took seven days' provisions.

"14th. The Commander-in-Chief with the other columns, or rather the main body, arrived and encamped 3 miles South of the Mill Stone River at Middlebush; he went on, crossed the Mill Stone River, after repairing the Bridge which the Enemy had broken up. We found Lord Cornwallis's Column on the opposite side; after some skirmishing ten











Some firing in our Rear but checked with the guns. In marching off two officers and fourteen of the Fifty-fifth missing.

"20th. Brunswick. Came up several small craft and the Stores, Provisions, etc., when immediately embarked. Skirmishing, Rebels firing on our advanced piquets. Some deserters came in.

"21st. June, 1777. Working parties destroying the faces of the redoubts next the river on the Brunswick side and to the country on the opposite side. The small craft sailed with the stores '*de guerre de bouche*.' Rebels firing on our piquets. Arrived at Brunswick from England one Company (complete) of Artillery.

"22nd, Sunday. At break of day the line moved from Brunswick and by evening the whole encamped at Amboy, excepting some Regiments that marched through and ferried to Staaten Island. During this day two skirmishes happened and one Carronade from the Rebels that brought in our rear, two 12 pounders and 3 Battalions with their colours red, yellow and white. We had one man killed and about 16 wounded; the Rebels lost some and we took from them a Captain by the name of Porter.

"23rd. The Commander-in-Chief reviewed the 2 Battalions Anspach. Baggage waggons ferrying over to Staaten Island. 43 Sail of Transports now in Princes Bay. Boats constantly arriving from New York to take off the Stores from hence.

"24th. The working parties of 300 men for erazing the Interiour parts of the works at Amboy countermanded. Deserters from Rebel Light horse. Some flying parties of the Rebels Horse and Foot on Strawberry Hill, three miles from this Encampment. This evening advanced a body of our men and took post on Strawberry Hill to the right road to Woodbridge.

"25th. This morning early Ferguson's Riflemen surprised and took one Rebel Light dragoon and also an advanced Piquet, shot the officer through the thigh and took him with four privates; the rest escaped.

"26th. At three o'clock this morning the Army moved in 2 Columns, the right Lord Cornwallis—left Major-General Vaughan. The right Column took the Woodbridge Road and the left the Brunswick road, but turned off the road to Metuchin meeting and 1200 men were sent to take post at Bonham town  $\frac{1}{2}$  way to Brunswick from Amboy, and the 2 Columns encamped that night at Westfield. A continued firing most of the day's march. Lord Stirling and General Maxwell with 3000 men and 4 brass field pieces principally opposed us near Westfield, but were put to flight, leaving behind 3 Brass Field pieces, 3 Pounders, one French and 2 English. Supposed to have killed this day about 50 of the Rebels and took 64 prisoners in arms and about 500 head of horned cattle. Washington with the gross of his Army made off very early with the utmost Expedition and his Baggage, and retired to his old post on the Shannock mountain. The heat of the weather was such that we lost 9 men on the march by it. We had no men killed and about 20 wounded, and a Captain in the Guards shot through the Body. Great want of water, as the Inhabitants had choaked several of their wells. Most of the Houses were abandoned; what were not had only women and children. The Rebel army had moved from the Mountain Country leaving there 1000 men and had taken post at Quibbletown, three miles South of





the mountain. The Engineers and Artificers were divided with the 2 Columns—two Established and an Assistant Engineer to each—myself with the Commander-in-Chief. The first body that fired on our right Column was about 1500 men under a General Conway and 3 field pieces, which were soon routed with loss by the usual Intrepidity of Light Infantry. Lord Chewton, aid-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis, had his horse shot under him. One man raved with a coup de soleil and fired at our own flankers. Amongst the prisoners a Major, 2 Captains and an Adjutant, the latter shot through the thigh.

"27th. At five this morning the whole returned towards Amboy and encamped within a mile of Woodbridge. A little firing just setting out and took 2 officers and a Serjeant of Rebel rifle men. . . . Rebels broke up the Bridge across Rahway River, upper branch, called Robertson's River, where is a remarkable good port on the East side. Not the least firing on our River.

"28th. At 4 this morning the whole marched and reached Amboy in 5 hours and mostly encamped. Weather exceptionally hot—no firing at all. This country richer and better watered. Part of the Army continued their march, crossed the Ferry to Staaten Island and encamped there, and one Brigade of Hessians embarked on board their respective vessels lying near Amboy. Much baggage, Waggons, Horses, etc., ferried across likewise. Some deserters from the Rebels and one Light dragoon. The Vigilant armed with 18 and 24 pounders, etc., made up the Rariton, so as to flank our Camp. Flat bottomed boats and such craft arrived this afternoon at Amboy from Princes Bay.

"29th, Sunday. The whole day principally taken up in transporting in Flat boats, etc., the Baggage of this Army across to Staaten Island, together with every kind of 'Stores de Guerre de bouche,' besides Artillery, Horned cattle, waggons, Horses and a working party of 300 men employed in erazing the Interiour faces of the Redoubts and the Exterieur of Fort Callibogus fronting towards Staaten Island. Six deserters came in. Captain French of the Grenadiers died of his wounds and buried this day at Amboy. Every preparation forming this day for our leaving the Province to-morrow. Gallies and armed vessels posted in the Kills and Rariton, so as to cover our passage from Staaten Island, which ferry is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile across.

"30th. Wind at South East and rain. This morning early began to call in our posts, which were advanced to Strawberry Hill, and continued retiring the army to the Town and embarking the whole in boats until  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 3 this afternoon, when the Province of New Jersey was entirely evacuated by the King's Troops. The Rebels were so disconcerted by the secret and very unexpected movement of the army on the 26th Instant that not a shot has been fired by them since. As the last boats were coming off an Inhabitant came in from Westfield, not having met with any one between that and Amboy. . . ."

[To be Continued]





## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL NOTES

BY THE LATE JUDGE RALPH VOORHEES, IN 1874-'76

*[Continued from Vol. IV, Page 261]*

[NOTE.—In this series of articles there was published (in the July, 1914, QUARTERLY, p. 179) particulars of the family of Samuel Garretson, whose house, in 1766, was on what is being described as "the old road" from New Brunswick to Kingston. The author took up each house and farm in succession on the Azariah Dunham map of 1766, and, after the Garretson place, wrote, in a succeeding article, more particulars of its owners, following it with the succeeding parsonage residences of Frelinghuysen and Leydt. The copy of this article being lost there was a break at this point, probably not noticed by our readers. Having now succeeded in securing the article in question, it is herewith given and continues until a note indicates its ending.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

SAMUEL GARRETSON was succeeded on the place by Henry Cox. He was an elder in the Reformed church of New Brunswick in 1817, and died shortly after. His children were: Cornelia, who married Peter Suydam and lived at Three-Mile Run, where the late Jacob Outcalt lived and died. Henry married Maria Teneyck, of Whitehouse, and lived and died on a part of his father's old place. Jane married a Peter Suydam also. Her children were Abram, Lott and Henrietta. Lott married in succession, Catherine and Emeline, daughters of Christopher Beekman of Ten-Mile Run. Emeline has survived him. His heirs have erected a large monumental marble shaft to his memory in the Elm Ridge Cemetery. Henrietta married Robert Van Nuis, of New Brunswick, and owns and resides with him on the old homestead. Lott died in 1873, having by prudence and industry acquired a large estate.

About 250 yards farther up the Old Road on the Somerset side, according to the map, in 1766 stood the house of Fulkert Van Nostrand, which is described as having been the residence of the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, an eminent divine, who came from Holland in 1720. The house was built by him, was a large building, and in appearance corresponded with the best country houses in its day. His farm contained 200 acres. He died there in or about the year 1748, having lived in the house but four or five years after it was built. A new house was erected on the old site by John W. Brunson, who resided in it until his death a few years since. The property is now owned by his son, E. Vantine Brunson, who resides thereon.

Tradition states that the Old Road ran on the northwest side of the Frelinghuysen house in former times, and that his farm lay in Middlesex, which might have been, for there is no evidence that his land was ever assessed in Somerset County.

On the same side of the road, about 250 yards farther up, was the house of the Rev. Johannes Leydt, who also came from Holland, and was the pastor of the Reformed churches of New Brunswick and Six-Mile



Run, the congregations having purchased the farm and built the house. It was a first-class house, containing within, although much faded by time, some ornamental, interesting and elegant old-time paintings. The house is in a very dilapidated condition, and has been for some years untenanted. It is supposed to have been built in or about 1750, and was occupied by the pastor until 1783, at which time he died, having spent the whole of his ministerial life in the service of the two congregations. During the first years of his ministry he preached in the Dutch language. In the latter part in both Dutch and English. He was a true patriot, prayed for and advocated the cause of independence faithfully and fearlessly. He suffered much loss in his property by the depredations of the British. He had two sons, Matthew and Peter, who were ministers.

Among the many trials to which he was exposed during the Revolution by the enemy, who frequently passed his house in their marches on the road between New York and Philadelphia, the severest of them all was brought on by the wayward and disgraceful conduct of his daughter Elizabeth, who not only associated with the British officers, but for whom she even left her home and accompanied one of them to England. On their passage thither he treated her most shamefully, and finally deserted her. While in England, she became converted to the Methodist faith, and after remaining there for nearly thirty years, returned to her old neighborhood in a state of destitution and laboring under the infirmities of age. Here she spent a season in visiting her father's old church friend still living, who, on his account, received her with kindness. She spent some days at my father's, was much engaged in religious conversation and in singing Methodist hymns which she learned while in England. Although a boy, I yet remember her singing the hymn commencing with the words:

"Oh come let us join, together combine,  
To praise our dear Saviour, our Master Divine.  
Sing Hallelujah, sing Hallelujah,  
Sing Hallelu, Hallelu, Hallelujah."

My parents had no doubt as to her true conversion, and for a time extended Christian sympathy to her, mainly on account of the high respect and regard which they entertained for her parents and their family. Her welcome at the families which she visited at length failed, so that she did not venture another visit. She died a short time after in a state of destitution and was buried by the town. Johannes Leydt died at the parsonage June 2, 1783, and was buried in the old burying-ground at Three-Mile Run. His wife, Treyntie Sleight, and Elizabeth and Anna, two of the children who died young, lie by the side of their parents opposite the gate.

Jacob Skillman, a remarkably industrious and energetic man, sometime after the death of Leydt, purchased the farm of the congregations. For some years he conducted a saw-mill on the place, also a large cider





whiskey distillery, and did a profitable business in carting mercantile goods between New Brunswick and Trenton during the Embargo and War of 1812. By his industrious and economical habits he became wealthy. He was a good friend and supporter of the church of Six-Mile Run, and one of its elders. He had nine children, six sons and three daughters, viz.: Isaac, Jacob, Abraham, Thomas, John, William, Ellen, Mary and Jane. Jacob, Abraham and Thomas were physicians. His son John built a new house on the westerly part of the land, where he lived and died, and which is now owned and resided on by his son Henry. The remaining part of the land, with the old building, is owned by Isaac W. Pumyea, who lives in a new house erected by him and located by the Old Road on land once belonging to the Leydt tract.

[At this point the articles are taken up in order as originally written by the author].

Among other early settlers along the old Indian Path was Cornelius DeHart, a son of Simon DeHart, of French origin, who came to this country in 1664, and bought, prior to 1673, a farm of about 300 acres at Gowanus, L. I. He had sons: Simon, who remained there; Elias, who settled in Monmouth county, N. J.; also a grandson Cornelius, who, in 1720, settled at Six-Mile Run. Simon, the son, who inherited the Gowanus farm, left no male descendants, and it came into the possession of Simon Bergen, one of the descendants in the female line.

Cornelius DeHart, of Six-Mile Run, purchased of the Indians 210 acres of land, but was compelled to repurchase it from the Proprietors, paying, therefore, twice for the same property. He had three sons and several daughters; some other sons died early. The sons who survived were: Cornelius, Guisbert and Abraham. After the death of his father, Cornelius, Jr., owned and lived on the one-third part of the land, which is now in the possession of Charles Dunham. Guisbert and Abraham had the remaining part, and lived in the house which the father erected, and to which additions and improvements have been made, being the one in which John S. Voorhees and family reside. One of his daughters, Sarah, married Roeloff Voorhees, grandfather of Abram D. Voorhees, of Adams' Station. Another daughter, Ann, married Jacobus DeHart.

Cornelius located in the woods, at the upper forks of the Six-Mile Run brook, to which the Indians were often attracted by the various kinds of game with which the neighborhood abounded, including deer. Cornelius was a successful deer hunter. Behind his barn he kept a decoy doe, or female deer, by which others were attracted to the place, and where, from a covert, he would shoot with his large shot-gun. The gun has been preserved in the family, and is a relic of the "olden times." It





is, doubtless, from 150 to 200 years old. The gun is nearly eight feet long, and weighs fifteen pounds. Cornelius, with his near neighbors, Simon Wyckoff, John Vliet and Adrian Hagaman, signed the paper containing the complaint against the Rev. T. J. Frelinghuysen. They belonged to the party in the church called the Conferentie.

Guisbert DeHart never married, but lived with his brother Abraham until his decease, after which Abraham added to the farm by various purchases of surrounding lands. At his death it contained 376 acres, besides 111 which he owned at Lawrence's Brook, making in all 487 acres.

Abraham DeHart married Sarah Van Cleef, daughter of John Van Cleef, Sr., and died Aug. 21st, 1832, in the 74th year of his age. Sarah survived him and died Oct. 7th, 1844, in her 87th year. Their children were: John, who married Anna Ayres, and died May 13th, 1819, in the 26th year of his age; Cornelius, who died September 18th, 1805, aged 9 years and 6 months; Moyca, born Aug. 20th, 1791, died June 16, 1868, married Peter P., son of Peter Van Doren, of Millstone, and a grandson of Christian Van Doren, one of the first settlers of Middlebush. After the death of Abraham De Hart, his heirs sold the Lawrence's Brook land of 111 acres, leaving the homestead to contain 376 acres, being the largest old-times farm in the township where it lies.

Peter P. Van Doren, the husband of Moyca, died February 16th, 1857, in the 73rd year of his age; Moyca in her 76th year, after which the estate was inherited by their daughters Margaret and Sarah Ann, who, with John S. Voorhees, the husband of Sarah, have resided on it.

The early settlers, in clearing the forests, were much assisted by their slaves. In some families they were numerous. The success of the farmers depended upon the rapid clearing of the forests, in which they rendered important assistance.

One of the Vliet families, it was said, owned 17 slaves, composed of different ages and sexes. Cornelius DeHart, the first settler, purchased from a slave vessel a negro girl, named Phillis, who had been kidnapped, and was a daughter of one of the Kings of Africa. She related that on the voyage to America she was often terribly frightened by some of the crew attempting to feel of her hands, she supposing that it was done for the purpose of ascertaining whether she was in good condition for slaughtering, and her body to be eaten, as the neighboring tribes of cannibals did in Africa, to avoid which she fasted to cause leanness, so as to disappoint them in their expectations, and thereby preserve her life. She was a faithful servant in the family, but had a great desire that a time might come when she would be able to say that she, the King's daughter, was free. Her desire, in the course of time, was granted. Another of her desires was that before she died she might also see her youngest son,



Thomas, free, which she was also permitted to see. In her old age Abraham DeHart built a house for her on his land, in which she enjoyed the freedom so earnestly coveted, and in which she lived and died. Her son Thomas, who was also freed, lived there with her until she died. Her remains lie buried, with those of several of her children, in a colored burying-ground on the south bank of the Six-Mile Run brook, with others of the Vliet, Van Cleef and DeHart colored families. It is located about 200 yards east of the residence of Ralph Voorhees, Jr.

Almost every family in former days had places on their farms where they buried their colored dead. About 200 yards north of the house of Mrs. Peter Hagaman is a colored burying-ground where those of the Wyckoff and Hagaman families were buried. There was another near the tenant-house of Henry Cortelyou, on the south side of the line between the lands of Van Cleef and Hagaman. When the new road was laid out at that place between the turnpike and the Middlebush road, about 50 years ago, it was objected to and opposed on account of its passing over the colored burying-ground; nevertheless, it was laid there.

On each side of the line between the old Stryker and Stothoff farms, near Franklin Park, is another which was established for burying the colored dead of their families.

The writer, when a boy sixty years ago, well remembers four similar burial grounds in Middlebush, and was present at some of the burials, all of which the plowshare has passed over, leaving, at this day, no trace of the places where they were located.

Adjoining the DeHart property on the north, in 1766, nearly opposite to the house of the present John W. Williamson, across the Old Path, was the house of John Pyatt, who appears to have married in one of the Wyckoff families. He was succeeded on the place by Ryneer Merrill, he by son William, and he by Isaac Silcocks. At the commencement of the present century the old house was taken down. The name of Pyatt appears to have become extinct in this section of the country. The Pyatt property is now owned by Frank Pennel, a house having been erected recently a few yards north of the old one in which he resides.

[*To be Continued*]



### KALM'S JOURNEY THROUGH NEW JERSEY, 1748

ONE OF the authorities sometimes quoted by writers on early New Jersey history is Peter Kalm, a Swedish traveler, who made a tour of the colonies in 1748. His journal, translated by John R. Forster, F. A. S., was published in three volumes in England, under the title "Travels Into North America," in 1770. The following extracts from Vol. I, between pages





221 and 231, give all the essential points of Kalm's observations on the trip from Trenton to New Brunswick. Where omissions are indicated Kalm, who was a naturalist, described the trees and plants of the country through which he passed.

"October 28th, 1748. But from Trenton further to New Brunswick, the travellers go in the waggons which set out every day for that place. Several of the inhabitants, however, likewise subsist on the carriage for all sorts of goods, which are every day sent in great quantities, either from Philadelphia to New York, or from thence to the former place; for between Philadelphia and Trenton all goods go by water, but between Trenton and New Brunswick they are all carried by land.

"Between Trenton and New Brunswick a person pays two shillings and sixpence, and the baggage is likewise paid for separately.

"We continued our journey in the morning; the country through which we passed was, for the greatest part, level, though sometimes there were some long hills; some parts were covered with trees, but far the greater part of the country was without woods; on the other hand I never saw any place in America, the towns excepted, so well peopled. An old man who lived in this neighborhood and accompanied us for some part of the road, however, assured me that he could well remember the time when between Trenton and New Brunswick there were not above three farms, and he reckoned it was about fifty and some odd years ago. During the greater part of the day we had very extensive corn fields on both sides of the road, and commonly towards the south the country had a great declivity. Near almost every farm was a spacious orchard full of peaches and apple trees, and in some of them the fruit was fallen from the trees in such quantities as to cover nearly the whole surface. Part of it they left to rot since they could not take it all in and consume it. Whenever we passed by we were always welcome to go into the fine orchards and gather our hats and pockets full of the choicest fruit, without the possessors so much as looking after it. Cherry trees were planted near the farms on the roads, etc.

"The barns<sup>1</sup> had a peculiar kind of construction hereabouts, which I will give a concise description of. The whole building was very great, so as almost to equal a small church; the roof was pretty high, covered with wooden shingles, declining on both sides, but not steep. The walls which support it were not much higher than a full grown man; but, on the other hand, the breadth of the building was the more considerable. In the middle was the threshing floor, and above it, or in the loft or garret, they put the corn which was not yet threshed, the straw, or anything else, accord-

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<sup>1</sup> The author seems to comprehend more by this word than what it commonly includes, for he describes it as a building, which contains both a barn and stables.





ing to the season. On one side were stables for the horses, and on the other for the cows. And the small cattle had likewise their particular stables or styes. On both ends of the buildings were great gates, so that one could come in with a cart and horses through one of them, and go out of the other. Here was, therefore, under one roof, the threshing floor, the barn, the stables, the hay loft, the coach house, etc. This kind of building is chiefly made use of by the Dutch and Germans; for it is to be observed that the country between Trenton and New York is inhabited by few Englishmen, but instead of them by the Germans or Dutch, the latter of which especially are numerous.<sup>2</sup>

"About nine English miles from Trenton the ground began to change its colour; hitherto it consisted of a considerable quantity of hazel coloured clay, but at present the earth was a reddish brown. . . . This reddish brown earth we always saw till near New Brunswick, where it is particularly plentiful.

"About ten o'clock in the morning we came to Prince-town, which is situated in a plain. Most of the houses are built of wood, and are not contiguous, so that there are gardens and pastures between them. As these parts were sooner inhabited by Europeans than Pennsylvania, the woods were likewise more cut away, and the country more cultivated, so that one might have imagined himself to be in Europe.

"We now thought of continuing our journey, but as it began to rain very heavily, and continued so during the whole day and part of the night, we were forced to stay till next morning.

"October the 29th. This morning we proceeded on our journey. The country was pretty well peopled; however there were yet great woods in many places; they all consisted of deciduous trees, and I did not perceive a single tree of the fir kind till I came to New Brunswick. The ground was level, and did not seem to be everywhere of the richest kind. In some places it had hillocks, losing themselves almost imperceptibly in the plains, which were commonly crossed by a rivulet. Almost near every farm-house were great orchards. The houses were commonly built of timber, and at some distance by themselves stood the ovens for baking, consisting commonly of clay.

"On a hill covered with trees, and called Rockhill, I saw several pieces of stone or rock so big that they would have required three men to roll them down. But besides these there were few great stones in the country; for most of those which we saw, could easily be lifted up by a single man. In another place we perceived a number of little round pebbles, but we did not meet with either mountains or rocks.

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<sup>2</sup>This kind of building is frequent in the north of Germany, Holland and Prussia, and therefore it is no wonder that it is employed by people who were used to them in their own country.



"About noon we arrived at New Brunswick, a pretty little town in the province of New Jersey, in a valley on the west side of the river Rareton; on account of its low situation it cannot be seen (coming from Pennsylvania) before you get to the top of the hill, which is quite close up to it. The town extends north and south along the river. The German inhabitants have two churches, one of stone and the other of wood; the English church is of the latter kind, but the Presbyterians were building one of stone. The town house makes likewise a pretty good appearance. Some of the other houses are built of bricks, but most of them are made either wholly of wood, or of bricks and wood; the wooden houses are not made of strong timber, but merely of boards or planks, which are joined by laths; such houses as consist of both wood and bricks, have only the wall towards the street of bricks, all the other sides being merely of planks. This peculiar kind of ostentation would easily lead a traveller, who passes through the town in haste, to believe that most of the houses are built of bricks. The houses were covered with shingles; before each door there was an elevation, to which you ascend by some steps from the street; it resembled a small balcony, and had some benches on both sides, on which the people sat in the evening in order to enjoy the fresh air, and to have the pleasure of viewing those who passed by. The town has only one street lengthways, and at its northern extremity there is a street across; both of these are of a considerable length.

"The river Rareton passes hard by the town, and is deep enough for great yachts to come up; its breadth near the town is within the reach of a common gun shot; the tide comes up several miles beyond the town. The yachts were placed lengthways along the bridge; the river has very high and pretty steep banks on both sides, but near the town there are no such banks, it being situated in a low valley. One of the streets is almost entirely inhabited by Dutchmen, who came hither from Albany, and for that reason they call it Albany street. These Dutch people only keep company with themselves, and seldom or never go among the other inhabitants, living, as it were, quite separate from them. New Brunswick belongs to New Jersey; however, the greatest part, or rather all its trade, is with New York, which is about forty English miles distant; to that place they send corn, flour in great quantities, bread, several other necessities, a great quantity of linseed, boards, timber, wooden vessels, and all sorts of carpenters' work. Several small yachts are every day going backwards and forwards between these two towns. The inhabitants likewise get a considerable profit from the travellers, who every hour pass through, on the high road.

"The steep banks consist of the red limestone, which I have before described. It is here plainly visible that the strata are not horizontal, but







considerably dipping, especially towards the south. The weather and the air has in a great measure dissolved the stone here. I inquired whether it could not be made use of, but was assured that in building houses it was entirely useless; for, though it is hard and permanent under ground, yet on being dug out and exposed for some time to the air, it first crumbles into greater, then into lesser pieces, and at last is converted into dust. An inhabitant of this town, however, tried to build a house with this sort of stone, but its outsides, being exposed to the air, soon began to change so much that the owner was obliged to put boards all over the wall to preserve it from falling to pieces. The people, however, pretend that this stone is a very good manure, if it is scattered upon the corn fields in its rubbish state, for it is said to stifle the weeds; it is therefore made use of both on the fields and in gardens.

"Towards the evening we continued our journey, and were ferried over the river Rareton, together with our horses. In a very dry summer, and when the tide has ebbed, it is by no means dangerous to ride through this river. On the opposite shore the red juniper tree was pretty abundant. The country through which we now passed was pretty well inhabited."

After leaving New Brunswick Kalm made good time on his journey to New York. He went via Woodbridge and Elizabeth-town to Elizabeth-town Point, where he spent the night at an inn. The next morning he arose at dawn, was ferried to Staten Island, rode to the north end of the island, when he took a boat which landed him in New York at about eleven o'clock.



### GASTON FAMILY LINES OF SOMERSET

BY MRS. ANNA REGER GASTON, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

IN GIVING IN detail, so far as possible, the Somerset lines of the Gaston family, credit must be given, in the first place, to the results of patient inquiries and well-considered statements by Mr. Marshall Gaston, of Ohio, who investigated the Connecticut and Massachusetts Gaston lines, and to Mr. Charles A. Hanna, of Ohio, whose "Historical Collections of Hamilton County, Ohio," (1900) have gone into much detail concerning the early Somerset Gaston families. Without the latter work it would not have been possible to give herein so many of the descendants of Hugh Gaston, of Peapack, and it has also thrown much light upon the early descendants of Joseph Gaston, of Bernards. I also acknowledge the assistance of the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* in securing a large number of facts and dates, and that of Mr. John A. Powelson, of Bedminster town-



ship, and of various correspondents. Some of the other authorities are noted in their proper places.

So far as known, nearly all Gastons in New Jersey descend from Joseph and Hugh Gaston, brothers, of Bedminster township, Somerset County. At present those of the name in the County are descendants of Joseph, the male descendants from Hugh being scattered elsewhere, chiefly in Pennsylvania and the West. But the Connecticut and Massachusetts lines also descend, as is believed, from brothers of Hugh and Joseph, viz., John and Alexander, as will presently appear.

That the Gaston family was a French family there is no doubt. As early as 1445 "two gentlemen" of the name of Gaston, living at or near La-Mothe St. Didier, became interested in what were believed to be wonderful cures wrought at the shrine of St. Andrew in that town, especially because one of these Gaston sons was there cured of the disease known as "St. Anthony's Fire." In consequence they devoted their property to the work, and, seven other persons assisting, built a large hospital. The hospitallers soon founded the "Congregation of Regular Canons of the Order of Anthony," and one of the Gastons was made Grand Master of the Order. (See McClinton and Strong's "Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature" (1894), Vol. I, p. 252). The name was common in France afterward. Alphonse Daudet, the noted French novelist, used the name "Marie Gaston" as a pseudonym.

The Gastons with which we in America are concerned adhered to the Calvinistic Reformation in the Sixteenth Century and had to leave France. The first known Gaston in the British Isles, and the earliest certain ancestor of the New Jersey Gastons, was John Gaston, a French Huguenot, born about 1600, supposedly in France. He married in Scotland, and had, among other sons, three: John, William and Alexander. These three sons "emigrated to County Antrim, Ireland, about 1660 to 1668. Of these probably John, whose name appears on Hearth-money rate list for Ireland in 1669 as of Magheragall, County Antrim, had issue, among others, several sons, some of whom remained in Ireland and some emigrated to America, as did also the sons of other brothers." William, son of John, remained in Ireland, but all of his sons came to America and settled in South Carolina except one, who went to North Carolina. Their names were: John, Elizabeth, Hugh, Mary, Robert, Janet, William, Alexander and Martha. Alexander had a son William, b. 1778, who became a North Carolinian of distinction, serving in Congress 1813-'15 and being Chief Justice of North Carolina 1834-'44. One of this Scotch-Irish Gaston family (which one is not clearly stated), living in Gaston-town, County Antrim, had a daughter who m. Gavin MacArthur, whose son, William, born in 1796, came to America after 1818, settling in Ver-





mont, married Malvina Stone, and was the father of Chester Alan Arthur, who became twenty-first President of the United States.

John Gaston, the eldest son of the John of Scotland, is believed to have been the grandfather of:

Hugh Gaston, of Peapack, Somerset co., N. J., b. 1698.

Joseph Gaston, of Bernards township, Somerset co., N. J., b. about 1700.

John Gaston, of Voluntown, New London co., Conn., b. about 1704.

Alexander Gaston, of Richmond, Mass., b. 1714.

Mary Gaston, who m. Rev. James Cauldwell, who came to New Jersey about 1732 and settled at Long Hill, N. J.

There may have been others, both sons and daughters, who did not come to America.

Both John Gaston, of Connecticut, and Alexander Gaston, of Massachusetts, have many descendants, both in the East and in the West. One of this John's descendants was Hon. William Gaston who became Governor of Massachusetts in 1874.

It is said that the four brothers, Hugh, Joseph, John and Alexander, came at the same time and "landed in New Jersey," and, as we know from a Bible record and otherwise that Joseph arrived "about 1720," it is probable that is the approximate date of their arrival at (presumably) the port of Perth Amboy.

We are now concerned only with Hugh and Joseph of Somerset County and their descendants.

#### **Line of Hugh Gaston, of Peapack, N. J.**

1. HUGH GASTON, farmer (line of John, of Ireland, Scotchman, as before stated), was b. in the county of Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch parents, about 1687; d. at Peapack, Somerset County, N. J., Dec. 23, 1772, "in his 85th year," as his tombstone at Lamington indicates; m. (probably in Ireland about 1718) Jennet ———, who was b. about 1698 and d. Aug. 1, 1777, "in her 80th year." She was also buried at Lamington and has a tombstone. Some have supposed she was a Kirkpatrick, but without actual proof.

Hugh arrived in New Jersey, with his brothers previously named, about 1720. Where he resided for the first twenty years no record shows, but probably in Bedminster township, as, on April 21, 1744, in the Johnston "Journals," his house is mentioned in a survey of that date, viz., "at 10 chain Hugh Gastin's house," evidently near corner of Lot No. 7. (QUARTERLY, Vol. I, p. 264). So it is judged he, with other Scotch-Irishmen, drifted quickly to the Peapack Patent lots and, probably by an early lease, located in Bedminster township and built a log house, which





had fallen to ruin by 1755. (Ibid, Vol. III, p. 262). He had at that time a large family growing up, and these dates are certain:

On Feb. 10, 1746, he took up land (probably for his son William) in Mt. Bethel township, Bucks (now Northampton) county, Pennsylvania. This was over the river from Warren county, and was just being developed by the Scotch-Irish (especially by the Craig family, which formed a settlement called "the Craig Settlement" in that general vicinity).

On June 20, 1751, he again took up land in Mt. Bethel township, probably for one of his sons.

On May 2, 1755, he purchased Lot No. 5 in the Peapack Patent, embracing 268½ acres. (QUARTERLY, Vol. III, p. 196).

He was an attendant at and contributed to the Lamington Presbyterian church during Rev. James McCrea's ministry (1740-'66), but no other records than those named, and the occasional references to him in the Johnston "Journals," throw light on his personal character, which no doubt was religious and positive after the Scotch fashion. Nor is there other data concerning him in Somerset, the early records of the County being destroyed in 1778. The data given below of his children is largely from the researches of Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, but have been extended and supplemented by searches in Somerset County and at Trenton.

#### CHILDREN OF HUGH GASTON (1) AND JENNET ———:

(Order uncertain).

2. JOHN, b. about 1719; d. after 1793; m. ———. He settled in Upper Freehold township, Monmouth co., before 1740, attending the old Tennant church. In 1758 he owned a grist and fulling mill there (called "Gaston's Mill," being "on Rocky brook" in 1779; see "N. J. Archives," Vol. III, pp. 89, 99), and in the same year subscribed to the Presbyterian church parsonage at Cranbury. (Clayton's "Hist. of Middlesex Co.," p. 867). From Johnston's "Journals" of 1754, he was then of Cranbury, while his brother James was of Freehold. (QUARTERLY, Vol. III, p. 25). In 1793 he deeded a tract of land to his son, Hugh. His known children were all baptized at the Tennant church. (For children, see *infra*).

3. WILLIAM, of Mt. Bethel township, Northampton Co., Pa., b. about 1720; d. (killed by Indians) Dec., 1755; name of his wife unknown, but she d. before Sept., 1762. He went to Northampton (then Bucks) county in 1751. (For ch., see *infra*).

4. MARGARET, who m., Nov. 8, 1750, Thomas Moffat, of Middlesex county, N. J. He d. 1770, and Hugh Gaston (her father, or brother) administered on his estate. (For ch., see *infra*).

4a. ALEXANDER (supposed). There was an Alexander Gaston who was a lay Judge of Somerset County, N. J., in 1780, and it may have been he was a son of Hugh.



5. JOSEPH. He took up land in Mt. Bethel township, Northampton county, Jan., 1765; d. 1775; m. Isabell ———, who d. after 1775. He was Justice of the Peace 1766-'75. By his will his executors were "Hugh Gaston, of East Jersey, Samuel Rea, and Major John Gaston, of Mt. Bethel township."

7. HUGH, JR., farmer, of Peapack, N. J., b. 1734; d. June 25, 1808, "in his 75th year;" m. (1) Mary Sloan (dau. of William and Mary Sloan, of Lamington), who was b. about 1742 and d. Apr. 14, 1766, "in her 25th year;" (2) Mary Adams (dau. of John and Agnes Adams), who was b. about 1745 and d. Feb. 16, 1769, "in her 25th year;" and (3) Mary Kirkpatrick (dau. of Hon. David Kirkpatrick and Mary McEwen, of Minebrook, and sister to Chief Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick), who was b. Nov. 23, 1761, and d. July 1, 1842. After Mr. Gaston's death, Mary Kirkpatrick Gaston, his widow, m., Apr. 15, 1819, George Todd, who d. about June, 1830. Hugh, Jr., succeeded to his father's estate (perhaps purchased it after his father's death) and lived in a stone house at Peapack. He was appointed lay Judge of Somerset in 1782. On Aug. 18, 1808, his estate was administered on by his widow, Mary, and her brother, Alexander Kirkpatrick (who was the father of Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D. D., of Ringoes, N. J.). It is believed Hugh, Jr., had no ch. by his second wife. (For ch., see *infra*).

8. JAMES, of Upper Freehold twsp., Monmouth co., in 1754. (See under John, 2). There appear to be no other dates concerning him, except that, sometime prior to 1758, he was on the congregational list of the Lamington Presbyterian church in Somerset Co., while in that year (1758) he subscribed to the building of a church parsonage at Allentown, N. J., and in 1785 he subscribed to the building of the Cranbury Presbyterian church, both being in Middlesex co. No further trace.

9. ELIZABETH, b. 1737; m. Thomas Kirkpatrick, who, in Sept., 1795, was a member of the Session of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian church, and who settled at Liberty Corner. (For ch., see *infra*).

10. REBECCA, b. Dec. 12, 1739; d. June, 1819; m. William Logan, of Bedminster twsp., who was b. Mar. 18, 1736, and d. Jan. 8, 1814. (QUARTERLY, Vol. III, p. 154).

#### CHILDREN OF JOHN GASTON (2) AND ———:

(All baptized at Tennant church, Monmouth county, N. J.)

11. MARY, bap. Dec. 9, 1739; d. in infancy.

12. JAMES, bap. Mar. 28, 1742; m., Apr. 20, 1773, Lydia Tapscott. He (or James 21), in 1773, took up land in Mt. Bethel twsp., Northampton co., Pa. Later a James Gaston was on the tax lists of Cecil and Rostraver twsps., Washington co., Pa. James and Lydia had a son Wil-





liam, who served in the Revolutionary War, and who m. Catherine English (dau. of Dr. James English, of New Brunswick), and had ch.: Lydia Tapscott; John Baird; Mary Ann; Letitia; Hannah.

13. HUGH, bap. July 15, 1744; lived in Millstone twsp., Monmouth co., until after 1801.

14. MARY (second), bap. Mar. 8, 1747.

15. ELIZABETH (twin with Mary), bap. Mar. 8, 1747.

16. DANIEL, bap. Apr. 3, 1749; m. ———; served in Revolutionary War. Children (bap. at Tennant) were: John; Catherine; John; William; Jane.

#### CHILDREN OF WILLIAM GASTON (3) AND ———:

17. JOHN, b. (probably in Somerset County, N. J.), May, 1740; d. Sept. 10, 1823; m., in Monmouth co., N. J., Feb. 4, 1760, Charity Cheeseman (dau. of Joseph Cheeseman, of Upper Freehold—now Millstone—twsp., Monmouth co.), who was b. Mar. 13, 1734, and d. Feb. 15, 1821. Both are buried in the Mingo churchyard in Washington co., Pa. John removed, after 1767, to Mt. Bethel twsp. (then Bucks co.), Pa.; took up 275 acres there in Feb., 1772. He served as a Major in the Revolutionary War. Between 1780-'82 he removed to Rostraver twsp., Westmoreland co., Pa., and, about 1790, to Peters (now Union) twsp., Washington co., Pa. His ch. were: William, who removed to Ohio; Joseph, who went to South Carolina and then to Butler co., Ohio; John; Samuel; James, who went to Ohio; Samuel (second); Elizabeth; Margaret, who m. Samuel McClain, of New Jersey, and settled in Washington co., Pa.

18. WILLIAM, b. (probably in Somerset County, N. J.), about 1742; d. in Upper Mt. Bethel twsp. (then Bucks co.), Pa., about April, 1801; m. Elizabeth ———. (It is supposed his wife was a dau. of Robert Simonton, who resided in Bedminster twsp., Somerset County, prior to the Revolution). His children were: Alexander; William; Charles; Margaret; Elizabeth.

19. HUGH, b. about 1745; served in Revolutionary War from Mt. Bethel twsp., Pa.; removed to Allegheny co., Pa., in 1795.

20. JENNET, b. about 1748; m. Moses Phenix.

21. JAMES, b. about 1750. Supposed to have gone to Mt. Bethel twsp., Pa. (But he may be the James Gaston who was a Justice of the Peace of Somerset Co., in 1781, and was appointed a Lay Judge in 1783, as of this last named James there seems to be no other trace).

#### CHILDREN OF JOSEPH GASTON (5) AND ISABELL ———:

22. HUGH, b. in Somerset Co., N. J., Jan. 18, 1764; d. in Columbiana co., Ohio, June 24, 1839; m., Mar. 14, 1789, Grace Gaston (dau. of Robert Gaston, 40, and Rosanna Cooper), who was b. Nov. 25, 1764, and



d. Mar. 14, 1838. He remained in Bedminster twsp., Somerset Co., till about 1797, when he removed to Lycoming co., Pa., and subsequently went to Ohio. (For ch., see *infra*).

23. JAMES, b. in Somerset Co., N. J., about 1767; d. 1813; m. Jane ———. In 1788 he removed to Smith twsp., Washington co., Pa. Children were: William; Mary; Jane; John.

24. ELIZABETH.

25. JOHN, who probably settled in Indiana.

26. ALEXANDER, a physician, b. July 22, 1769; d. July 9, 1825; m. Rachel Perry. He probably went to Canton twsp., Washington co., Pa., about 1792. Left descendants in Ohio.

CHILDREN OF HUGH GASTON, JR. (7) AND MARY SLOAN:

27. WILLIAM, b. Apr. 2, 1763; d. Dec. 15, 1763.

28. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 18, 1765; d. Aug. 14, 1777.

CHILDREN OF HUGH GASTON, JR. (7) AND MARY KIRKPATRICK:

30. SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK, physician, who m. Nancy T. Cooper (dau. of Henry Cooper, of Chester, N. J.). He resided in Bedminster twsp., Somerset Co., in 1816, when he conveyed 300 acres of land (doubtless the same as owned by his father) to Nicholas Arrowsmith, and on Oct. 27, 1817, a lot to the same. Had one ch., Henrietta. As there is no trace of him in N. J. after that date, it is supposed he went West.

31. JOHN, b. July 4, 1796; d. Feb. 17, 1800.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS KIRKPATRICK AND ELIZABETH GASTON (9):

(a) John Kirkpatrick; m. Anne Coriell (dau. of Elias Coriell). Ch.: Sarah, who m. John Layton and settled at Plainfield, N. J.; Elizabeth, who m. John King (son of John King, of Liberty Corner, N. J.); Thomas, who m. Maria Hurd; Elias, who m. Jane Squier (dau. of Ludlow Squier), and settled at Plainfield, N. J.; James, who m. (1) Aletta Van Arsdale (dau. of Philip Van Arsdale), and (2) Mary Stout; Lydia, who m. Stephen Woodard, and removed to Chicago; Jane, who m. David Kline; Mary, who m. Tunis Van Nest; John, unmarried; Ann, who m. Philip Van Arsdale (son of Peter Arsdale); Hugh, who m. Elizabeth King, of Belleville.

(b) Jane Kirkpatrick, who d. unmarried, aged 60 years.

CHILDREN OF HUGH GASTON (22) AND GRACE GASTON:

32. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 24, 1789. Whom he m., or where he settled and died is unknown. Children were: Samuel; Hamilton; Martin; Watson; Hugh; Jacob; Elizabeth.

33. JAMES, b. Jan. 20, 1793; d. Mar. 13, 1872; m. Elizabeth Kilgore, of Cadiz, Ohio, where he probably resided.





34. ROBERT, b. Feb. 23, 1794; d. June 4, 1801.  
 35. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 7, 1797; d. Jan. 14, 1816.  
 36. HUGH, b. Apr. 9, 1804; d. Mar. 27, 1854. No further knowledge of him except that he had ch.: Hamilton; Martha; Elizabeth; Mary.

(All foregoing probably lived in Ohio).

#### Line of Joseph Gaston, of Bernards Township

(Numbering continued to facilitate reference).

37. JOSEPH GASTON (brother to Hugh (1) and son of John, of Ireland, a Scotchman, as before stated), was b. in County Antrim, Ireland, about 1700; d. about April, 1777, in Bernards twsp., Somerset Co., N. J.; m., probably about 1725-'28, Margaret ———. According to a record in the Gaston Bible owned by the late John W. Gaston, of North Branch, N. J., and according to published statements otherwise, he came to America with his brothers Hugh, John and Alexander, about 1720. He was a farmer, but little is known of him. No record of the date of his death appears, nor is his place of burial known (though it was probably at Basking Ridge); but his will, dated March 31, 1777, probated May, 1777 (Trenton Wills, Book 18, p. 577), provides for his wife "Margrete," and directs his executors to "find her a place to live upon" after the sale of his farm. The children named in his will are Robert, Joseph, Martha, Margaret Kirkpatrick and Prucilla, and grandchildren William and Joseph Gaston; also grandchildren John, Stephen, Elizabeth, Isaac and Margaret Gaston (children of his son John, who was deceased), and grandchildren Joseph, William and John (sons of David Chambers). His executors were his sons Robert and Joseph Gaston and David Kirkpatrick. His widow, Margaret, subsequently removed to, and doubtless lived with her son Joseph in Hardwick twsp., Sussex co. (now Frelinghuysen twsp.), where she died Aug. 31, 1795, aged 90 years. Her tombstone is to be found in the Yellow Frame Presbyterian church burying-ground in Frelinghuysen twsp., with these words following her name and date of death, "She was long a mother of Israel." This curious verse follows:

"Age and diseases in a throng  
 Attacked the house that stood so long  
 In spite of all attempts to prop  
 They tore the earthly fabrick up  
 Tho dead she speaks and thus she cries  
 Friends seek your house above the skies."

#### CHILDREN OF JOSEPH GASTON (37) AND MARGARET ———:

(All born in Bernards township, Somerset Co., N. J.).

38. MARGARET, who m. Andrew Kirkpatrick (son of Alexander and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, the progenitors of the Kirkpatrick families in this



country), of Somerset Co., N. J. Andrew arrived in this country with his father in 1736, and inherited the homestead, but, shortly after his father's death in 1758, he sold it to his brother David Kirkpatrick, and removed to Redstone, Fayette co., Pa., and had ch.: Alexander; Jennet, who m. Abner Johnson; Elizabeth, who m. Hugh Bartley, farmer, who resided in Somerset County, N. J. (in Bedminster twsp.); Margaret, wife of Joseph McMartin; Mary; Sarah; Anne; Hannah. Elizabeth Bartley d. June 24, 1803, aged 86 years. [For other particulars of the Kirkpatrick family, see next number of the *QUARTERLY*; also *Ibid*, Vol. III, p. 268; Lee's "Geneal. and Memor. Hist. of N. J.," Vol. II, p. 458; also "Kirkpatrick Memorial," 1867.—EDITOR *QUARTERLY*].

39. JOHN, b. Nov. 10, 1730; d. Oct. 3, 1776; m. (1), June 27, 1758, Elizabeth Ker (dau. of William and Catherine Ker, of Lamington, natives of Scotland), who was b. Mar. 19, 1738, and d. May 6, 1765. He married (2) Sarah Ogden (dau. of Stephen Ogden and Elizabeth Whitaker, of Basking Ridge). John was a farmer, living, probably, near the Burnt Mills, which mills, or some other mills on the North Branch of the Raritan, he owned prior to his death, as his "mills" property is mentioned in a deed of 1787 to Colonel William McDonald, having been sold to him that year by John Gaston's executors. He was in the mercantile business with Bryan Lefferty prior to March, 1760 ("N. J. Archives," Vol. 20, p. 437). In 1762 he was one of the "Managers" of the Lottery for the Bound Brook Bridge. (*QUARTERLY*, Vol. III, p. 92). In a mortgage to him of 1769 he is described as a "merchant." From 1772 to '76 he was clerk of the Board of Freeholders, and during this time was also engaged in building bridges, so that he must have been an active business man in his day. Probably he was also a member of the Bedminster township Committee of Observation and Inspection in 1775 (as stated, without first name, in Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm," p. 286). He was an attendant at the Lamington Presbyterian church. His will, dated Sept. 10, 1776, probated Oct. 14, 1776 (Trenton Wills, Book 18, p. 1), refers to his wife as "Sarah Gaston," and mentions eldest son William, and sons Joseph and John. The will states eight children. (For ch., see *infra*).

40. ROBERT, b. Jan. 23, 1732; d. in Torbet (now Delaware) twsp., Northumberland co., Pa., Sept. 2, 1793, and was buried in Warrior Run graveyard; m., May 15, 1762, Rosanna Cooper (dau. of Daniel Cooper, the famous centenarian of Long Hill, N. J., and probably Grace Runyon, the first of Daniel's six wives), who was b. Mar. 23, 1742, and d. Jan. 14, 1817. Robert resided in Bernards twsp., Somerset Co., N. J., until about 1770; then in Pequannock twsp., Morris co., until 1778; then in Bedminster twsp., Somerset Co., until about July, 1792, when he removed to Northumberland co., Pa. While in Morris co., in May, 1776, he was





the first man to sign the articles of association of many citizens of that county to sustain the Continental Congress ("N. J. Archives," First Series, Vol. X, p. 717). On May 15, 1777, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the Western Battalion, Morris co. militia, but subsequently (date not given) resigned. ("N. J. Archives," Second Series, Vol. I, p. 290; Stryker's "Officers and Men," p. 358). On Oct. 15, 1777, he purchased ten acres of land in the township of Mendham, Morris co., but the next year removed to Bedminster twsp., Somerset Co., and resided on a place of about 20 acres (which embraced what is now known as Schomp's Mills), adjoining the "Old Stone House farm" of Johannes Moelick. In 1782 he was Justice of the Peace; from 1782-'84 he was clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Somerset. During the same period, in 1783, he was appointed a Lay Judge of the Somerset Courts. In 1787 he was assessed on 20 acres in Bedminster twsp. In the October Term, 1791, he again appears on the records as Lay Judge, but not after the June Term, 1792. During that year he sold the Bedminster place mentioned, and also 37 acres of land in Bernards twsp., to Nicholas Arrowsmith (as per Somerset Deeds), and removed to Northumberland co., Pa., where his son, Joseph, was located, and there died. He was a Free Mason, as appears by the Bedminster Lodge books. (For ch., see *infra*).

41. JOSEPH, of Sussex co., N. J., b. about 1738; d. Oct. 24, 1804; m., Nov. 2, 1772, Margaret Linn (dau. of Joseph Linn and Martha Kirkpatrick, of Sussex co.), who was b. about 1751 and d. Sept. 19, 1822, in her 72nd year. (The above-named Joseph Linn was a brother to Judge Alexander Linn, of Bernards twsp., Somerset Co., and his wife Margaret was the daughter of Andrew Kirkpatrick, of Mine Brook). Joseph Gaston was a farmer, and an elder in the Yellow Frame Presbyterian church in Hardwick twsp., Sussex co. (now Frelinghuysen twsp., Warren co.). On June 1, 1776, he purchased of his father-in-law "Lot No. 2" in Hardwick twsp., containing 218 acres. (Sussex Deeds, not recorded until Nov. 28, 1816). He also owned at the time of his death 59 acres in Newton twsp., and 60 additional acres in Hardwick twsp. In the Rev. Casper Schaeffer "Memoirs and Reminiscences" (1907), edited by Hon. William M. Johnson, of Hackensack, two interesting sentences occur respecting Joseph. "Immediately in front of the pulpit, on the west side of the middle aisle, appeared the aldermanic and portly form of Esquire Gaston and his family. . . . Joseph Gaston, Esq., was esteemed a judicious, upright man; he died of bilious colic." (Page 50).

Joseph was both a prominent and responsible man, as he was not only paymaster during the Revolution to the militia of Sussex co., but was also appointed sole agent for that county of forfeited estates (estates confiscated because belonging to Tories), and as such agent made several deeds in



1787, one being to Henry Johnson, of Newton, (Capt. Henry, son of Coart Johnson, of Readington, Hunterdon co., and grandfather of Hon. William M. Johnson). From 1798-1800 he was a member of the New Jersey Assembly. As Joseph died intestate, his real estate descended to his two daughters, Martha and Margaret, who, with their husbands, Dr. Elijah Everett and Rev. John Boyd, made a partition deed in May, 1809, by which Margaret received the homestead in Hardwick twsp. of 218 acres, and the other lands went to Martha. Joseph's wife, Margaret, in her will of June 22, 1821 (Sussex Wills, Book B), mentions these daughters and three grandchildren, Joseph Gaston Everett, Margaret Gaston Everett and Margaret Boyd. (For ch., see *infra*).

42. MARTHA, who m. — Paterson. No further trace.

43. PRISCILLA (or Prucilla, as spelled in father's will), who m. (license date), Sept. 24, 1771, Daniel McCain, of Somerset Co. (probably son of James McCain). They probably resided in Hardwick twsp., Sussex co., as McCains were there fifty years ago.

44. — (daughter, name unknown), who m. David Chambers, but was deceased in 1777, leaving ch.: Joseph; William; John, as per will of Joseph, 41).

#### CHILDREN OF JOHN GASTON (39) AND ELIZABETH KER:

45. CATHERINE, b. May 12, 1759; d. Apr. 14, 1762.

46. WILLIAM, of Pluckemin, N. J., b. Jan. 13, 1761; d. Feb. 13, 1809; m., Dec. 10, 1782, Naomi Teeple (dau. of John Teeple and Margaret Castner, of Pluckemin), who was b. July 20, 1760, and d. June 24, 1818. He learned the trade of harness making and kept a shop in Pluckemin, his house being a little west of the village. The parents of William's wife were somewhat noted in local annals from the fact that, after living together for fifty-seven years, they died on the same day, Mar. 17, 1813, within three hours of each other, and were buried in the same grave at Pluckemin. William died without a will. Naomi's will, probated in 1818 (Somerset Wills, Book B, p. 370), bequeathed all her property to her son, William, who was appointed sole executor. (For ch., see *infra*).

47. JOSEPH, of Pluckemin, b. Mar. 29, 1763; d. Oct. 16, 1796; m., Mar. 1, 1781, Ida Van Arsdalen (dau. of Capt. Isaac Van Arsdalen, noted patriot). This Ida is the one who, when fourteen years of age, gained glory by following the British who had made a raid at Pluckemin and had carried away her favorite colt, and recaptured the colt. (Snell's "Hunterdon and Somerset," p. 701). Joseph owned 19 acres of land in five lots in 1795 (when he mortgaged same), purchased of George Schamp, John Teeple, Garret Eoff and others. He d. when thirty-three, without a will, and his estate was administered on by his father-in-law and Abraham Brown. (For ch., see *infra*).





## CHILDREN OF JOHN GASTON (39) AND SARAH OGDEN:

48. JOHN, who m. a Lansing and settled at Lansingburg, N. Y.  
 49. STEPHEN, b. July 20, 1769; m., at Troy, New York, Hannah Wright, who was b. in Massachusetts in 1783. He settled in the State of New York, and has now some descendants at Montclair, N. J.  
 50. ELIZABETH, who m. Elias Hedges and settled at Colerain, Ohio.  
 51. ISAAC, b. Mar. 25, 1773; m., Mar. 17, 1803, Anna Hedges, and settled near Morristown. Children: (1) Augustus L., b. May 15, 1801; d. 1841; settled at Reilly, Butler co., Ohio, in 1828. (2) Elias Hedges, of same place. (3) Margaret, who m. Smith Scudder, of Elizabeth, N. J.  
 51a. MARGARET.

## CHILDREN OF ROBERT GASTON (40) AND ROSANNA COOPER:

52. GRACE, b. Nov. 25, 1764; d. Mar. 14, 1838; m., Hugh Gaston, who finally settled in Ohio. (See further under Hugh, 22, and, for ch., Nos. 32-36).  
 53. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 19, 1766; d. Apr. 18, 1834; m., Mar. 12, 1787, Margaret Melick (dau. of Aaron Malick—as he wrote his name—and Charlotte Miller), who was b. Dec. 22, 1767. He settled in Northumberland co., Pa., where he served as county commissioner. Their children being fully given, with details, in Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm" (p. 635), they are merely added here in brief, viz.: (1) Robert, of Warrior Run, Northumberland co., Pa., who m. Eleanor Shannon. (2) Charlotte, who m. James Durham. (3) Rosanna. (4) Aaron, who m. (a) Sarah Ann Clarke, and (b) Rosanna Camp. (5) Daniel, clergyman, who m. Rosa Morris. (6) Mary. (7) Anne, who m. William Sample. Mellick gives only a line to Rev. Daniel Gaston, but it ought to be added that he was educated at Lafayette College, was pastor at Beaver Meadows, Pa.; and from Jan. 1, 1845, until his death, Apr. 16, 1865, was pastor of the Cohocksink Presbyterian church at Philadelphia. After his death the members of this church established a mission, which has since become the fine Gaston Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, located at 11th street and Lehigh avenue.  
 54. MARGARET, b. Dec. 17, 1768; d. Sept. 10, 1807; m., 1785, Daniel Melick (brother to Margaret, of preceding paragraph), tanner and farmer, of Bedminster twsp., Somerset Co., N. J., who was b. Oct. 28, 1763, and d. July 9, 1815, in the "Old Stone House," Bedminster. Daniel subsequently m. (1808) Catherine Johnston LaRue. His children are only named here, because fully given, with their descendants, in Mellick's "Story of An Old Farm," (p. 639). These children were (by first wife): (1) Aaron, unm.; (2) Elizabeth, who m. Dennis Van Duyn, of Peapack; (3) Charlotte, unm.; (4) Roseanna, who m. William J. Todd, of Peapack; (5) John, who m. Ann Nevius; (6) Mary, who m. Peter Sutphen,



of Bedminster; (7) David, unm.; (8) William, who m. Maria Suydam; (9) Daniel, unm.; (10) Catherine, who m. John Allen. (By second wife): (11) Margaret, who m. Abram D. Huff; (12) Andrew D., who m. Elizabeth Dunn, and was father of Andrew D., Jr., author of "The Story of An Old Farm."

55. MARY, b. Feb. 12, 1770.

56. DANIEL, b. Apr. 5, 1773.

57. ANNE, b. Mar. 25, 1774.

58. GEORGE WASHINGTON, b. Apr. 2, 1777.

59. JOHN, b. Feb. 8, 1780.

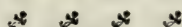
(Of what became of the last five children, no record has been found).

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH GASTON (41) AND MARGARET LINN:

60. MARTHA, b. about 1774; m., Jan., 1800, Dr. Elijah Everett, who d. Jan. 11, 1850. Dr. Everett resided in Greene twsp., six miles from Newton. They had at least two children, Joseph G. and Margaret G. (As to land inheritance of Martha, see under her father, Joseph, 41).

61. MARGARET, b. about 1776; m., Apr. 10, 1806, Rev. John Boyd (son of John Boyd, of Franklin co., Pa.). Rev. Mr. Boyd was a brother to Rev. William Boyd, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Lamington, Somerset Co., N. J., from 1784-1807. From 1803-'12 he was pastor of the Yellow Frame Presbyterian church in Hardwick twsp., Sussex co. (now in Frelinghuysen twsp., Warren co.), and of the Newton Presbyterian church, jointly, but when or where he died I have not been able to ascertain. They had at least one ch., Margaret. (As to the land inheritance from her father, see under Joseph, 41).

[*To be Continued*]



## SOMERSET COUNTY REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS

A FULL LIST of Revolutionary pensioners in all the States was published by the United States Government in 1835, in Senate Document No. 250, First Session, 23rd Congress. The document is a scarce one, and probably few of our readers have ever seen it. An abstract of the list as there published of Somerset County pensioners is given below. What is stated omits the yearly amount of pensions, which was small, ranging from \$26.66 to \$80 for a private; officers received more. The dates given are when the pensioners were placed on the pension roll. The list, when giving the ages, does not state whether they were the ages when the pensions began, or when, later (sometimes several years later); the names went on the pension records.





# INVALID PENSIONERS ON PENSION ROLL UNDER VARIOUS ACTS OF CONGRESS

Bennett, Isaac, sergeant N. J. militia; July 16, 1822.

Brant, John, private, 23rd U. S. Infantry; Feb. 24, 1817.

Johnson, William, private, U. S. Army.

Moffett, Daniel, private, Corps U. S. Artillery; Mar. 24, 1817. Died Apr. 26, 1830.

Putney, Caleb, sergeant, 3rd Reg't., U. S. Artillery; Feb. 1, 1816.

Rynehart, Henry, private, 13th Reg't., U. S. Infantry; May 17, 1816. Died Sept. 24, 1828.

Toland, John, private, 2nd Reg't., U. S. Artillery; Mar. 28, 1816.

[A few others appear on the roll for New Jersey, residences and particulars of whom are unknown, owing to the destruction of records in 1801 and 1814].

## ON PENSION ROLL AS "DIED IN U. S. SERVICE," HEIRS PENSIONED UNDER ACT OF APRIL 16, 1816

Giddes, Jeremiah, private, 3rd Reg't, Artillery. Died Oct. 30, 1812.

Heirs: Azariah, Charity, Thomas, Jeremiah and Mary Giddis.

Gordon, Thomas, private 15th Reg't Infantry. Died Aug. 19, 1812.

Heirs: William and Maria Gordon.

Roff, Moses, private Corps Artillery. Died June 30, 1812. Heirs: Deborah, Phoebe, Maria and Jonathan Roff.

Vaughan, John, private, Artillery. Died July 4, 1813. Heirs: Levi and Mary Ann Vaughan.

## ON PENSION ROLL UNDER ACT OF MAR. 18, 1818

Allen, Samuel (1st), private N. J. Line, Sept. 26, 1818; age 82. Died Oct. 28, 1832.

Caviller, John, private N. J. Line, Sept. 24, 1818; age 71.

Devore, John, private N. J. Line, Apr. 18, 1818; age 63.

Edgar (or Eager), Archibald, private N. J. Line, Apr. 10, 1818; age 73. Died Oct. 1, 1820.

Fulkerson, William, private Va. Line, May 18, 1818; age 60.

Gray, Jacob, private N. J. Line, May 7, 1819; age 82.

Hoagland, Johannis, private Conn. Line, Apr. 21, 1819; age 79. Died Nov. 17, 1825.

Johnson, Thomas (1st), private N. J. Line, Apr. 14, 1818; age 76. Died Feb. 12, 1826.

Lallen, Michael, private Md. Line, Mar. 5, 1819. Died Feb. 2, 1826.

Little, Nathaniel, private Del. Line, Apr. 7, 1818; age 70.

McKessack, William, Capt Penn. Line, Apr. 12, 1818; age 68.

McKnight, Malcom, musician, Penn. Line, July 15, 1819; age 79.

Myer, Henry, drummer, Penn. Line, Jan. 16, 1819; age 85. Died Oct. 14, 1829.

Orsman, Benjamin, private N. J. Line, Dec. 19, 1818; age 72. Died Mar. 9, 1823.



- Pack, William, private N. J. Line, Feb. 16, 1819; age 75. Died June 15, 1833.
- Peterson, Thomas, Capt. N. J. Line, Apr. 5, 1818; age 71.
- Post, William, private N. J. Line, July 20, 1819; age 78. Died Apr. 18, 1822.
- Smallery, Isaac, private Dunn's Co. Exp. Riders, Sept. 11, 1830; age 79.
- Sutherland, Daniel, private N. Y. Line, Apr. 12, 1818; age 80.
- Tunison, Garret, surgeon, N. Y. Line, Apr. 5, 1818; age 74.
- Van Allen, Derrick, private N. J. Line, Aug. 1, 1818; age 79.
- Van Natter, John, private Va. Line, Apr. 7, 1818; age 77.
- Van Sickle, Abraham, private Va. Line, Jan. 18, 1819; age 74. Died Feb. 26, 1831.
- Vorhies, Abraham, private N. J. Line, Mar. 5, 1819; age 79.
- Vorhies, Albert, private N. J. Line, Mar. 31, 1818; age 83.
- Vredenburg, John, private N. J. Line, Apr. 14, 1818; age 72.
- Welch, Peter, Lieut, Mass. Line, July 28, 1818; age 83. Died Aug. 22, 1831.
- Wilkinson, Samuel, private N. J. Line, Feb. 6, 1819; age 76.
- Willson, James, private N. J. Line, Apr. 5, 1818; age 76. Died Aug. 5, 1828.
- Willson, John, private N. J. Line, Apr. 10, 1818; age 53. Died Aug. 7, 1818.

## ON PENSION ROLL UNDER ACT OF JUNE 7, 1832

- Angleman, Jacob, private militia, May 20, 1833; age 76.
- Annin, Joseph, private Continental Line, Feb. 13, 1833; age 81.
- Annin, Samuel, private and Lieut., Continental Line, Feb. 28, 1833; age 81.
- Austin, John A., private militia, May 20, 1833; age 74.
- Baird, John, Captain militia, Aug. 24, 1833; age 79.
- Bellos, Adam, private militia, Dec. 7, 1833; age 82.
- Bennett, Abraham, sergeant militia, June 6, 1833; age 87.
- Breese, Garret, private militia, Dec. 20, 1833; age —.
- Brokaw, Isaac, private State troops, July 25, 1833; age 76.
- Brokaw, Jasper, private and ensign militia, May 3, 1834; age —. Died Oct. 29, 1833.
- Brokaw, Richard, private militia, Feb. 28, 1833; age 76.
- Canington, Jacob, "pri. of art.," militia, Feb. 28, 1833; age 75.
- Clarkson, Randolph, private Continental Line, June 6, 1833; age 75. Died Mar. 13, 1833.
- Coon, Jeremiah, private and musician militia, Mar. 26, 1833; age 75.
- Corrington, Benjamin, private militia, Feb. 28, 1833; age 77.
- Covert, Burgun, private Continental Line, July 20, 1819; age 81. Died Mar. 18, 1818.
- Craig, Frazee, private militia, Oct. 14, 1833; age 71.
- Crow, Jeremiah, private Continental Line, June 24, 1833; age 75.
- Dean, John, private militia, Aug. 10, 1833; age 87.
- De Groat, Jacob, Captain and private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 85.
- Dunn, Isaac, private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 73.
- Field, Hendrick, private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 84.
- Fourt, Henry, private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 78.

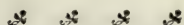




- Fulkerson, Henry, private militia, Dec. 6, 1833; age 75.  
 Garretson, Richard, private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 76.  
 Gosling, Samuel, private militia, Aug. 10, 1833; age 80.  
 Green, William, private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 72.  
 Hageman, Aaron, sergeant and private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 84.  
 Hageman, John, private militia, July 11, 1833; age 74.  
 Hageman, Joseph, musician militia, Nov. 13, 1833; age 73.  
 Hoagland, Richard, private and sergeant militia, June 13, 1833; age 72.  
 Hoagland, Tunis, private of dragoons, militia, Jan. 18, 1834; age 85.  
 Horten, Jason, private militia, Feb. 14, 1833; age 76.  
 Huff, Isaac, private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 84.  
 Hunt, Varnell, private militia, Feb. 15, 1833; age 74.  
 Lane, Abraham, sergeant militia, June 25, 1834; age 85.  
 Liddle, Robert, sergeant Cont. Line, Jan. 19, 1833; age 80.  
 Lowe, Cornelius D., private militia, Dec. 7, 1833; age 77.  
 Manning, Isaac, private militia, June 7, 1834; age 76.  
 Messer, Simon, sergeant militia, Oct. 5, 1833; age 78.  
 Montford, Peter, private N. Y. Cont. Line, June 18, 1833; age 74.  
 Moore, Benjamin, private militia, June 8, 1833; age 80.  
 Moore, James, Captain militia, Jan. 8, 1834; age 82. Died Nov. 30, 1832.  
 Moore, Joseph, private militia, May 22, 1833; age 83.  
 Morford, Stephen, private militia, Feb. 15, 1834; age 76.  
 Morris, Dennis, private militia, June 28, 1834; age 84.  
 Nestor, Michael, private Cont. Line, June 18, 1833; age 75.  
 Ninemaster, Michael, private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 74.  
 Norris, Zibi, priv. and sergeant Cont. Line, Feb. 2, 1833; age 72.  
 Pennington, John, private militia, Feb. 19, 1833; age 73.  
 Perrine, James D., private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 80.  
 Pope, Samuel, private State troops, Feb. 28, 1833; age 72.  
 Probasco, Gerrit, private militia, May 3, 1834; age 89.  
 Quack (Quick), Peter, private militia, May 27, 1834; age 76.  
 Randolph, Daniel F., private militia, June 18, 1833; age 74.  
 Schenck, Henry H., Capt. of Cavalry, Feb. 14, 1833; age 74.  
 Sims, Cuthbert, private militia, Jan. 21, 1833; age 77.  
 Skillman, Abraham, private militia, May 20, 1833; age 75.  
 Smith, Jacob, private militia, Aug. 22, 1833; age 77.  
 Smith, William, private militia, June 20, 1833; age 72.  
 Southard, Henry, wagon master, militia, Jan. 19, 1833; age 87.  
 Steele, John, private militia, Dec. 10, 1833.  
 Striker, John D., private militia, Feb. 28, 1833; age 76.  
 Stryker, Isaac, private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 84.  
 Sutphin, Peter, private militia, May 20, 1833; age 74.  
 Sutton, Uriah, Lieut., etc., militia, July 14, 1833; age 94.  
 Suydam, Hendrick, private and corpo., Cont. Line, Aug. 17, 1833; age 82.  
 Tallmage, Thomas, priv. and serg., Cont. Line, Feb. 19, 1833; age 79.  
 Taylor, Willett, private militia, Mar. 8, 1833; age 74.  
 Thompson, Jabez, private militia, June 24, 1833; age 76.  
 Todd, William, private Cont. Line, Jan. 19, 1833; age 74.  
 Tothune, Abraham, private N. Y. Cont. Line, Dec. 7, 1833; age 74.  
 Vail, Henry, priv. and ensign militia, Jan. 15, 1833; age 80. Died Nov. 13, 1832.



- Van Arsdalen, Christopher, private militia, Feb. 19, 1833; age 74.  
 Van Arsdalen, Mindart, drummer militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 74.  
 Van Derveer, John, private militia, Feb. 20, 1834; age 81.  
 Van Doren, Burgun, private militia, Feb. 19, 1833; age 75.  
 Van Dorn, Cornelius, private militia, Dec. 6, 1833; age 87.  
 Van Dyke, Cornelius, priv. and serg. militia, Feb. 28, 1833; age 75.  
 Van Fine, Rynear, Private militia, May 10, 1834; age 73. Died Aug. 15, 1832.  
 Van Lilburgh, William, private militia, Mar. 8, 1833; age 74.  
 Van Nest, Abraham, Captain militia, Aug. 28, 1833; age 84. Died Nov. 18, 1833.  
 Van Orden, Daniel, private militia, Sept. 5, 1833; age 79.  
 Van Zandt, John, private militia, Nov. 13, 1833; age 72.  
 Van Zandt, John, private militia, Dec. 6, 1833; age 83.  
 Veght (Veghte), Henry, private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 88.  
 Veghte, Rynier, Lieut. and corpo. militia, Feb. 1, 1834; age 80. Died Feb. 27, 1833.  
 Vliet, David, private militia, Oct. 29, 1833; age 86.  
 Voorhees, Abraham, sergeant militia, Dec. 6, 1833; age 92.  
 Voorhees, Isaac, serg. and corp. militia, May 20, 1833; age 79.  
 Voorhees, Paul, priv. Cont. Line, Feb. 2, 1833; age 74.  
 Voorhees, Peter, private militia, May 29, 1834; age 78.  
 Vosseller, Luke, private militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 77.  
 Vroom, Hendrick P., priv. and serg. militia, May 20, 1833; age 77.  
 Whitaker, Nathaniel, priv. and serg. militia, May 24, 1834; age 75.  
 Whitenack, Abraham, private militia, Dec. 7, 1833; age 77.  
 Wilson, Mindart, private militia, Feb. 2, 1833.  
 Wilson, William, priv., etc., infantry militia, Feb. 1, 1834; age 81.  
 Wyckoff, John, private militia, May 20, 1833; age 87.  
 Wyckoff, John, private militia, May 27, 1834; age 79.  
 Wyckoff, John B., private militia, Feb. 19, 1833; age 75.  
 Wyckoff, John C., sergeant militia, Aug. 17, 1833; age 75.



## VARIOUS BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

GATHERED BY THE EDITOR OF THE QUARTERLY

### LANE BURYING GROUND

Located on the Milltown road, running directly south from North Branch church, on farm owned during the Revolution by William Lane; now owned by Mr. Chauncey Brokaw. The ground is uninclosed, except by poor wire fence.

- Hoagland, Frances (dau. of William and Sarah), d. Apr. 26, 1823, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 6 dys.  
 Hoagland, Sarah Vroom (widow of William), b. Feb. 7, 1793; d. June 7, 1877.  
 Lane, Elizabeth, d. July 21, 1854, aged 86 yrs., 8 mos., 20 dys.  
 Lane, Gilbert, d. Sept. 9, 1825, aged 67 yrs., 10 mos.





- Lane, Jannaty Rappalyea (wife of William), d. Feb. 7, 1777, aged 46 yrs., 3 mos.
- Lane, Rebecca Bertrann (widow of Gilbert), d. Mar. 4, 1855, aged 88 yrs., 4 mos., 8 dys.
- Lane, Tunis, d. July 26, 1834, aged 71 yrs., 19 dys.
- Lane, William, d. Oct. 14, 1797, aged 70 yrs.
- Staats, Elizabeth Brokaw (wife of James), d. June 11, 1856, aged 71 yrs., 22 days.
- Staats, James, d. Aug. 20, 1866, aged 86 yrs., 8 dys.
- Staats, John (son of James and Elizabeth), d. Sept. 20, 1813, aged 3 yrs., 4 mos., 3 dys.
- Vroom, Elizabeth (dau. of Henry and Sarah), d. Jan. 13, 1810, aged 24 yrs., 5 mos., 7 dys.
- Vroom, Hendrick P., d. Aug. 7, 1845, in 89th yr.
- Vroom, Jacob, d. July 9, 1834, aged 44 yrs., 8 mos., 4 dys.
- Vroom, Peter H., d. Oct. 11, 1846, aged 64 yrs., 2 mos., 21 dys.
- Vroom, Sarah (wife of Hendrick P.), d. Oct. 31, 1841, aged 81 yrs.
- Vroom, William, d. Oct. 18, 1849, in 65th yr.
- Vroom, William, d. May 20, 1856, aged 59 yrs.
- Wortman, Elizabeth Staats (dau. of Peter and Gertrude), d. Mar. 19, 1832, aged 3 yrs., 1 mo., 28 dys.
- Wortman, Gertrude Staats (wife of Peter), d. Oct. 21, 1834, aged 29 yrs., 1 mo., 28 dys.
- Wortman, James Staats (son of Peter and Gertrude), d. June 2, 1827, aged 1 yr., 7 mos., 2 dys.
- Wortman, James Wendover (son of Peter and Eliza), d. Apr. 15, 1852, aged 8 yrs., 4 mos., 12 dys.
- Wortman, John Wendover (son of Peter and Elizabeth), d. Apr. 3, 1842, aged 1 yr., 2 mos.
- Wortman, Mary L. Van Pelt (wife of Peter P.), [Dates, etc., covered over].
- Wortman, Rebecca Billis (wife of Peter P.), d. Apr. 7, 1850, aged 28 yrs., 4 mos., 14 dys.
- Wortman, Richard Ten Eyck (son of Peter and Gertrude), d. Mar. 8, 1828, aged 1 yr., 23 dys.

#### VAN DERVEER BURYING-GROUND

Located on Milltown road, running directly south from North Branch, on farm formerly of Michael Van Derveer, and near the bank of the Raritan river.

- Vanderveer, Ann, d. Oct. 12, 1841, aged 66 yrs., 11 mos.
- Van Derveer, Andrew T. E. (son of M. and Ann Maria), d. July 21, 1837, in 2nd yr.
- Van Derveer, Cornelia Van Nortwick (wife of Michael), d. July 16, 1806, aged 53 yrs., 7 mos., 8 dys.
- Vanderveer, Cornelius, d. Apr. 15, 1847, aged 78 yrs., 6 mos., 15 dys.
- Vanderveer, Cornelius, b. Mar. 29, 1829; d. July 27, 1895.
- Vanderveer, Ellen E. Anderson (wife of Michael), b. Jan. 27, 1822; d. July 13, 1897.



- Van Derveer, Ellen E., b. June 6, 1853; d. Apr. 14, 1910.  
 Van Derveer, Michael, d. Aug. 10, 1792, in — yr. [Age undecipherable].  
 Van Derveer, Michael, d. May 3, 1866, aged 66 yrs., 4 mos., 10 dys.  
 Vanderveer, Rebeckah (dau. of Cornelius and Ann), d. Apr. 18, 1811,  
 aged 16 yrs., 16 dys.



## SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from Vol. IV, Page 311]

### RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE—LETTER H CONCLUDED

- Hoagland, Dennis and Ann Eliza Hewell, Dec. 14, 1842 (Zabriskie).  
 Hoagland, Edward Bunn and Ann Smith, Apr. 23, 1807 (Studdiford).  
 Hoagland, Edward B. and Jane Elizabeth Hall, Jan. 31, 1872 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Elias and Mariah Herder, Feb. 10, 1836 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Elisha H. and Ann V. Hixon, Nov. 17, 1863 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Gideon and Amanda Dilts, Oct. 23, 1869 (Gardner).  
 Hoagland, Harmon and Hannah P. Sanders, Feb. 20, 1864 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Harmon H. and Jane E. Stryker, Dec. 10, 1845 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Hendrick and Mary Powelson, May 24, 1801 (Vredenburg).  
 Hoagland, Henry and Phebe Williamson, Nov. 30, 1826 (Zabriskie).  
 Hoagland, Henry H. and Lizzie Stryker, Apr. 6, 1870 (Lefevre).  
 Hoagland, Henry H. and Elizabeth H. Stryker, Apr. 13, 1870 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Henry P. and Phebe Ellen Quick, Nov. 15, 1871 (Lefevre).  
 Hoagland, Henry V. and Abigail Tunison, May 19, 1858 (Messler).  
 Hoagland, Herman J. and Phebe B. Peterson, Nov. 16, 1865 (Pitcher).  
 Hoagland, Hurmans and Helena Stryker, Aug. 23, 1804 (Studdiford).  
 Hoagland, Isaac and Catharine Jane Van Nuys, Jan. 29, 1840 (Zabriskie).  
 Hoagland, Isaac C. and Mary F. Post, Feb. 25, 1874 (Oliver).  
 Hoagland, Isaac N. and Adaline Culver, June 15, 1871 (Mann).  
 Hoagland, Isaac V. and Martha McCollm, Sept. 6, 1828 (Labagh).  
 Hoagland, Jacob and Mary Jane Maxwell, June 10, 1843 (Bond).  
 Hoagland, Jacob and Hannah M. Peterson, May 20, 1854 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Jacob C. and Ida Hudnut, Oct. 13, 1877 (Doolittle).  
 Hoagland, John and Phebe Simonson, Dec. 29, 1803 (Vredenburg).  
 Hoagland, John and Maria Fisher, Apr. 11, 1816 (Boggs).  
 Hoagland, John and Jane Voorhees, Feb. 2, 1820 (Labagh).  
 Hoagland, John and Mary Lattourette, June 30, 1821 (Labagh).  
 Hoagland, John and Ann Powelson, Jan. 16, 1840 (Zabriskie).  
 Hoagland, John and Mary Paulison, Dec. 29, 1840 (Zabriskie).  
 Hoagland, John and Catharine Van Arsdale, Nov. 17, 1842 (Messler).  
 Hoagland, John and Harriet Kershaw, Feb. 4, 1846 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, John and Sarah Dilts, Sept. 17, 1853 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, John A. and Catharine Miner, Nov. 14, 1839 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, John B. and Mary Hoagland, Jan. 27, 1838 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, John H. and Annet Hoagland, May 22, 1841 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, John M. and Martha M. Rowland, Nov. 24, 1849 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, John V. D. and Magdalen Garretson, Sept. 30, 1835 (Zabriskie).





- Hoagland, Joseph and Ellen Staats, Oct. 29, 1837 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Lucas H. and Adaline Flag, May 26, 1841 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Martin and Rachel Stryker, June 16, 1807 (Studdiford).  
 Hoagland, Martin and Ann Quick, Feb. 20, 1823 (Labagh).  
 Hoagland, Nathaniel and Rachel Staats, Feb. 22, 1851 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Nicholas and Alletta Boyer, Nov. 12, 1831 (Wilson).  
 Hoagland, Peter and Ann Marilla Cadmus, Jan. 26, 1853 (Bond).  
 Hoagland, Peter and Christiana Stryker, Dec. 2, 1831 (Labagh).  
 Hoagland, Peter and Isabella Watts, July 4, 1828 (Cox).  
 Hoagland, Peter O. and Rachel Ann Con, Dec. 14, 1851 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Peter S. and Jane Ellen Cornell, Nov. 12, 1848 (Zabriskie).  
 Hoagland, Peter S. and Emiline Van Dyke, Oct. 19, 1855 (Gardner).  
 Hoagland, Richard and Amy Stout, Mar. 7, 1810 (Studdiford).  
 Hoagland, Richard W. and Annie H. Van Benthaysen, Nov. 30, 1871 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, Stephen and Phebe Polhemus, Oct. 15, 1836 (Shultz).  
 Hoagland, Stephen T. and Mary Jane Pierce, Dec. 19, 1866 (Mesick).  
 Hoagland, Tobias and Rebecca Van Fleet, Jan. 22, 1812 (Vredenburg).  
 Hoagland, Uriah and Nina K. Volk, Sept. 24, 1872 (Doolittle).  
 Hoagland, William and Catharine Smith, Aug. 27, 1805 (Vredenburg).  
 Hoagland, William and Sarah Vroom, Feb. 7, 1811 (Vredenburg).  
 Hoagland, William and Jane Arrowsmith, June 30, 1814 (Hardenbergh).  
 Hoagland, William and Sarah Beekman, Oct. 31, 1841 (Chambers).  
 Hoagland, William and Joama M. Dumont, Nov. 18, 1857 (Doolittle).  
 Hoagland, William G. and Wesula Whitenack, Feb. 11, 1832 (Dumont).  
 Hoagland, Wm. N. and Sarah C. Young, Oct. 5, 1870 (Ludlow).  
 Hoagland, William W. and Susan A. Smith, Oct. 8, 1870 (Gardiner).  
 Hodell, Joseph and Mary Ann Bomber, Apr. 4, 1856 (Mathis).  
 Hodge, Alexander P. and Magdaline D. F. Van Nest, Dec. 16, 1857 (Messler).  
 Hodge, Goyn T. and Sally Ann Martin, Apr. 13, 1853 (Rodgers).  
 Hodge, Peter and Mariah Talmage, Nov. 3, 1825 (Boggs).  
 Hodge, Theodore R. and Almira Codington, June 10, 1863 (Rodgers).  
 Hodge, William and Joanna Parsell, Apr. 15, 1863 (Rodgers).  
 Hodge, William and Mary Tunison, Sept. 17, 1825 (Boggs).  
 Hoff, Dennis and Elizabeth Perine, Sept. 8, 1796 (Studdiford).  
 Hoff, Elijah M. and Caroline Saxten, Jan. 5, 1856 (Carrell).  
 Hoff, Henry and Eliza Cooper, June 18, 1868 (Rodgers).  
 Hoff, William and Catharine Pope, Oct. 19, 1858 (Drake).  
 Hoffman, Augustus and Sarah Jane Rodgers (Col.), Jan. 1, 1871 (Mesick).  
 Hoffman, Creveling and Maggie Kiple, ——— (Pitcher).  
 Hoffman, John and Sarah Sebring, Jan. 7, 1865 (Rodgers).  
 Hoffman, Joseph and Mary Ann Smith, Feb. 6, 1867 (Thompson).  
 Hoffman, Leonard B. and Almira Sebring, Sept. 13, 1856 (Rodgers).  
 Hoffman, Theodore R. and Cornelia S. Sloan, Oct. 28, 1868 (Doolittle).  
 Hoffman, William W. and Annie M. Ditmars, Oct. 11, 1865 (Mesick).  
 Hogan, George W. and Elizabeth Long, Oct. 1, 1868 (Mesick).  
 Hoh, Zacheus and Mary Kahler, Nov. 14, 1868 (Mesick).  
 Hoit, James M. and Mary Nesbitt, May 12, 1813 (Vredenburg).



- Holburgh, Henry C. and Fanny Campbell, Feb. 7, 1866 (Boswell).  
Holcombe, George H. and Louisa Robbins, Dec. 20, 1853 (Ludlow).  
Holcombe, Horace and Martha R. Schenck, Nov. 12, 1857 (Carrell).  
Holcomb, John W. and Kate Merrell, Mar. 10, 1875 (Oliver).  
Holcombe, John Wesley and Mary F. Garretson, Nov. 12, 1874 (Mc-William).  
Holden, Levi and Katy Woodhull, Apr. 16, 1817 (Hardenbergh).  
Holder, John E. and Annie Kershaw, June 11, 1868 (Ludlow).  
Holland, James M. and Fanny Jackson, July 3, 1864 (Carmichael).  
Holland, William A. and Rebecca W. Howell, Sept. 10, 1851 (Nice).  
Hollenbrick, Louis D. and Susan Lister, Feb. 12, 1856 (Gardner).  
Hollingshead, David and Sarah Ann Skillman, Nov. 28, 1858 (Romeyn).  
Hollingshead, John and Ann Higgins, Sept. 17, 1797 (Snowden).  
Hollingshead, John R. and Phebe Q. Bishop, Feb. 16, 1864 (Romeyn).  
Holmes, John and Julia Ann Allen, Oct. 28, 1860 (Cornell).  
Holmes, Lowes H. and Amelia H. Vosseller, Oct. 7, 1874 (Messler).  
Holmes, Thomas and Dinah Morris, Aug. 30, 1835 (Cox).  
Homan, Joel and Catharine Hall, Oct. 8, 1818 (Brownlee).  
Homans, Joseph and Jane V. Herder, Feb. 15, 1855 (Messler).  
Honeyman, A. V. D. and Julia E. Reger, Aug. 3, 1875 (Mesick).  
Honeyman, Augustus and Sarah Maria Smith, Aug. 22, 1863 (Doolittle).  
Honeyman, Charles B. and Amanda M. Gildersleeve, July 23, 1872 (Messler).  
Honeyman, Cornelius L. and Mary W. Dow, Dec. 20, 1862 (Brush).  
Honeyman, James and Susan Allen, Feb. 26, 1825 (Galpin).  
Honeyman, Morris C. and Rozetta Lane, Oct. 12, 1867 (Le Fevre).  
Honeyman, Peter and Eliza Allen, Nov. 17, 1832 (Blauvelt).  
Honeyman, Robert and Mary Ann Lane, Jan. —, 1828 (Blauvelt).  
Honeyman, Thomas I. and Georgiana Major, Feb. 28, 1877 (Clark).  
Honeyman, William and Jane Lozier, Jan. 4, 1823 (Fisher).  
Honeyman, William D. and Catharine Vliet, Oct. 12, 1849 (Blauvelt).  
Hoofman, David and Catharine Wyckoff, Mar. 24, 1799 (Studdiford).  
Hooper, J. and A. C. Bullard, Sept. 2, 1862 (Callen).  
Hoover, Thomas and Rachel Beam, Jan. 1820 (Arrowsmith).  
Hope, Hiram and Maria H. Drost, July 4, 1853 (Ludlow).  
Hopkins, Charles and Jane Louisa Francis, Nov. 28, 1857 (Van Doren).  
Hopper, Amos and Kate Thompson, June 3, 1872 (Thompson).  
Hoppuck, Elias and Ann Van Arsdalen, Sept. 22, 1838 (Ludlow).  
Horner, Wesley and Margaret W. Stevens, Sept. 10, 1863 (Ludlow).  
Horton, Charles H. and Sarah Rebecca Waldron, May 26, 1870 (Rodgers).  
Houghton, Howard C. and Kate A. Doolittle, Jan. 30, 1869 (Doolittle).  
Houghton, John and Eliza Ann McCowen, Feb. 14, 1829 (Labagh).  
House, Abraham W. and Elizabeth Van Nest, Oct. 23, 1847 (Messler).  
Housel, Charles H. and Sarah E. Dunham, Mar. 11, 1874 (Pitcher).  
Housel, Peter G. and Susan Ann Blue, Feb. 28, 1846 (Ludlow).  
Houston, Charles A. and Salome Wack, Sept. 18, 1867 (Messler).  
Howard, James Edward (col'd) and Cornelia Staats, Dec. 24, 1874 (Mesick).





- Howe, Osmond C. and Elizabeth Annie Jones, Sept. 15, 1858 (Van Doren).
- Howard, Winfield S. and Sarah A. Smith, Oct. 11, 1876 (Doolittle).
- Howell, Abraham P. and Catharine Sutton, Mar. 13, 1819 (Brownlee).
- Howell, Andrew and Maria M. Hardenburg, Jan. 5, 1797 (Barclay).
- Howell, David, Jr., and Nancy McCord, Mar. 15, 1810 (Finley).
- Howell, Elias and Edith Storer, Jan. 6, 1813 (Ferguson).
- Howell, Elias W. and Martha Wilson, Apr. 8, 1874 (Pool).
- Howell, James and Lydia Van Doren, June 1, 1811 (Bent).
- Howell, John and Elizabeth Van Veghten, Nov. 8, 1845 (Messler).
- Howell, Louis T. and Sohunnick Wyckoff, Dec. 21, 1846 (Zabriskie).
- Hubbard, John and Mary Ellen Stryker, Nov. 1, 1843 (Talmage).
- Hubbard, William and Rachel Wood, Feb. 20, 1868 (LeFevre).
- Hudley, Andrew and Rhoda Shepherd, June 23, 1814 (McDowell).
- Hudnut, Alexander and Sarah Davis, May 28, 1829 (Labagh).
- Huet, Elijah and Frances Ann Opdycke, July 2, 1856 (Nice).
- Huff, Abraham and Margaret Melick, Nov. 27, 1830 (Fisher).
- Huff, Abraham I. and Ann De Hart, Feb. 14, 1828 (Boggs).
- Huff, Abraham P. and Elizabeth Correy, Oct. 31, 1849 (Gardner).
- Huff, Abraham T. and Phebe H. Ludlow, Nov. 3, 1857 (Ludlow).
- Huff, Bergen and Margaret Vandervoort, May 1, 1823 (Vandervoort).
- Huff, Bergen B. and Sarah J. Smith, Dec. 16, 1863 (Belles).
- Huff, Brogun and Elizabeth Comeback, Oct. 3, 1818 (Vredenburgh).
- Huff, Brogun A. and Jane Eliza Gorden, Oct. 19, 1830 (Ludlow).
- Huff, Cornelius and Annie R. Young, Apr. 17, 1869 (LeFevre).
- Huff, David and Abby Reading, June 4, 1843 (Messler).
- Huff, David and Harriet Hoagland, Feb. 13, 1836 (Ludlow).
- Huff, David L. and Henrietta Van Arsdale, Jan. 6, 1864 (Brush).
- Huff, Elijah B. and Eletta Ann Spader, Dec. 9, 1864 (Romeyn).
- Huff, Elijah G. and Mariah Van Liew, Sept. 27, 1845 (Ludlow).
- Huff, Elijah P. and Patty Ann Hall, Mar. 28, 1829 (Ludlow).
- Huff, George E. and Mary Cruser, Nov. 22, 1855 (Gardner).
- Huff, George P. and Ann Milbourne, Jan. 20, 1859 (Ludlow).
- Huff, Henry and Mary Ann Taylor, Nov. 29, 1860 (Messler).
- Huff, Isaac and Adaline D. Ten Eyck, Apr. 20, 1859 (Gardner).
- Huff, Isaac and Mariah Doty, Feb. 12, 1824 (Fisher).
- Huff, Isaac B. and Leah Van Camp, Oct. 8, 1842 (Ludlow).
- Huff, Jacob and Charity Sutphen, May 21, 1812 (Stout).
- Huff, Jacob C. and Hannah E. Van Dorn, Dec. 23, 1874 (Mesick).
- Huff, John and Lucy Voorhees, Mar. 31, 1811 (Labagh).
- Huff, John B. and Mary C. Conover, Mar. 2, 1870 (Gardner).
- Huff, John W. and Ellen Ann Covert, Dec. 5, 1861 (Cole).
- Huff, Nicholas E. and Jane Huff, Oct. 15, 1831 (Fisher).
- Huff, Paul V. and Louise Cammann, Nov. 21, 1850 (Craven).
- Huff, Peter and Anna M. Hoagland, Jan. 6, 1856 (Ludlow).
- Huff, Peter and Mariah Stryker, May 24, 1817 (Labagh).
- Huff, Peter I. and Sarah Pittenger, Jan. 10, 1830 (Ludlow).
- Huff, Tunis and Mariah Quick, Dec. 22, 1825 (Ludlow).
- Huff, William and Aletta Maria Voorhees, Feb. 15, 1838 (Messler).
- Huff, William and Helena Voorhees, Apr. 12, 1871 (Pitcher).
- Huff, William H. and Mary H. Van Derripe, Sept. 9, 1868 (Ludlow).



- Huffman, Eli P. and Mary Mundy, July 4, 1863 (Rankin).  
 Huffman, Henry J. and Catharine Crater, Aug. 18, 1853 (Craven).  
 Huffman, Philip Jacob and Christiana Caroline Schmerzen, Apr. 10, 1859 (Messler).  
 Hughes, Joseph P. and Emiline Ogbum, Mar. 26, 1857 (Romeyn).  
 Hughes, Josephus and Carrie V. D. Britton, Oct. 14, 1862 (Callen).  
 Hughes, Moses J. and Sarah A. Sniffin, Dec. 24, 1859 (Campfield).  
 Hull, Jacob K. and Mary Elizabeth Smith, May 24, 1855 (Messler).  
 Hulbert, John Junius and Phebe Remsen, May 17, 1838 (Sears).  
 Hulse, William and Elizabeth W. Hoagland, Sept. 2, 1841 (Ludlow).  
 Hulick, Jeremiah S. and Arvilla Burroughs, Nov. 15, 1865 (Gardner).  
 - Hulick, John V. and Anna Manning, Feb. 5, 1857 (Bond).  
 Hulick, Reuben H. and Sarah Nevius, Jan. 1, 1846 (Zabriskie).  
 Hullfish, William W. and Maria L. Young, June 25, 1846 (Gardner).  
 Hulsizer, John W. and Julia D. Bergen, Mar. 25, 1868 (Crane).  
 Humble, James, Jr., and Hannah Waldron, June 29, 1861 (Rodgers).  
 Hummer, Adam and Kate Pierce, Nov. 11, 1873 (McWilliams).  
 Hummer, Henry G. and Eliza Jane Vreeland, Dec. 24, 1859 (Van Doren).  
 Hummer, John and Mary Stryker, Jan. 31, 1808 (Stryker).  
 Hummer, Josias M. and Lydia Alpaugh, Mar. 16, 1870 (Griffith).  
 Hummer, Peter and Ellen Lane, Dec. 16, 1815 (Hardenbergh).  
 Hunfield, Jacob M. and Sally Lutz, Sept. 12, 1840 (Blauvelt).  
 Hunt, Dr. Alexander and Eliza Auten, May 5, 1818 (Boggs).  
 Hunt, Elias Scudder and Margaret F. Hunt, Sept. 23, 1827 (Zabriskie).  
 Hunt, Elias A. and Mary Stryker, Jan. 20, 1869 (Doolittle).  
 Hunt, John W. and Lucy Van Doren, Jan. 21, 1855 (Ludlow).  
 Hunt, Oliver B. and Margaret D. Whitenack, Sept. 12, 1854 (Craven).  
 Hunt, Robert R. and Catharine Skillman, May 23, 1855 (Romeyn).  
 Hunt, Stephen Hedges and Mary Van Dyke, Oct. 23, 1854 (Blauvelt).  
 Hunt, Stephen R. and Gertrude Williamson, May 17, 1826 (Boggs).  
 Hunt, Westley P. and Elizabeth Gulick, Mar. 8, 1824 (Shultz).  
 Hunter, James and Abigail Taynor, Aug. 5, 1815 (Miller).  
 Hunter, James and Cordelia Harmer, Apr. 25, 1854 (English).  
 - Hunter, John and Hannah Hunter, Feb. 8, 1862 (Cornell).  
 Hunter, John J. and Lilian J. Cummings, ——— (Pitcher).  
 Hunter, William and Ellen Hunter, Dec. 20, 1843 (Campbell).  
 Huntingdon, Rev. Jonathan and Rebecca Hamilton, May 8, 1833 (Alexander).  
 Hurd, Griffin and Phebe Lewis, Feb. 17, 1809 (Hardenbergh).  
 Hurder, Ryneer and Mary Ann Smith, Aug. 3, 1869 (Gardner).  
 Hurse, Jacob and Sarah Sciple, Dec. 6, 1827 (Van Kleeck).  
 Hutchings, Israel H. and Mary L. Duyckinck, July 18, 1839 (Birch).  
 Hutchings, James and Sarah F. Brown, Apr. 29, 1840 (Birch).  
 Hutchins, Abraham and Harriet Bishop, June 20, 1829 (Cox).  
 Hutchinson, Henry Willard and Ida Birdsall, Nov. 13, 1872 (Mesick).  
 Hutchinson, John and Elizabeth Van Dine, July 15, 1798 (Snowden).  
 Hutchinson, Joseph M. and Rosetta J. Nulman, Feb. 2, 1870 (Doolittle).  
 Hutchinson, William and Martha Patterson, Jan. 3, 1822 (Labagh).  
 Hutter, Frank and Sarah Jane Harwood, June 20, 1872 (LeFevre).  
 Hyatt, Charles L. and Kittie W. Rodgers, Sept. 1, 1870 (LeFevre).





Hyde, Hiram and Leah Amanda Howell, Oct. 9, 1856 (Nice).  
 Hyler, John, Jr., and Catharine A. Egbert, Mar. 14, 1861 (Doolittle).  
 Hylyn, Simon and Jane Berger, Sept. 22, 1804 (Studdiford).

[*To be Continued*]



### READINGTON CHURCH BAPTISMS FROM 1720

TRANSLATED BY THE PASTOR, REV. B. V. D. WYCKOFF

[*Continued from Vol. IV, Page 309*]

[“New style is begun the 3rd day of Sept., 1752. In place of the 3rd of Sept., we reckon the 14th”].

1752.

- Oct. 1. Emans, Abraham and Margrietje Schenk—Nicholaes.  
 Oct. 22. Van Sichelen, Abraham and Antje Vos—Wilhelmus.  
 Wykhof, Pieter and Elizabeth—Willemetje.  
 Van der Veer, Jacobus and Femmetje Stryker—Jannetje.  
 Bouwman, Thomas and Rachel—Jan.  
 Bogaert, Martin and Maria Cock—Maria.  
 Ten Eyk, Tobias and Antje Van Hoorn—Abraham.  
 Stol, Jan and Jenneke Ten Eyk—Annaetje.  
 Hoogland, Elbert and ——— Gulick—Eva.  
 Nov. 12. Wykhof, Samuel and Geertje—Maria.  
 Wykhof, Cornelius and Elizabeth—Annaetje.  
 (m. George Anderson).  
 Van der Beek, Jaques and Marytje Ten Eyk—Adriaentje.  
 Witness: Adriaentje Ten Eyk.  
 Dec. 18. Hogeboom, Pieter and Neeltje—Dirck.  
 Schenk, Gerrit and Marytje Van Sichele—Roelof.

1753.

- Jan. —. Jansen, Andries and Neeltje—Elizabeth.  
 Jan. 28. Van Sichelen, Arie and Maria Laan—Maria.  
 Lou, Dirck and Rebecca Emans—Teuntje.  
 Krom, Gysbert and Metje—Abraham.  
 Kaelsche, Matthys and Albertina Wagenaer—Jannetje.  
 Witness: Jannetje Hoes.  
 Van Wageningen, Gerrit and Catherientje Ten Eyk—Koenraed.  
 Feb. 18. De Mott, Michiel and Femmetje—Saertje.  
 Mar. 11. Bouman, Cornelius and Marytje—Cornelius.  
 Kool, Benjamin and Geertje—Saertje.  
 Apr. 1. Krom, Abraham and Aeltje—Weintje.  
 Witnesses: Cornelius Krom and Rebecca.  
 Van Sichelen, Abraham and Saertje—Rachel.  
 De Mott, Johannis and Elizabeth Davids—Elizabeth.  
 Kool, Jan and Marytje Lou—Jan.  
 Witnesses: David Kool and Metje Lou.  
 Apr. 22. Aten, Dirck and Adriaentje Langestraat—Adriaen.  
 Monfoort, Jan and Kniertje—Lourens.  
 Bogaert, Isaac and Neeltje—Elizabeth.



- Apr. 23. Roes, Johannes and Mercy—Mercy.  
Baem, Hendrick and Cornelia Engel—Hendrick.  
Engel, Nicholaes and Marytje—Nicholaes.
- June. 3. Brouwer, Mattheus and Elizabeth—Maria.  
Van Vliedt, William and Marytje Aten—Judick.
- July 3. Van den Berg, Gosen and Jannetje—Goosen.
- July 1. Laan, Cornelius and Neeltje Langestraat—Jacob.
- July 22. De Mott, Lourens and Dorothea Van der Beek—Dirck.
- Sept. 16. Amack, Andries and Tietje V. Bosck-Kerk—Thomas.  
Emans, Andries and Saertje Van Duyn—Anna  
Vroom, Pieter and Jannetje Dumont—Jannetje.  
Witnesses: Andries Ten Eyk and Marytje, his wife.  
Van Duyn, Roelof and Susanna Pettinger—William.  
Witnesses: William Van Duyn and Sibrech.  
Stryker, Teunis and Lena—Elizabeth.
- Oct. 7. Bodyn, Pieter and Marytje—Elizabeth. ("Born Sept. 18,  
1753; d. Nov. 18, 1825; m., Dec. 23, 1779, Folkert Douw").  
Witness: Judick Bodein.  
Waldron, Samuel and Catherina Hegeman—Adriaen.  
Hall, Edward and Catherina Cock—Geertruy.  
Pietersen, Pieter G. and Catherina Hegeman—Gerbrandt.  
Marlett, Jan and Jannetje Van Sichelen—Abraham.  
Witness: Helena Van Sickelen.  
Swart, Johannis and Elizabeth—Annaetje.  
Chrison, Adolphus and Saertje—Saertje.  
Witnesses: William Wood and Alida.
- Oct. 9. MacKinny, Mordechai and Agnietje Bodein—Johannis.
- Oct. 28. Van Vliedt, Thomas and Grietje Wykhoff—Grietje.  
Lou, Cornelius J. and Johanna Jansen—Benjamin.  
Van Deventer, Isaac and Sara—Abraham.  
Witnesses: Nicholaes Wykhoff and Margrietje Wykhoff.  
Stol, Hendrick and Annaetje Van Middleswaert—Magdalena.
- Nov. 21. Jansen, Abraham and Maria—Maria.  
Dumont, Petrus and Breghe Vroom—Petrus.
- Dec. 9. Stryker, Jan and Judick Van Neste—Hendrick.  
Laan, Arie and Sara—Elizabeth.
- Dec. 30. Ryerson, Marten and Chatherina Cock—Thomas.  
Jansen, William and Rebecca—Sara.  
Van Hoorn, Cornelius and Geertje—Simeon.  
Kinne, William and Eva Schirts—David.
- 1754.
- Jan. 19. Bodeyn, Frederick and Elsje Bogert—Jan.
- Mar. 3. Wykhof, Cornelius and Maria—Annaetje.  
Krom, Cornelius and Rebecca—Thomas.  
Wykhof, Pieter and Marytje—Pieter.  
("Captured by Indians. Returned").  
Polen, William and Sara—Martha.  
Wykhoff, Nicholaes and Grietje—William.  
Witnesses: Isaac Van Deventer and Saertje Van Deventer.  
Zutphen, Dirck and Neeltje—William.  
Pouwelse, Cornelius and Maria—Maria.  
Phenix, John and Maria Woertman—Sara.





- Mar. 24. Lou, Dirck and Rebecca Emans—Cathelina.  
Ten Eyk, Tobias and Antje Van Hoorn—Neeltje.  
Hogeboom, Pieter and Neeltje—Maria.
- April 14. Hoff, Isaac and Catherina Van Neste—Elizabeth.
- May 5. Kouwenhoven, Gerrit and Sara Traphagen—Lena.  
Quick, Petrus and Johanna—Petrus.  
Kinne, Jacobus and Neeltje—Dirck.
- May 26. Zutphen, Pieter and Cathelyntje—Margrietje.  
Witness: Margrietje Woertman.  
Van Zandt, Barnardus and Magdeleentje—Barnardus.  
Witness: Barnardus Van Zandt.
- June 16. Stol, Jan and Annaetje—Magdalena.  
Jansen, Jan and Annaetje—Magdalena.  
Pettinger, Johannis and Sara Stevens—Maria.  
Tietsoort, Marcus and Aeghe Hoff—Marcus.  
Johnson, ——— and Sary Lane—John.  
Witness: Abert Janson's wife.  
D'Haryet, Charles and Anna—Charles.  
Wykhof, Samuel and Geertje—Jan.  
Cooper, Jan and Martha—Jan.  
Marlat, Abraham and Martha Veal—Pieter Nelly and Gideon.  
Witnesses: Penelope and Elizabeth Slecht.
- Sept. 8. Egbert, John and Metje—Elizabeth.  
Schamp, Hendrick and Margrietje Cock—David.  
Witnesses: David Cock and Marya.  
Symonse, Symon and Anne—Symon.  
Van Sichele, Reynier and Margery—Marytje.  
Lou, Cornelius C. and Annaetje Dildein—Judick.
- Oct. 10. Egbert, Nicholaes and Maria—Chaterina.  
Emans, Abraham and Margrietje—Anne.  
Algert, Benjamin and Chatelyna—Elizabeth.
- Dec. 26. Van Sichelen, Rynier and Maayke—Elsje.  
Polen, Samuel and Lena—William.  
Wykhoff, Cornelius and Elisabeth—Cornelia. ("Born July 16, 1754; m. David Traphagen").  
Witness: Geertje Van Hoorn.  
Van Aughem, Cornelius and Maria—Christina.  
Van Sichelen, Andries and Lea Krom—Maria.  
Van Neste, Petrus and Cathelyntje Davids—Jan.  
Macilvene, Thomas and Antje—Eesje.  
Kool, Teunis and Elizabeth—Sara.  
Brady, John and Elizabeth Chrison—Catherina.  
Witnesses: Christoffel Braziel and Elizabeth Slecht.  
Britain, Abraham and Sarah Forster—[child's name not given].
- 1755.
- Feb. 6. Monfoort, Jacob and Jannetje Nevius—Margretha.  
Van Vliedt, William and Adriaentje Wykhoff—Maria.  
Louw, Teunis and Maayke Hall—Thomas.  
Lane, William and Jannetje—Jannetje.  
Monfoort, Pieter, Jur., and Johanna Langestraat—Sara.



- Van der Beek, Jaques and Maria Ten Eyk—Dorothea.  
 Sturges, James A., and Margretha—Pieter.  
 Heath, Samuel and Anna Maria—Maria.  
 Powelsen, Jacob and Margretha—Johannes.
- Apr. 13. Ten Broeck, Cornelius and Maria—Johannes.  
 Witnesses: Daniel Sebring and Catherine Le boy Teaub.  
 Van Neste, Pieter and Elizabeth—Pieter.  
 De Mott, Michael and Femmetje—Elizabeth.  
 Louw, Benjamin and Neeltje Van Neste—Jannetje.  
 Van Stee, Hendrick and Ruth Blackford—Wyntje.  
 Witness: Wyntje Ten Eyk.  
 Bogaert, Marten and Maria—Cornelius.  
 Kool, Jan and Marytje Louw—Teunis.  
 Doaty, Jeremias and Harmtje Koevers—Jan.  
 Hoff, Jan and Antje Van Neste—Pieter.  
 Witness: Margriet Van Neste.  
 Wykhoff, Marten and Elizabeth—Joseph.  
 Van den Berg, Goosen and Jane Heryard—Margretha.  
 Tietsoort, Abraham and Gertruy Hoff—William.  
 Van Sichelen, Jan and Christina Sebring—Helena.  
 Witness: Helena ———.
- Tarett, David and Catherina—Pieter.
- April 27. Stol, Jan and Jenneke Ten Eyk—Annaetje.
- June 6. Jansen, William and Annaetje—Barbaraetje.  
 De Mott, Lourens and Dorothea V:D:Beek—Lourens.  
 Hardenbroek, Lodewyk and Catheryn Bodyn—Lodewyk.  
 V:Middelswaert, Abraham and Maria—Hendericus.
- Aug. 10. Cock, Jacobus and Christina Schamp—Grietje.  
 Witnesses: Joost Schamp and Grietje Schamp.  
 Korsen, Teunis and Henah—Mally; Metje.  
 Witnesses: Jacobus Smack and Margriet Smack. —  
 Bouman, Thomas and Rachel—Thomas.  
 Ten Eyk, Tobias and Antje Van Hoorn—Tobias.  
 Middagh, Pieter and Marritje De Mott—Rebecca.  
 Bodyn, Abraham and Marytje—Saertje.  
 V:Middleswaert, Hendicus and Neeltje Ten Eyk—Femmetje.  
 Van Neste, Jan and Saertje Vroom—Sara.  
 Vroom, Jacob and Elisabeth Schoonmaek—Catherina.
- Sept. 30. Van Sichelen, Arie and Maria Laan—Abraham.  
 Van der Bilt, Jan and Angenietje—Jacob.  
 Witnesses: Jacob Van der Bilt and Neeltje Van der Bilt.  
 Jansen, Hendrick and Neeltje—Ezekiel.
- Nov. 27. Marlet, Jan and Jannetje Van Sichelen—Thomas.  
 Hegeman, Joseph and Niesje Waldron—Maria.  
 Waldron, Samuel and Catherina Hegeman—Frans.  
 LeGrange, Yellis and Antje LeGrange—Antje.  
 Mackinny, Mordechai and Agnietje Bodyn—Marytje.
- Nov. 30. Bouman, Cornelius and Marytje—Elizabeth.  
 Bogaert, Isaac and Neeltje Van Neste—Ruthje.
- Dec. 28. Stol, Teunis and Elizabeth—Magdalena.  
 Ryersen, Marten and Catherine Cock—William Assilby.





Smock, Jacobus and Margriet—Matthys.  
 Hardin, Thomas and Priscilla—Sarah.  
 Middagh, Teunis and Jannetje Broca—Cornelius. ("Born  
 Sept. 17, 1755. Baptized Sept. 29, 1755, by Johannis  
 Henricus Goetschius").

1756.

- Jan. 11. Descher, Wilhelm and Yda—Geertje.  
 Vander Veer, Jacobus and Femmetje—Cathrina.
- Jan. 18. Louw, Dirck and Rebecca Emans—Cornelius.  
 Cock, William and Cornelia Van den Bergh—Henry.  
 Van Vliedt, Thomas and Margrietje Wykhoff—Lea.  
 Stryker, Jan and Judick Van Neste—Pieter.  
 Jansen, Abraham and Elizabeth—Adriaen.
- Feb. 1. Laen, Arie and Sara—Mattheus.  
 Kouwenhoven, Pieter and Neeltje—Joris.  
 Cooper, John and Martha—[name of child omitted].
- Feb. 8. Dumont, Rynier and Annaetje Brouwer—Margrietje.  
 Pietersen, Lucas and Cathryntje—Isaac.  
 V:Vliedt, Frederick, Jur., and Rebecca Dubois—Abraham.  
 ("Born July 19, 1755").  
 De Mott, Johannis and Elizabeth Davis—Maria.  
 Cornelis, Cornelis and Antje—[name of child omitted].  
 Broca, Jan and Geertje Kaelsche—Dina.  
 Witness: Albertina Wagenaer.  
 Van Campen, Cornelius and Maria—Maria.  
 Witnesses: David Cock and Maria Cock.
- Feb. 22. Van Vliedt, William and Adriaentje Wykhof—Gerrit. ("Died  
 1860").  
 Witnesses: Gerrit Van Vliedt and Judick Van Vliedt.  
 Emans, Andries and Sara Van Duyn—Catheryn.  
 Witnesses: Cornelius Lou and Catherine, his wife.  
 Van Duyn, Roelof and Susanna Pittengen—Hendrick.
- Mar. 21. Van Tuyl, Jan and Marytje—Abraham.  
 Kleyn, Godfried and Yda—Jacob.  
 Kool, David and Margrietje—David.  
 Louw, Teunis and Maayke—Metje.  
 Witnesses: Lourens Louw and Geertje, his wife.  
 Liest, Pieter and Catherina—Johannes.  
 Witnesses: Coenradus Van der Beek and Annetje.  
 Kouwenhoven, Gerrit and Sara Traphagen—Cornelius.
- Mar. 28. Smack, Gerrit and Jannetje—Aeltje.
- Apr. 4. Miskom, Nicholaes and Antje De Mott—Antje.  
 Wykhoff, Samuel and Geertje—Nicholaes.  
 Witnesses: Nicholaes Wykhoff and Marytje.  
 Hoff, Isaac and Catherina Van Neste—Pieter.
- Apr. 26. Aten, Dirck and Adriaentje Langestraat—Christina.
- May 2. Arree, Abraham and Eva—Catherina.  
 Wykhof, Nicholaes and Margrietje—Sara.  
 Witnesses: Isaac Van Deventer and Sara.  
 Van der Bilt, Jacob and Aeltje—Jacob.  
 Pietersen, Pieter and Maria Pettinger—Thomas.  
 Witnesses: Thomas Pieterse and Antje, his wife.



- June 6. Dumont, Pieter and Breghe Vroom—Hendrick.  
 Witnesses: Jan Van Neste and Saertje, his wife.  
 Bodyn, Frederick and Elsje Bogert—Elsje.  
 Van Zandt, Gerrit and Magdalena—Marritje.  
 Witnesses: Barnardus V. Zandt and Marritje.  
 Kool, Benjamin and Geertje—Rachel.  
 Witness: Metje Korsen.  
 Algert, Benjamin and Cathelina—Maria.  
 Van Vliedt, Dirck and Rachel—Rachel.  
 Stryker, Denis and Lena Hoglandt—Christafel.  
 Ten Eyk, Mattheus and Neeltje Teunisse—Janneke.
- June 7. Jansen, Jan and Cathelina—Sara.  
 Witness: Pieter Wykhoff.
- June 13. Schoemaker, Daniel and Anne—Henricus.  
 Witnesses: Arie Van Kampe and Sara.  
 Swart, Johannis and Elisabeth—Femmetje.  
 Witnesses: Ram Hegeman and Femmetje.
- June 27. Same, Hendrick and Anna Catherina—Andries.
- July 18. Van pelt, Teunis and Grietje—Pieter.  
 Egberts, Nicholaes and Marytje—Lena.  
 Witness: Lena Biggs.  
 Polen, William and Sara—Sara.  
 Stol, Jan and Anne Bonny—Joseph.  
 Witness: Jan Stol, Sr.
- Aug. 1. Hoff, Jan and Antje Van Neste—Jan.  
 Schermerhoorn, Jacob and Neeltje—Jan.
- Aug. 8. Rass, Jacobus and Elizabeth—William.
- Aug. 15. Pettinger, Richard and Rebecca Griggs—Hendrick.  
 Jansen, Andries and Jannetje—Aefje.  
 Witnesses: Arie Jansen and Elisabeth Jansen.  
 Emans, Abraham and Margriet—Saertje.
- Aug. 29. Ten Broeck, Cornelius and Maria—Dirck Wesselse.  
 Simson, Gershom and Cathrina—Jacobus.  
 Witness: Jacobus Brink.  
 Hofman, Johannis and Rebecca—Maria. ✓  
 De Mott, Jacob and Nelly—Saertje.  
 Doaty, Jeremias and Harmtje—Jannetje.
- Oct. 24. V. Vliedt, Frederick and Rebecca DuBois—Frederick.  
 Hegeman, Rem and Femmetje—Joseph.  
 Witnesses: Joseph Hegeman and Adriaentje.  
 Louw, Cornelius and Annaetje—Gysbert.
- Nov. 14. Egberts, John and Metje—Maria.  
 Van Sichelen, Rynier and Mary—Lena.  
 Witnesses: Jan Van Sichelen and Lena.  
 Bergen, Evert and Jannetje Hegeman—Evert.
- 1757.
- Jan. 9. Wells, Thomas and Elizabeth—Sary.  
 [Handwriting changes here. New clerk].  
 Van Sickle, Jan, (Sr.?), and Margrietta—Jan.  
 Van Sickle, Jan, Jur., and Steintge—Maria.  
 Witnesses: Dirck Sebring and Maria.





- McCane, Thomas and Antge—Neiltge.  
 Van fliedt, Jeromes and Annatie—Maregrietta.  
 Witnesses: Jost Schamp and Maregrietta.  
 Van fliedt, Willim and Ariantge—Cornelius.  
 Witnesses: Cornelius Wyckoff and Maria.  
 tottersen, Hendrick and Maregrietta—Elizabeth.  
 Witness: Antge Hall.  
 Cole, Jan and Maria (Low?)—Jenneia.  
 tietsoort, Marcus and Esge—Isack.  
 Lou, Abraham and Ida (widow of Albert Stothoff)—Abraham.  
 Van Nest, Petrus and Catleintge—Jores.  
 ———, and Maregrietta—Antge.  
 Witnesses: William Polen and Saartge.  
 Aten, Hendrick and ———, —Hendrick.  
 Witnesses: Adrian Aten and Jacpge.  
 Wortman, Jan and Saartge—Johannes.  
 Witness: Elsje Wortman.  
 Jansen, William and Annatie—Jacob.  
 Sutfin, Peter and Catelina—Geisbert.  
 Apr. 17. Vroom, Peter and Jannetje—Hendrick.  
 Witnesses: Jan Vroom and Sara V:Nest.  
 May 2. Wyckoff, Peter and Maria—Maria.  
 D'mont, Petrus and Arriantie—Jan.  
 Witnesses: Jan D'Mont and Annatie.  
 May 22. Kinney, Willem and Eva—Willem.  
 Witness: Peter Kinney.  
 Cozyn, Cornelius and Antje—Elizabeth.  
 Monfort, Peter and Johanna—Peter.  
 Dister, Willem and Ida—Willem.  
 Lane, Cornelius and Neiltje—Neiltje.  
 Low, Jan and Catrina—Johannes.  
 June 13. Amack, Andries and Tietje—Abraham.  
 V:Vliedt, Willem and Maria—Cateleyntie.  
 July 24. V:Horn, Cornelius and Geertje—Maregritta.  
 Low, Cornelius and Catrina—Catrentje.  
 Krom, Hendrick and Maregrietta—Isack.  
 Aug. 6. Sebring, Johannes and Geertje—Neiltje.  
 Witnesses: Teunis Teunison and Aeltje V:Nest.  
 Haal, Edward and Catrine—Thomas.  
 D:Mott, Lowrence and Doritie—Martha.  
 Douw, Jan and Anna—Marigrittie.  
 V:Derbilt, Willem and Maria—Davidt.  
 Woortman, Willem and Maragrietta—Samuel.  
 Sept. 11. Stoll, Jan and Jenneia—Abraham.  
 Olleger, Benjamin and Catleina—Benjamin.  
 Dec. 20. Monfort, Abraham and Neiltje—Peter.  
 D:Mott, Johannes and Elizabeth—Dirck.  
 Herden, Thomas and Prissilla—Samuel.  
 Dec. 26. Low, Benjamin and Neiltje—Benjamin.  
 D:Wit, Jacob and Jannetie—Cornelius.



Cock, Samuel and Annatie—Teunis.  
 Cock, Jacobus and Cristina—Cristina.  
 Witnesses: David Cock and Maria.  
 Vanderbeek, Jakes and Maria—Maria.  
 Lane, Willem and Jannetie—Gisbert.

1758.

- Feb. 12. McKinney, Martegay and Egnés—Catrina.  
 Lane, Harmanes and Elizabeth—Jurrey.  
 Striker, Jan and Judick—Jan.  
 D:Mott, Michael and Femmitie—Steyntie.  
 Terret, Davidt and Catrina—Cornelius.  
 Biggs, Jan and Maregrietta—Johannes.  
 V: Sickle, Jacobes and Saara—Abraham.  
 Stout, Thomas and Jannetie—Mergit.  
 V:Stee, Hendrick and Ruth—Catrina.  
 Low, Dirck and Rebecca—Rebecca.  
 V:Vliedt, Thomas and Grietje—Annatie.  
 Low, Garret and Rachael—Cornelius.  
 Apr. 12. V:Vliedt, Dirck and Rachael—Lidea.  
 Aug. 27. D:Mott, Jacob and Nelle—Dirck.  
 V:Nest, Jan and Saertje—Fredrick.  
 Corsen, Teunis and Hanna—Maregriet.  
 Oct. 29. Hicks, Hugh and Maregriet—Pieter.  
 D:Mott, Isaac and Molley—Dirck.  
 V:Zant, Garret and Magdalena—Magdalena.  
 Bodine, Fredrick and Elsje—Catteleyntje.  
 Bries, Hendrick and Ruth—Ruth.  
 Broca, Jan and Geertje—Maria.  
 Ten Eyck, Matthewes and Neiltje—Femmetje.  
 Ten Eyck, Jan and Maria—Andries.  
 Teunissen, Teunis and Adriantje—Teunes.  
 Dec. 17. Stoll, Hendrick and Annatie—Femmetie.  
 Bogert, Isaac and Neiltie—Maria.

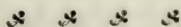
1759.

- Jan. 7. Arrey, Jacob and Catriena—Jacobes.  
 Egbert, Nicholas and Maria—Abraham.  
 Feb. 4. Striker, Denies and Lena—Denies.  
 Mar. 4. Kinney, Pieter and Sara—Maria.  
 Ten Eyck, Andries and Maria—Hendrick.  
 Low, Cornelius and Annatie—Maria.  
 Apr. 5. Monfort, Abraham and Neiltje—Steintie.  
 Emans, Abraham and Marregrieta—Catrina.  
 Apr. 29. Van Sichelen, Jan and Steyntie—Jannetie.  
 Hofman, Jan and Rebecca—Maregrietta.  
 Cole, Ezekiel and Steintie—Obedia.  
 Witnesses: Teunes Cole and Elizabeth.  
 Herrington, Edwart and Jannetie—Geertie.  
 Smack, Jacobus and Maregrieta—Elizabeth.  
 Bogert, Martein and Maria—Johannes.  
 Aten, Jan and Elizebeth—Elizebeth.





- May 24. Jansen, Arye and Maregrietta—Jacob.  
Cole, Jan and Mara—Elizabeth.
- June 17. V:Nest, Isaac and Elizabeth—Elizabeth.  
Witness: Jan V:Nest.
- July 15. V:Derbilt, Willem and Maria—Neiltie.  
Low, Jan and Catriena—Abraham.
- Aug. 12. Egbert, Jan and Metie—James.  
Low, Gerret and Rachel—Judith.  
Bowman, Jores and Maria—Jacob.  
Teiler, Benjamin and Mareitie—Willet.  
Witness: Willet Teeler.
- Sept. 9. Dow, Jan and Annatie—Folkert.  
Jansen, Thomas and Annatie—Andries.
- Oct. 14. V:Nest, Jan and Saartie—Jores.  
V:Pelt, Teunes and Grietie—Elsie.  
Stool, Jan and Anna—Maria.
- Nov. 11. D:Mott, Lourence and Dorithe—Pieter.  
V:Nest, Jan and Saartie—Lena.  
Aten, Gerret and Dina Johnson—Maria.  
Low, Dirck and Rebecca—Gisbert.  
V:Vliedt, Willem and Maria—Adrian.
- Nov. 23. V:Nest, Pieter and Treintie—Petrus.
- Dec. 9. Monfort, Pieter and Johanna—Johanna.  
Cozyn, Cornelius and Antie—Femitie.
- 1760.
- Mar. 2. McKinney, Marteghai and Angenietie—Johannes.  
Cock, Samuel and Annatie—Samuel.
- Mar. 30. Striyker, Jan and Judick—Abraham.  
V:Zant, Bernardes and Neiltie—Belitie.  
Zuylinger, Phillip and Hanna—Rachael.
- Apr. 27. Herden, Thomas and Priscilla—Mary.  
V:Nest, Jeromes and Petience—Hendrick.
- June 8. Stool, Jan and Jennike—Hendrickes.  
Cole, Teunes and Elizabeth—Elizabeth.  
Witnesses: David Cole and Marget.  
Cole, Thomas and Leintie—Teunes.  
Stoll, Hendrick and Annatie—Hendrickes.  
Egbert, Nicholas and Maria—Maritie.  
V:Derbeek, Jakes and Maria—Andries.  
Omack, Andries and Tietie—Willem.
- [To be Continued]



## FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Vol. IV, Page 299]

- 1808.
- Jan. 10. Howel, Andrew and Mary Maddox Hardenbergh—Lewis  
Van Berg Hardenbergh. (Born Dec. 2, 1807).
- Feb. 3. Hubbell, Margaret Schenk (wife of James)—Margaret Van  
Der Spiegel; Edward Coke; Ann Maria.



24. McCoy, Goyn and Martha Dunham—Susanna; Thomas Harris; Gown; Bennau Dunham.  
Lewis Evans, bap. for its grandmother, Mary Brokaw, wife of Cov. Van Dyke.
28. Worley, Peter and Jane Van Dyke—Phebe.
- Mar. 6. Van Neste, George I. and Mary Standfast (unbap.)—Maria.  
Terhune, Cornelius and Phebe Ten Eyck—Cornelius Wyckoff.
13. Bolmer, Isaac and Jana Brown—Robert.
27. Taylor, Gilbert and Ann Van Doren—Willet.
- Apr. 24. Bunetson, William and Sarah Brokaw—Sarah.  
Bergen, Evert and Jane Striker—John.
- May 1. Williamson, Matthew and Aalche Hall—Gertrude.
14. Spader, Abraham and Maria Quick—Jonathan.
- May 29. Talmage, Goyn and Magdalene Terhune—Mary.  
Tunison, Phillip and Susannah Brown—John.
- June 26. Brokaw, John and Catherine Deforest—Jane.
- July 17. V. Nest, Peter and Phebe Brokaw—Ann.
24. Miller, Dickenson and Jennet Kirkpatrick—Samuel Williams.
31. Garretsen, John and Jane Hagaman—Garriet.
- Aug. 14. Teeple, William and Rachel Stillwell—Enoch.
21. Davis, Peter, Jr., and Nancy Willing—Edward.
28. V. Der Veer, Henry and Elenor Sutfin—Henry.  
Wintersteen, James and Mary Costner—James.
- Sept. 4. Veghte, Hendrick and Elizebeth Taylor—Jane Taylor.  
V. Nest, John P. and Fanny Smith—Peter.
18. Nimaster, John and Phebee Smith—Henry Lenerd.
25. Coragon, Rebecca (wife of James)—James.
- Oct. 1. Hardcastle, John and Eleanor V. Doren—John.
14. V. Arsdalen, Hendrick and Elizabeth Waldron—William Paul.
16. Schenk, John and Elizabeth Vroom—Elsy Jane.  
Davenport, John and ——— Trephegen—Sarah Ann.  
Beakman, Cornelius and Rebecca Sharp—Abraham. (Born Sept. 18).
23. Van Nuys, John and Matte Brokaw—Simon Brokaw.
- Nov. 6. Beakman, Martin and Matte Brokaw—Ellenann.
17. Hall, Richard and Francis Huff—Sarah.
- Dec. 4. Smith, John and Mary Brokaw—John.
7. Harder, Abraham and Catherine Hoagland—John.
24. Voorhees, John and Eleanor Thompson—Margaret. (Born Oct. 1).
- 1809.
- Jan. 1. V. Der Vere, Tunis and Sarah V. Arsdalen—Phillip. (Born Nov. 12, 1808).
- V. Middleswort, Hendrick and Maria Quick—Abm. Quick.
22. Vosseller, George and Ann Wintersteen—Andrew Van Der Beek.
29. Button, William and Jane Vroom—John.  
V. Zant, Adam and Elizabeth Schenk—Magdalene Schenk.  
La Forge, Margaret Cooper, wife of Jacob—Sarah.





26. Blaw, Abraham and Mary V. Zant—Laurance V. Dervere.  
(Born Oct. 22, 1808).
- Mar. 26. V. Veghten, Michael and Elizabeth Legrange—Richard.
- Apr. 9. Van Nest, George and Ann Ove—Catherine Ann.  
16. Worley, Peter and Jane V. Dyke—Cornelious Van Dyke.  
30. Whitehead, Daniel and Sarah Brokaw—Jennet Kirkpatrick.
- May 7. Vredenburg, John S. and Sarah Caldwell—Ann.  
Crane, Richard and Mary Steward—Catherine Taylor. (Born  
Nov. 22, 1808).  
21. Decamp, Benjamin and Dina Hardenbergh—Joshua Wallace.  
28. Brokaw, Abraham and Mary Striker—Cornelia Striker;  
Elizabeth Polhemus.
- June 28. Cox, Susanna, servant woman of John Cox—Polly; Thomas;  
Susan; Jack.
- July 2. Terhune, Cornelius and Phebe Ten Eyck—Eliza Legrandge.  
16. Voorhees, Samuel and Agnis Tunison—James Culver.  
V. Middleswert, Hendrick and Elizabeth Talmage—John.  
Covert, Tunis and Dinah Fisher—Catherine Margaret Fisher.  
23. Terhune, Ruliff and Sally Van Doren—Letty Maria. (Born  
June 13).  
Brokaw, Isaac and Magdalene V. Lieu—John.
- Aug. 24. Weldon, Andrew and Jane Crawford—Jane.  
27. Drake, Richard and Sarah Messallor—Sarah Ann.
- Sept. 3. Brokaw, Joseph and Hannah Post—Ann.  
10. Quick, John S. and Magdaleen Brokaw—Mary Striker.  
17. Voorhees, Peter and Lemmetje Simonson—John.
- Oct. 21. Brokaw, Isaac and Maria V. Neste—Catherine.  
Doty, Cornelius—Abigail (his wife, an adult).
- Nov. 12. Brokaw, John Q. and Phebe Harriot—John.  
19. Van Nest, Rinier and Anne Brokaw—Abraham.  
26. Dumon, Abraham and Judith Davis—Peter.
- Dec. 24. V. Devanter, Cornelius and Susan Talmage—Elizabeth.
- 1810.
- Jan. 10. Whiteknecht, John and Gertrude Stryker— ———.  
14. Wurts, Harmon and Jemima Wilmoth—Aulian Swan.  
16. Van Doren, Tunis and Gerettje Vroom—Else Maria. ["Else  
Maria b. Aug. 14, 1806; d. Nov. 23, 1864. Gerettje Vroom  
b. Mar. 2, 1776; d. June 23, 1841"].
- Feb. 25. Vroom, Peter H. and Eleanor Ten Eyck—Hendrick.
- Mar. 18. Ninemaster, John and Phebe Smith—John Smith.  
Gaston, John W. and Sarah Castner—Samuel Brant. (Born  
Dec. 14, 1809).  
28. Whitehead, Henry and Sarah Hermitage—Robert; Sarah;  
Hannah; Ann.  
Dun, Jonathan (an adult).
- May 13. King, Henry and Cornelia McCrum—John.  
20. Davis, Peter, Jr., and Nancy Willing—Matthias Ten Eyck.  
(Born Feb. 20).  
Teeple, William and Rachael Stillwell—George.  
Taylor, Gilbert and Ann V. Doren—John.

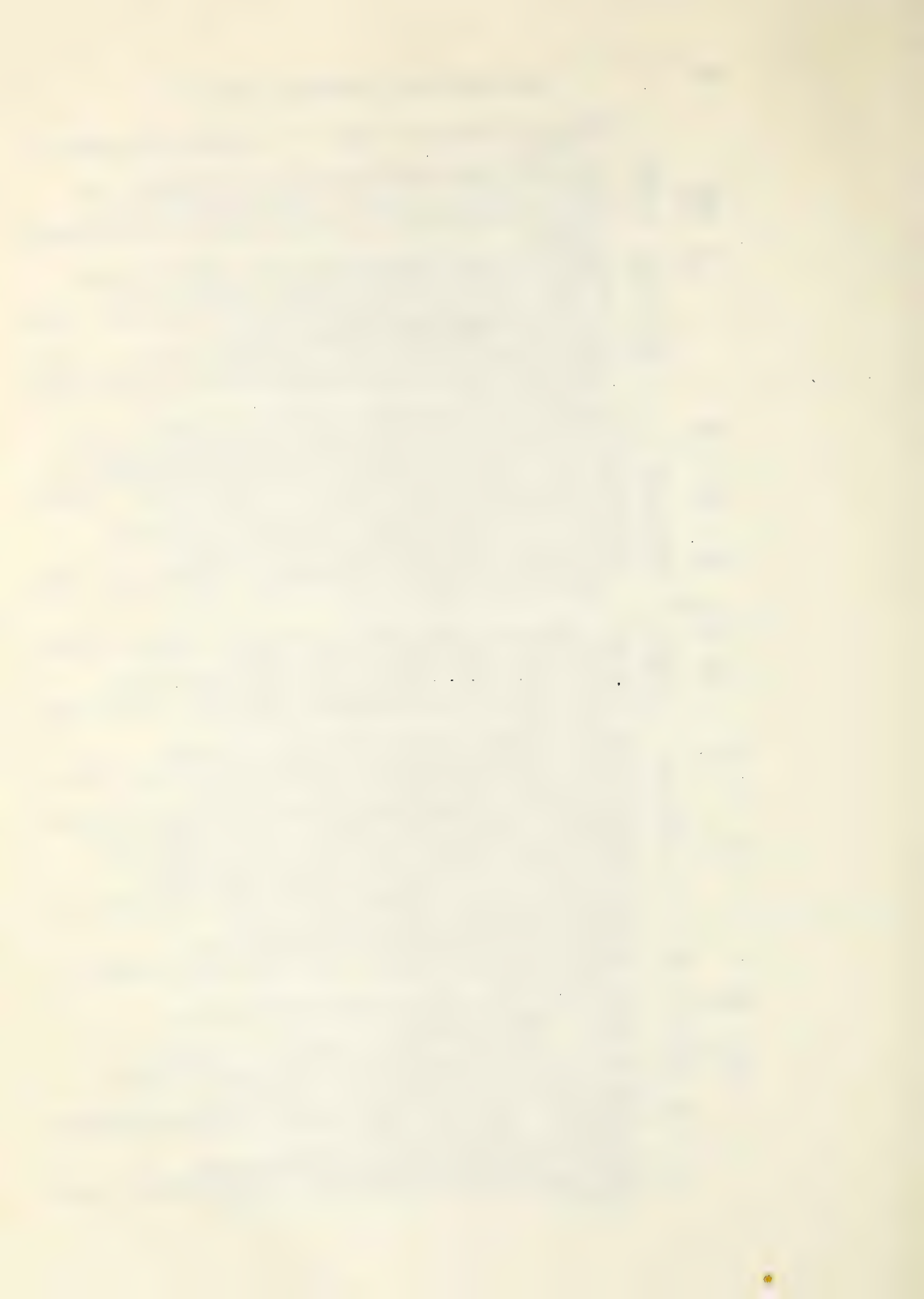


- V. Middleswart, Andrew and Ann Waldron—Cornelius Waldron.
26. Quick, Susan, adult servant woman of Joacem Quick.
27. Bolmer, Isaac and Lana Brown—Charlotte Sophia.
- June 24. Gerretson, John and Jane Haganion—Henry Hagamon.  
Staats, Jacobus and Elizabeth Brokaw—John.
- July 1. Voorhees, John H. and Eleanor Tunison—Eleanor Tunison.  
Doty, Cornelius and Abigail Brown—John; Peter.
15. Talmage, Goyn and Magdaleen Terhune—Martena.
- Aug. 12. Doty, Joseph and Jane Staats—Elizabeth.
- Sept. 9. Bergen, Evert and Jane Striker—Jane Fish.  
Rial, Joseph and Maria Striker—Altje Blau.
30. Crain, Richard and Mary Steward—Margaret Van Veghten.
- Oct. 13. Van Dervere, Ferdinand and Maria Elmondorf—Margaret  
Elmendorf.
21. Herder, Abm. and Catherine Hoagland—Nicholas DuBois.
24. Ten Eyck, Abm. and Magdalene Simonson—Andrew.
- Nov. 22. V. Devere, Hendrick and Elenor Sutfin—John Sutfin.
25. Buneston, William and Sarah Brokaw—William.
- Dec. 9. Voorhees, John and Ellenor Thompson—Eliza Van Deventer.
23. Tunison, Philip and Susannah Brown—James Caldwell.  
Spader, Abraham and Mary Quick—John Wortman. (Born  
Oct. 27, 1810).
- 1811.
- Jan. 6. Gaddis, Andrew and Margaret Bergen—James Bergen.
27. Vredenburg, John S. and Sarah Caldwell—Elizabeth Nevius.  
V. Huys, John and Matte Brokaw—Maria.
- Feb. 10. Autin, Isaac and Lina Striker—James Quick.  
V. Nest, John P. and Fanny Smith—Margaret.  
V. Dervere, Tunis and Sarah V. Arsdalen—James.  
Perrine, Elizabeth Drake (wife of James)—John.
24. V. Neste, George I. and Mary Standfast (she unbap.)—  
Hannah V. Duyn.  
Bennet, William and Mary McCulm—William.
- Mar. 3. Van Pelt, Matthew Ten Eyck and Maria Bennet—Ruliff.
17. Quick, Joakim G. and Jane V. Middlesworth—Ann Striker.  
(Born Feb. 18, 1811).
- Mar. 24. Hoagland, Henry L. and Jane Bowers—Lucas.  
Beakman, Benjamin and Cornelia Beakman—Samuel Bloom-  
field. (Born Jan. 1, 1811).
- Apr. 14. Wintersteen, James and Mary Cosner—John.
23. V. Arsdalen, Isaac and Mary Applegate (she unbap.)—John;  
Catherine.
- May 5. Hardcastle, John and Eleanor Van Doren—Adaline Van  
Doren.
12. Whiteknight, John and Gertrude Striker—Lidia Ann.  
Voorhees, John and Altje Wortman—Elizabeth.  
Blau, Abraham and Maria V. Zant—Eleanor.
19. Veghte, Henry and Elizabeth Taylor—Rinier.  
Rosenkrance, Charick and Hetty Cox (she unbap.)—Maria.





- Voorhees, Jacobus and Sarah Van Arsdalen—Christopher V. Arsdalen.
- June 26. Thompson, Garret and Mary Voorhees—Catherine Ann.
- July 16. Brokaw, Isaac I. and Mary V. Nest—Peter Van Nest.
- July 21. Decamp, Benjamin and Dina Hardenburgh—William Hardenburgh.
- Aug. 14. Taylor, Susannah, servant of Willet Taylor—Hannah.
18. Brokaw, Bergun and Siche Ditmas—Joseph; Phebe.
22. V. Nest, Mary Dow (wife of John, Jr.)—Cornelius; Henry Dow; Matilda Rachel Catelina; Tunis.
25. Vroom, Peter H. and Eleanor Ten Eyck—Andrew Ten Eyck. Stillwell, Jeremiah and Margaret Dumont—Francis Nesbit Van Dervere.
- Cubberly, Isaac and Susan V. Nostrand—Maria.
- Sept. 1. Voorhees, Abraham and Elizabeth Voorhees—Lettyann. Mercer, Peter and Margaret Nesbit—John Frelinghuysen.
15. Terhune, Cornelius and Phebe Ten Eyck—Maria DuMont.
- Oct. 6. Covert, Tunis and Dinah Fisher— ———.
12. Douw, John and Catherine V. Nest—Peter Van Nest.
27. Todd, John and Ann Comer—Stephen Boger.
- Nov. 18. Van Arsdalen, Hendrick and Elizabeth Waldron—Ann Eliza. (Born Oct. 4, 1811).
- 1812.
- Jan. 12. V. Middleswart, Henderick and Elizabeth Talmage—Daniel.
26. Hall, Richard and Frances Huff—Rachel.
- Feb. 16. Quick, John and Lucretia Quick—Magdaleen Brokaw.
23. Dumon, Peter P. and Magdaleen Davis—Jane. (Born Nov. 13, 1811).
- Dumon, Abraham and Judith Davis—Abraham.
- Mar. 1. Welden, Andrew and Jane Crawford—Mary Margaret Howel.
8. V. Pelt, Peter and Maria Brokaw—Andrew.
22. Voorhees, Peter and Lemmetje Simonson—Alada Williamson.
29. Hoagland, William and Sarah Vroom—Hendrick Vroom.
- Apr. 5. Williamson, Matthew and Alche Hall—William Hall.
- King, Henry and Cornelia McCrum—Sally Maria.
19. Van Neste, Rinier and Anne Brokaw—Peter. (Born Feb. 26).
- Brokaw, Peter and Sarah Brokaw—John.
- Teeple, William and Rachael Stillwell—James.
26. French, Joseph and Jemima Van Liew—Mary Magdalene; Siche Eliza.
- May 16. Garretson, John and Jane Hagaman—Magdalen.
17. Munday, Rhoda (adult).
- June 22. V. Nest, Mary Dow (wife of John, Jr.)—Aletta.
- July 12. Brokaw, Isaac and Maria Van Neste—Peter Van Nest.
- Smith, John and Mary Brokaw—Jane Suydam.
26. Hoagland, Cornelius and Eleanor Voorhees—Elizabeth Wycoff. (Born June 16).
- Taylor, Gilbert and Ann V. Doren—Benjamin.
- Cox, Magdaleen Van Middleswart (wife of Robert)—Maria Schenk.



30. Talmage, David and Catherine Van Nest—Maria. (Born June 21).
- Aug. 2. Wirts, Harmon and Jemima Wilmouth—Amos Swan.  
 9. Vredenburg, John S. and Sarah Caldwell—Helen Wyckoff.  
 23. V. Dervere, Ferdinand and Maria Elmondorf—Maria.  
 Ten Eyck, Richard and Jane Tod—Ferdinand.
- Sept. 13. Van Clief, Abrn. and Mary F. Wortman—Jane Maria.  
 Smock, Aaron and ——— Farley—George.
- Oct. 3. Talmage, Magdaleen Terhune (widow of Goyn)—Goyn.  
 Roseboom, Catherine (wife of Peter).  
 11. Van Nuys, John and Mattie Brokaw—Phebe Ditmas.
- Dec. 22. Cooper, Isaac and Rulanna Whitehead—Catherine Jane.  
 27. Van Der Vere, Hendrick and Elenor Sutfin—Matthew.  
 Davis, Peter, Jr., and Nancy Willing—George. (Born June 13, 1812).
- 1813.
- Feb. 14. Hardcastle, John and Elenor Van Doren—Joseph.  
 Van Pelt, Matthew and Maria Bennet—Jane Van Middleswart  
 21. Voorhees, Jacobus and Sarah Van Arsdalen—Jacobus Van Dervere.  
 28. Voorhees, John and Elenor Thompson—Rebecca Thompson.
- Mar. 21. Beakman, Benjamin and Cornelia Beakman—Elizabeth.
- Apr. 18. Buneston, William and Sarah Brokaw—Bergun Brokaw.  
 (Born Feb. 16).
- May 9. Staats, Jacobus and Elizabeth Brokaw—Peter.  
 22. Blau, Abraham and Maria Van Zant—Barnadus V. Zant.  
 V. Nest, Peg, adult slave of George V. Nest.  
 30. Wintersteen, James and Mary Costner—Jacob D. Groot.
- July 4. Quick, John and Lucretia Quick—Garriet.  
 Decamp, Benjamin and Dina Hardenberg—Peter Mercer.  
 V. Dervere, Tunis and Sarah V. Arsdale—Jane.  
 Bergen, Evert and Jane Striker—Johanna Voorhees.  
 Ten Eyck, Cornelius and ——— Ten Eyck—Andrew.  
 11. Bergen, Cornelius and Ann Hart—Alche Rapelyea.
- Aug. 1. V. Doren, Cornelius and Maria Brokaw—Elizabeth Striker.  
 Bolmer, Isaac and Lana Brown—Sally Maria.  
 15. Voorhees, Abraham and Eliza Simonson—Phebee Ann.  
 Autin, Isaac and Lidia Stryker—Abraham.
- Sept. 8. Fisher, Ann Tunison (widow of John)—Richard Abraham Tunison.  
 19. Tunison, Cornelius and Judith Ten Eyck—Mary Ann.  
 26. Worley, Peter and Jane V. Dyke—Mary Ann Howel.  
 Brokaw, Bergun I. and Maria Peterson—John.
- Oct. 24. Cubberly, Isaac and Susan V. Nostrand—Wintje Van Nostrand.
- Nov. 7. Hoagland, William and Sarah Vroom—Catherine.  
 Voorhees, Abraham and Elizabeth Voorhees—Albert.  
 Talmage, David and Catherine V. Neste—Peter Van Nest.  
 Voorhees, Samuel and Agnis Tunison—Garret Tunison.  
 Tunison, Susannah Brown (widow of Phillip)—Susannah.  
 (Born Sept. 21).





28. Quick, Joachim and Jane V. Middleswart—Hannah. (Born Oct. 27).  
 Dec. 5. V. Derve, Ferdinand and Maria Elmandorf—Maria.  
 26. Veghte, Hendrick and Elizabeth Taylor—Aletta.

[*To be Continued*]



### HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS

#### Some Unpublished Facts About Lawyer George McDonald and the McDonald Family

One hundred years ago the most successful and most noted criminal lawyer in Somerset County was George McDonald. To-day there is left but the shadow of his name, few of our readers having ever heard of him. The brief account in Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset" (p. 585), is all that has been in local print concerning him. Certain facts about his career having come to light through the Editor's investigation into the Judge Blackford family (see first article in this issue), it seems desirable to publish them in these pages.

Major Richard McDonald, of Bedminster township, was George's father. Colonel William McDonald of the same place was George's grandfather, and of him we shall make mention first.

Colonel William is said to have come from Ireland (being probably a Scotch-Irishman) prior to 1744, at which time he had become the owner of a large tract of land, including then or later a mill, at what has for a generation or two past been known, locally, as Kline's Mills, near Pluckemin. It adjoined the farm of Rev. James McCrea, pastor at Laminton from 1740 to 1766. He was known as "Major" McDonald in 1764, when, on Apr. 26, he conveyed to his son, Richard, 2 3-4 acres of land in Bedminster (Trenton Deeds, Book A-3, p. 272). The Colonel is not given a very enviable reputation in the gossipy article by the late Dr. A. W. McDowell, in the magazine known as "Our Home" (p. 484), but that was based on tradition. Colonel McDonald was sheriff of Somerset, 1771-'73. He was Second Lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Paterson's Company, Third Battalion, First Establishment, Continental Line, February 7, 1776, but was cashiered August 1, 1776, for what indiscretion does not appear. It was subsequent to the Revolution when he became Colonel of the Militia, from which he derived the title by which he went in his later days. He probably did not serve in the Revolution after being cashiered.

In the McDowell article referred to Colonel McDonald and two of his sons, "Sam" and "Bill," are spoken of throughout under the surname of "McDaniels," but that was either a slip on the part of the writer or a printer's error; unfortunate, because it has been repeated in publications since. The "Sam" McDonald, the graphic but certainly inaccurate account of



whose hanging for murder is given in the same article, was one of the sons of Colonel McDonald. "Sam" was indicted at the January Term, 1786, of the Somerset Quarters Sessions for felony, and tradition agrees with the McDowell statement that he was hung in Somerville, near the corner of Bridge and Cliff streets, the place long going under the name of "Gallows Hill;" but the record is silent as to either his conviction or execution.

Colonel William McDonald probably died about February, 1799, as, on March 16 of that year, his estate was administered on by his grandson, the George McDonald of whom we are writing, and Dr. William McKissack, of Bound Brook, who was the Colonel's son-in-law. His wife, Margaret, who survived him, died August 2, 1808, and is buried at Bound Brook. A daughter, Margaret, the wife of Dr. McKissack, died March 5, 1809. Perhaps a Phebe McDonald, who married, 1783, Judge Jacob Van Nostrand, and a Sarah McDonald, who married Peter Covenhoven about 1780-90, were other daughters. There was also a son William who is referred to by McDowell and is usually mentioned in local publications as "the notorious Bill McDonald." He seems to have served as private in the Revolution (Stryker's "Officers and Men," p. 245), but his anomalous career it is not our present purpose to trace.

Major Richard McDonald was another of the Colonel's sons. He, like his father, resided near Pluckemin, and according to Dr. Messler, in the Lefferty house (Messler's "Centennial History of Somerset," p. 149). Dr. Messler also says that "Major McDonald" was (traditionally) an officer in the British service in his early life, and he gives an interesting account of a visit made to the Major's house near Pluckemin by a company of cavalry from General Howe's army, when stationed at New Brunswick in or about the Fall of 1776.

Richard McDonald is mentioned in the Johnston "Journals" in 1761, and was then a Bedminster resident. He was Captain in the First Battalion of the Somerset Militia, and on February 28, 1777, he was made Second Major; so that he, like his father, was engaged on the side of Washington during the war. In 1782 the Board of Freeholders of the County appointed Derrick Middagh and Richard McDonald managers for building a new jail at Somerville. This was the old log jail of which considerable has been written, and which proved so unsatisfactory that it was torn down about 1799. (Snell's "History," pp. 571, 572). In 1787 Major Richard was the owner of 470 acres of land in Bedminster township, as per an assessment of that date. He sold 200 acres (perhaps a part of this tract) March 20, 1802, to Mary Henry.

The Major may have been born before the time his father, the Colonel, settled in Bedminster township, and, if so, could have been born in Ireland. He was certainly of age in 1764, when his father conveyed to them





land in Bedminster, as previously stated. His trade was that of a builder; the deed of 1764 calls him a "carpenter." His first wife, Margaret ———, died Aug. 16, 1773, in her 36th year; so she was born about 1738. She is buried in the old Bedminster cemetery (QUARTERLY, Vol. II, p. 134), the only McDonald there interred having a tombstone. At what subsequent date Major McDonald married Catherine McCrea, widow of the Rev. James McCrea, of Lamington, (who died May 10, 1769, aged 79 years), we cannot discover. The fact of his marriage to her seems to have escaped all those who have written on the McCrea family, but there is no doubt of it. She died July 23, 1813, and is buried at Lamington (QUARTERLY, Vol. III, p. 133, where her name is improperly given as "Caroline"). By her will she mentions her husband, Richard McDonald, "grandsons James McDonald and William McDonald, sons of my daughter Catherine McDonald," her daughter Catherine McCrea having married the "Bill" McDonald previously referred to (Major Richard's brother), the traditional runaway match between whom, as written up by McDowell, having probably some basis of truth in it.

Major McDonald survived his second wife seven years, but seems not to have been buried at Lamington, as was she. He is on the Bound Brook Presbyterian church roll (his wife Catherine also in 1811), but probably attended it from Somerville. He died between June 17 and August 7, 1820, his will, of the former date (stating he was "of Somerville") having been probated on the latter date. (Somerset Wills, Book B, p. 335). In his will he mentions as sons, William (who was living in 1840), George, Richard, a daughter Phebe, a granddaughter Elizabeth Conover, and six grandsons, each named Richard, though not designating their surnames, except in one case, where he speaks of "Richard, son of my son George." We judge that Major Richard, at the time of his death, was at least eighty years of age. While his father and two brothers may have been somewhat dissolute and with reputations not quite savory, it appears that Richard was a man of sterling qualities, who did nothing to disgrace the McDonald name.

We now come to the son, George McDonald; a son by the Major's first wife, Margaret. He was born about 1771. What authority Snell had for saying he was born in Somerville "on the place where Dumont Frelinghuysen now (1881) resides" ("History of Hunterdon and Somerset," p. 585), we do not know, but we consider it doubtful, as, so far as known, Major Richard did not go to Somerville to reside until later in life. A notice by him shows the father was living near Pluckemin in 1780. (See advertisement of horse stolen in "N. J. Archives," Vol. IV, Second Series, p. 409).

Snell, in another statement, with more likelihood of fact, says that



George McDonald went to Millstone to study law with General Frederick Frelinghuysen; this must have been about 1789. He was admitted to practice at the April Term, 1792, when probably just turned twenty-one, but did not become a counselor until 1803. He had a case in the Somerset Common Pleas at the same term of Court, and in two years had a large practice. It has nowhere been stated that he first opened an office at Millstone, but this appears likely from a deed of January 1, 1796, from John Latourette, of Bridgewater, and wife, to McDonald, wherein he is named as "George McDonald, attorney-at-law of Hillsborough." He is known to have settled at Middlebrook and opened his law office there a little later, and perhaps did so just after the making of that deed, which called for 17½ acres at Middlebrook, and ten acres on the "First Mountain." It must have been at Millstone where he became acquainted with Margaret, daughter of Daniel Perrine, a farmer of that vicinity, whom he married about the year 1794 or '95. She died November 1, 1797, aged twenty-four, leaving one son, Daniel Perrine McDonald. A daughter, Maria, had died August 16, 1796, aged "17 months, 5 days." Both were buried at Bound Brook. (QUARTERLY, Vol. I, p. 308).

Mr. McDonald probably continued the practice of law at Middlebrook (acting as Chosen Freeholder of Bridgewater township from 1797 to 1800), until about the year 1807, and in the meantime (date unknown) married Sarah, daughter of that well-known citizen of Bound Brook, Judge Jacob DeGroot, who was a Captain in the Revolution, and who did not die until 1843, aged 94 years. Another daughter of Judge DeGroot married Dr. Samuel Swan, then a practicing physician of Bound Brook, and later county surrogate and Member of Congress.

From the time McDonald went to Middlebrook until he gave up the practice of law in Somerville in 1819, he continued to purchase property near Bound Brook, and Pluckemin, and in and near Somerville, as the Somerset records show. It is supposed he moved to Somerville about 1808 when (Dec. 1) he purchased a small property next to the "Somerset House stable lot" of Thomas Nesbitt. (Somerset Deeds). Soon afterward he erected the large brick building, still standing, which has been known in local history as the "Governor Vroom House," where he practiced for the ensuing ten years or more. His land purchases at and near Somerville were from Oliver Coover, John Whitenack and others; and, with Samuel Swan, he bought a 95-acre farm of Matthew M. Lane, located in Bedminster township, in 1808. As late as April 1, 1819, he purchased of Andrew Howell the Dr. Jonathan Ford Morris property of 50 acres and an additional 23-acre tract at Somerville. He sold these latter tracts September 8 of the same year to his brother-in-law, Dr. Samuel Swan, and as no business was done by him later in the Somerset Court, this must rep-





resent substantially the date when he gave up his practice in New Jersey and went to Indiana to reside.

McDonald's practice in the Somerset Courts was, as an examination of the county records shows, and as tradition has always held, extremely large, beginning almost with his admittance to the Bar, and, for that day, it must have been lucrative. He not only had a full share of the civil cases before the Common Pleas, but defended almost all the criminals indicted in the Quarter Sessions. At various times, when, for some reason or other, there was no prosecuting officer, he accepted the temporary appointment of "Deputy Attorney-General," and prosecuted criminals, a transition of position which must have been rather surprising to his friends. Among the numerous good lawyers of Somerville, Millstone and New Brunswick, with whom he matched talents during his practice, were Richard Stockton, Tobias Boudinot, James Linn, Joseph Warren Scott, Frederick Frelinghuysen, the younger, John Frelinghuysen, Governor Vroom, then a young man at the Bar, and Thomas A. Hartwell, still younger; but it is said none of them grappled with such hard cases, and none were more successful with juries, than McDonald. Snell probably sums up only later traditions when he says (p. 585): "He was a man of rather fiery disposition—a "Hotspur" who loved disputation and cudgeled opponents with his fists as well as lashed them with his tongue. But he was smart and active, although not brilliant as a lawyer. . . . He was bold and fearless and possessed a fair gift of speech."

When a young man McDonald had joined the Free Masons, becoming an active member of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, at Bound Brook, and was Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State from 1806 until he went West, with the exception of one year when he was Deputy Grand Treasurer. He also seems to have been known as "Colonel" George McDonald, indicating he might have had that rank in the local militia.

Why lawyer McDonald abandoned his lucrative profession in Somerville and went to Indiana does not appear from any record, but (as noted, ante p. 9) it is certain that Judge Blackford, his prospective son-in-law, induced him to migrate to that new State, which was then rapidly filling up with citizens under conditions that developed a large amount of business for active lawyers. Going there in the latter part of the year 1819 he must have opened an office at Vincennes, the residence of Judge Blackford, saw his daughter married to the Judge in the Spring of 1820, and then died September 2, 1820. Less than a month later his son Samuel S., twelve years of age, died, and the following Spring (on May 30, 1821) there followed him his daughter Caroline, wife of Judge Blackford, age nineteen years. So it is evident that whatever plans he had in mind for a professional life in Indiana failed to mature, and at fifty-two years of age, at the height of his physical and mental powers, his life work was ended.



We are indebted to Mr. H. A. Condit, of Terre Haute, Ind., the descendant of a half-sister of Judge Blackford, for securing the dates just named from the cemetery in Vincennes, which he visited in November, and where he found three tombstones, each erected by Judge Blackford, and bearing the Judge's initials at the top in scroll work, reading as follows:

"Memory of Mrs. Caroline Blackford, consort of Isaac Blackford, who died May 30th, 1821, in the 20th year of her age."

"Memory of George McDonald, who died Sept. 2nd, 1820, aged 52 years."

"Memory of Samuel S. McDonald, son of George and Sarah McDonald, who died Sept. 30th, 1820, in the 13th year of his age."

In his letter to the writer Mr. Condit adds:

"The lot upon which the Colonel is buried lies within a stone's throw of the last resting place of Col. Francis Vigo, whom you no doubt know was an Indian trader, and through whose means and friendliness with the Indians in the vicinity of Vincennes it was made possible for the Americans under Col. Clark to take and hold Vincennes and the Wabash Valley against the English during the Revolutionary War."

The widow, Sarah, must have immediately returned to New Jersey after the deaths of her husband and of their son Samuel Swan, at Vincennes, Indiana, as, on Jan. 26, 1821, she had a daughter, Anna Swan, baptised at Bound Brook, and on May 15, 1821, as the "widow" of George McDonald, she made a conveyance of ten acres in Bridgewater township, Somerset Co., to Timothy Ranton. Prior to 1823, when her father, Judge Jacob DeGroot, made his will (Somerset Wills, Book E, p. 519), she must have married again, as the will speaks of "my daughter Sarah, now the wife of Tobias Boudnot" (Boudinot), probably the lawyer of that name. What became of her or the children afterward we have not yet ascertained.

As to the children of George McDonald, it would seem that there were at least twelve. Snell's brief sketch states that, by his second wife, he had "some seven or more children." In the will of his father, Major Richard, a grandson, Richard, is mentioned. In Judge DeGroot's will a codicil revokes a bequest (which we cannot find in the original will) to "my grandson George McDonald." Baptisms of the McDonald family were probably all had at Bound Brook, but the preserved records there are fragmentary. From all sources at hand we gather that it is probable these were McDonald's children:

By his first wife, Margaret Perrine: (1) Daniel Perrine: no further trace. (2) Maria, who died in infancy. By his second wife, Sarah DeGroot: (3) Caroline, born about 1802, died at Vincennes, Indiana, May 30, 1821; m. Judge Isaac Blackford. (4) Richard (supposed). (5) George. (6) Samuel Swan, b. about 1808; d. Sept. 2, 1820, at Vincennes,





Indiana. (7) Sarah Henrietta, b. Feb. 26, 1810. (8) Alexander Campbell, b. Mar. 10, 1813; d. young. (9) Alexander Campbell (second), b. Oct. 5, 1814. (10) James Augustus, b. Jan. 23, 1817; bap. at Bound Brook. (11) Mary Swan, b. 1818; bap. at Bound Brook Jan. 5, 1819. (12) Anna Swan (b. after Mr. McDonald's death); bap. at Bound Brook Jan. 26, 1821.

### **Washington Rock Park Memorial**

We present as a frontispiece to this number two views, one exterior and one interior, of the Washington Rock Park Lodge, which was completed about April last under the superintendence of the Washington Rock Park Commission, established by direction of the Legislature of this State (authority given by P. L. 1913, p. 224) and appointed by Governor Fielder on May 12, 1913. The names of the Commissioners appointed were: Mrs. Frederick G. Mead, Mrs. John T. Harman, Mrs. Charles W. McCutchen, Mr. Percy H. Stewart and Mr. William J. Buttfield—all of North Plainfield and Plainfield,—and, also, the Adjutant-General of the State and the Commissioner of Roads.

As will be recalled from a previous note on the subject published in the *QUARTERLY* for July, 1913 (Vol. I. p. 236), the Continental Chapter; D. A. R., of Plainfield, first moved in the matter of placing a suitable memorial on Washington Rock, the same, with ten acres of adjoining woodland, having been purchased by Mr. Charles W. McCutchen, of North Plainfield, with a view to its preservation from destruction by prospective stone-crushing buyers, and it being understood that Mr. McCutchen would transfer the title to the property to the Society or to some trustees in trust, as a free gift, if with the assurance that plans for the preservation of the Rock would be carried out. The matter coming before the Continental Chapter it decided to erect some monument on the spot and to connect the two Rocks with solid masonry. This was done in 1912 at an expenditure of over \$3,000, and both the monument, which is a stone cairn surmounted by a high flagstaff, and the connecting masonry alluded to, prove the satisfactory efficiency with which the Chapter performed its work. Besides the fine platform on the line of masonry connecting the Rocks, there is a high background of rubble work, the platform of which is even with the top of the hill on which the Rocks are located. A long stone bench fronts the rubble wall where visitors may be seated. The view from this point, as is well known, extends for many miles over the valley, and as far to the east as Staten Island. On a clear day the range of view is superb, even taking in the Woolworth building and other large buildings in New York City.

On the face of the cairn a bronze tablet was placed in which, in large raised letters, are the following words:



From this Rock  
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON  
Watched the Movements of  
the British Forces  
During the Anxious Months  
of May and June, 1777

Erected by  
The Continental Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
and the People of  
Plainfield and North Plainfield  
1912  
"Lest We Forget"

After this praiseworthy action by the Continental Chapter, the original idea was broadened, and the State was asked to take over the Park, a bill for that purpose being introduced by Senator Smalley, of Somerset County. As a result, the Legislature of 1913 empowered the Governor to appoint the Commission (which was done as previously stated), and granted an appropriation of \$5,000, to be used to acquire lands adjoining "not to exceed one hundred acres," and "to take over, care for, keep, improve, maintain and develop the said lands as a public park in commemoration and appreciation of the importance of the events transacted in said locality during the Revolutionary War."

After the passage of this Act Mr. McCutchen made a free deed of the land to the State of New Jersey, and enough more was purchased to make the whole tract consist of ninety-seven acres. Proceeding under their authority the Commission, in 1914, erected what is known as "The Lodge," to be occupied by a care-taker, and also for the use of the public, at a cost of about \$4,600. The architect was Mr. Henry Keith White, of Plainfield, who very generously donated his plans. That the building is, architecturally and otherwise, a real success, the illustrations of our frontispiece show. Within, the furniture of the tea room (which is and will be used as such by the visiting public), consisting almost entirely of antique pieces purchased in New Jersey, was given by the Continental Chapter. There have also been other valuable gifts of antique articles. All is plain, but in excellent taste. The idea, consistently carried out in the whole building, has been to give to the present generation a picture of the simple life of the country farm house of Colonial days, as well as to provide a comfortable and attractive spot to any visitor, who may desire a cup of tea or an hour's rest. (As a matter of fact, if visitors give sufficient notice, by telephone or otherwise, to the care-taker or his wife, a more substantial luncheon will be prepared at almost any time. Tea is always served from 3 to 6 P. M.).

The plans for the future development of the Park, as suggested by Mr. Charles W. Leavitt, who laid out the Palisades Park, and who went over the ground about two years ago, include a tennis court or two, a baseball





diamond for small boys, one or two rustic shelters, or summer houses, at viewpoints, and an open, out-door fireplace, where picnic parties can prepare hot lunches. It is not the intention of the Commission to have simply a usual, formal and local Park, but rather a playground and breathing-place for the people at large.

It now remains for the public to appreciate this valuable asset to Somerset County and to the State by visiting it whenever opportunity offers.

#### **Some Conewago, Pa., Marriages**

The following register of marriages, performed by Rev. George G. Brinckerhoff while pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Conewago, Pa., was some years ago in possession of Mr. John M. Brinckerhoff, of Moravia, N. Y., and was loaned to the late Rev. David D. Demarest, D. D., of New Brunswick. The publication of these few marriages, some of them being of persons from Somerset County, may well supplement the Conewago records as published in the last number of the *QUARTERLY*. This record of marriages has been kindly furnished to the *QUARTERLY* by Miss Mary A. Demarest, of New Brunswick.

- Nov., 1789, William Hollingshead to Nelly Jewel.
- Nov. 24, 1789, Henry J. Van Dyke to Polly Biggar.
- Jan. 11, 1790, William Loury (?) to Elisabeth Boulton, wid'w.
- Jan. 26, 1790, Jacob Laboyteaux to Ann Ammerman.
- Feb. 3, 1790, Hezekiah Hoogteeling to Geertie Demorest.
- Feb. 9, 1790, Abraham De Graaf to Magdalina Van Zant.
- March 23, 1790, Cornelius Bodine to Annatie Fonteyn.
- Nov. 9, 1790, Isaac Hulick to Maria Monfort.
- Feb. 10, 1791, Jeftha Wilkins to Elisabeth Hulick, widow.
- March 8, 1791, Jacob Smock to Lamia Van Aertsdaalen.
- May 2, 1791, John Coshun to Anna Monfort.
- May 3, 1791, Abraham Hagaman to Elisabeth Middag.
- Aug. 16, 1791, James Maggee to Elisabeth Hoogteeling.
- Nov. 24, 1791, Henry Snap to Idah Hoogland, widow of Martin Nevis.
- March 6, 1791 (1792?), Peter Van Aertsdaalen to Geertie Van Aertsdaalen, widow of Peter Monfort.
- March 13, 1792, Daniel Staggs to Maria Cowenooover.
- Feb. 6, 1793, Robert Graved to Rachel Kipp.
- April, 1793, James Fonteyn to Sally Fonteyn.

#### **Some Recent Local Events**

A loss to the Somerset County Historical Society and to the County was occasioned on Oct. 9th last by the death of Rev. Samuel Parry, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of Pluckemin. He died at his home in Somerville, where he resided after the termination of his pastorate in 1906. Mr. Parry had just passed his three score and ten. Of Quaker ancestry, a graduate of Yale, where he took a prominent part in athletics



owing to his then great physical vigor, he entered the ministry in 1873, after theological courses in Princeton and Union, and from that year until 1906 was pastor at Pluckemin. Of his unusual lengthy and useful service as Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Elizabeth (from 1888 to 1915), and of his record as pastor at Pluckemin, the newspapers of the County gave sympathetic report, but less was said of him as an historian. He always took an interest in local historical matters, and, by much correspondence and close attention to details, became familiar with numberless facts, especially concerning the vicinity of Pluckemin, which served a good purpose when, as was frequently the case, he wrote articles bearing on subjects within his knowledge to the local newspapers. He also prepared and published in 1901 a monograph on his Pluckemin church, a most valuable work of seventy-two pages, and wrote for the *QUARTERLY*.

The old Presbyterian church of Lamington celebrated its 175th anniversary on October 27th. This church dates its origin to 1740, when the first church building was erected, but it is quite certain that religious services were held there, if an organization was not actually effected, at an earlier date. The pastors of this church were, in many instances, noted ones. Rev. James McCrea, first pastor, served for 26 years; Rev. Jeremiah Halsey 10 years; Rev. William Boyd 23 years; Rev. Enoch Burt 3 years; Rev. Horace Galpin 11 years; and Rev. Dr. William Blauvelt 62 years. These six pastors covered all the time from 1740 to 1880, except a brief year and a half during the Revolution, when the noted New York divine, Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, occupied the pulpit as a stated supply. McCrea, Halsey and Boyd were strong men, but no one made a greater impress upon the community as a preacher of the pure Gospel and as a teacher of the young than Dr. Blauvelt, of whom the *QUARTERLY* expects to say more in a future number. Since 1888 Rev. Dr. John T. Kerr, now the accomplished pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, Rev. Dr. J. Garland Hamner, since deceased, Rev. Leslie M. Conner, Rev. Henry Merle Mellen, now of Atlantic City, Rev. Dr. John T. Scott, now of Jeffersonville, Pa., and others have come and gone, and each has left his mark of toil and success. The present pastor is the Rev. Henry C. Sperbeck, who has been recently called. Lamington did well to celebrate, and, while, as in the case of all similar country churches, it cannot be said to be in its palmiest days, it is a grand church still.

Referring to the Lamington church pastorate reminds us that the days of long pastorates in Somerset are not altogether past. In April last the Neshanic Reformed church celebrated the 40th anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. John Hart. This church excels most others in the few pastors it has had since its organization in 1752, or rather since it had for a pastor the Rev. William R. Smith, who began to minister there in 1786.





He continued as pastor for 23 years. Then followed Henry Polhemus, 10 years; Peter Labagh, 12 years; Gabriel Ludlow, 57 years, and John Hart, 40 years, the last two pastorates bidding fair to round a full century.

At last the "Old Dutch Parsonage" in Somerville, known as the "Hardenbergh House," but actually built by Rev. John Frelinghuysen in 1751, and which was carefully removed by ex-Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen to a spot farther west something over a year ago in order to preserve it, has been put in habitable shape again, and houses the new pastor of the Third Reformed church of Raritan, Rev. J. A. Lumley. The particulars of this parsonage were given in a preceding *QUARTERLY* (Vol. II, p. 173), and it is pleasant now to note that its "passing" is not yet to be chronicled.

### **A Colonial Marriage License**

A good sample of the character of the marriage licenses issued while New Jersey was a colony is the following, dated 1741, issued by Governor Lewis Morris, permitting "George Vroom of the County of Middlesex" and "Charity Dumont, of Somerset County, Spinster," to be married. The ceremony was performed, as would appear, by John Van Middlesworth, who was one of the Judges of the County of Somerset. The George Vroom named was the father of Colonel Peter D. Vroom and the grandfather of Governor Peter D. Vroom.

"By his Excellency, Lewis Morris, Esq., Captain, General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Jersey and Territories therein depending in America, and Vice Admiral of the same, etc.

"To any Protestant Minister:

"Whereas there is a mutual purpose of the Marriage between George Vroom of the County of Middlesex, yeoman, as the one party, and Charity Dumont, of Somerset County, Spinster, as the other party, for which they have desired my license and given bond upon condition that neither of them have any lawful set or impediment of pre-contract, affinity or consanguinity to hinder their being joined in the holy bond of Matrimony: These are therefore to authorize and empower you to join the said George Vroom and Charity Dumont in holy bonds of matrimony and then to pronounce them man and wife.

"Given under my hand and Prerogative seal at Perth Amboy, the twenty-fifth day of January, in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Lord George the Second, by Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and forty one (1741).

"Entered in the Secretary's office.

LEWIS MORRIS.

"Thomas Barlow, Sec'y."

[On the margin of the page is written]:

"George Vroom and Charity Dumont are pronounced man and wife this fourth day of February, 1741, by me, John V. Middlesworth, as one of his Majesty's Justices of the County of Somerset."



# Somerset County Historical Quarterly

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**A. Van Doren Honeyman**

Plainfield, New Jersey

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A. Van Doren Honeyman

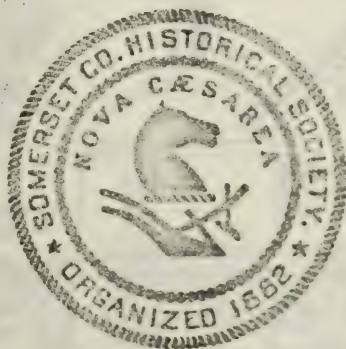
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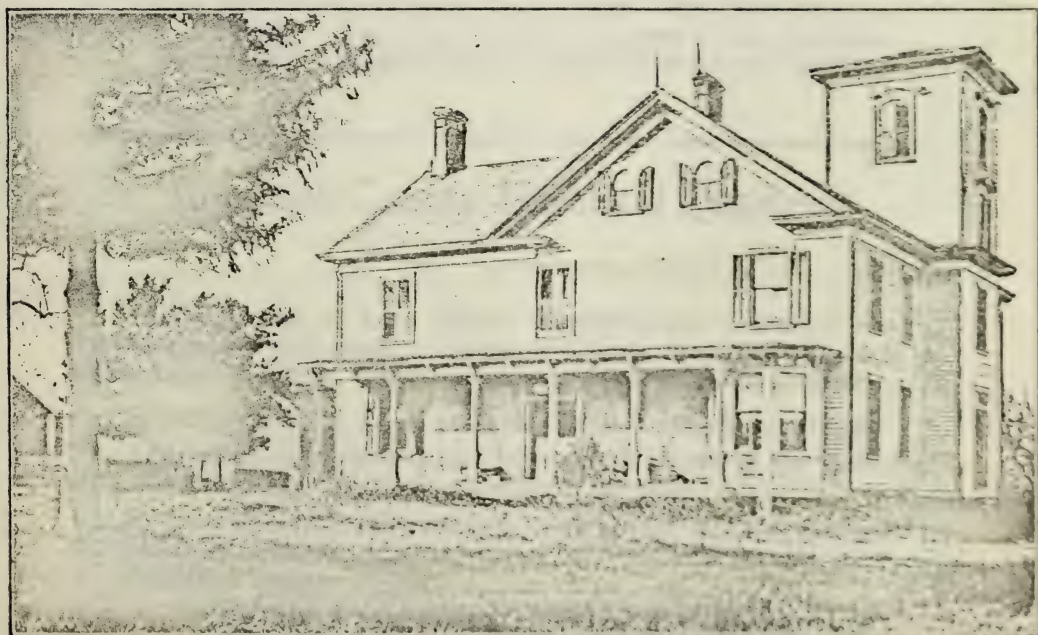
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REVOLUTIONARY HOUSES—LORD STIRLING HOUSE, BASKING RIDGE  
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# SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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No. 2

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## THE FAMOUS FRELINGHUYSEN CONTROVERSY<sup>1</sup>

BY REV. WILLIAM STOCKTON CRANMER, D. D. SOMERVILLE, N. J.

ONE OF THE bitterest controversies that ever disturbed the peace of the Dutch church in this country centered about the person and work of the great pioneer preacher in these parts, whose name is now honored more than that of any other among us, and in whose memory the pulpit in the First Reformed church in Somerville has been erected.

Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen was a veritable John the Baptist—his voice the voice of one crying in the wilderness; his spirit a burning and a shining light. Rough were the ways in which he walked, and harsh were the experiences which he was called upon to encounter; but these only served to enkindle his zeal the more and more brightly to cause him to flame as a witness for Jesus Christ.

The troubles which arose upon his ministry and never ended until his earthly work was done, began as soon as he had entered upon the care of the associated churches to which he had been called. This was so long ago, and the issues which were then raised having long since been fought to a finish, we may safely review the whole controversy, and, in the mood of tolerant interest, learn the truth of the matter. That old quarrels will

<sup>1</sup> It was while reading Mr. Justice Bergen's delightful and comprehensive articles on "The 'Rebellion' at Raritan in 1723," in previous numbers of the *QUARTERLY* (Vol. III, pp. 173, 241), that the writer was reminded of an address upon the same general topic delivered before the Raritan Ministerial Association something like twelve years ago. That address was derived from the same general sources, but was based on a slightly different view-point. It was designed not so much to record all the facts of the controversy as to present certain impressions received from an extensive reading of the same; and if these impressions shall prove of any value to persons still puzzled over this remarkable religious controversy in our County, extending over so long a period, they are welcome to them; but this article should be considered as supplementary, and in this sense only, to the admirable account of the "Rebellion" previously referred to.—NOTE BY AUTHOR.



be revived and long-buried ecclesiastical feuds resurrected we need have no fear.

In a general way the older historians who have written upon this matter have been able to present the gist of it fairly and effectively. But the official particulars have, for the most part, lain hidden among the archives of the Classis of Amsterdam in Holland. This Classis was at that time our governing superior, having charge of all the religious work attempted in these parts. To it all reports were made; from it all directions emanated. The American church was not yet.

A few years ago the Rev. Dr. E. T. Corwin was commissioned to translate this voluminous Amsterdam correspondence (or at least such parts of it as relate to American interests), and provision was made by the State of New York for its publication. The third and fourth volumes of this splendid work contain much that should be especially interesting to the people of this section. Chiefly we have the documents and decisions relating to the Raritan controversy; and it may throw some light upon the situation to note, in passing, that these occur among the papers of the classical Committee of Foreign Affairs, the churches of the Raritan district being coupled with those of Archangel, Surinam, Batavia and various East Indian missionary outposts, or lumped together under the head of Indian Affairs.

At the time when Domine Frelinghuysen entered upon his work (1720) several congregations had already been assembled, with their respective consistories regularly constituted and their houses of worship built and paid for. There existed a keen love for the church as an institution, a sincere regard for the forms of religion as such; but of evangelical piety, as we understand it, and the personal experience of a spiritual Christianity there seems to have been little or none.

Almost the first thing which the newly settled pastor did was to fulminate against this spiritual coldness, and seek to arouse in the hearts of his hearers something of the same zeal which consumed him. Evidently it was to them a new style of preaching, and to some a most unwelcome one. They had thought of their minister as a church official, but not as an evangelist; as a functionary, but not as a soul-saver. None had a more sincere respect for the church than they; but things had evidently come to a pretty pass when religion sought to invade the sphere of private life! And so they burned with indignation at the preacher.

Among the heinous sins of which he was presently accused we find the following: That he used language ill becoming a minister, both in the pulpit and in his pastoral visitations, frequently indulging in severe and bitter denunciations to the effect that they were all unconverted; that he had dared to exhort other ministers to greater faith and works, had





criticized them publicly and privately, and had thus alienated their support, bringing discredit upon the holy office; that he had assumed a dictatorial spirit, especially in the matter of disciplining offenders, as if none but he were intelligently capable, and his enlightenment of a superior quality; that he had written a doggerel on the back of his sleigh, in which he openly boasted that none could make him other than he was; that he administered ~~the~~ communion very curiously, permitting some to remain sitting instead of requiring that they should stand, beckoning to some others to come forward and partake, refusing the bread and wine to still others, and even going so far as to give the wine first and then the bread; that he had not said "Amen" after baptizing a certain child; that he had forbidden certain parents to teach their children the Lord's Prayer; that he had shown favoritism, had rebuked and insulted some old men who came to the catechizing, and had been guilty of lying—for what else but lies could they call his soul-destroying doctrines?

These charges, together with others more or less relevant, were vigorously circulated among the disaffected ones of the four congregations, and presently we find them confiding their troubles to the ministers of New York and Long Island. A division of sentiment ensued among these ministers, so that henceforth they became ranged on opposite sides of the controversy, some giving comfort and counsel to the complainants, and others going so far as to publish pamphlets in defense of Frelinghuysen, and incidentally of themselves as having become involved in the quarrel.

Meanwhile the four consistories of the Raritan church had cited certain separatists as "Heads and Leaders" of the malcontents to appear before them. The charges were that they had circulated evil reports concerning the minister, had incited to secession and set up an opposing congregation. Three times these parties were cited, in documents signed by elders and deacons from each of the four congregations, and in the name of all. They were masterly documents, and we may congratulate ourselves that they have been found and preserved. On the face of them they bear witness to the spirit and strength of their author and to the loyalty of the good men whom he had drawn to his side. Technically they may be criticized—indeed they were criticized, both by the cited ones and by the Classis of Amsterdam, to which they were ultimately referred. But in comparison with the evasive arguments of the answer, which also has been preserved, and the small subterfuges to which the summoned ones were driven, they shine nobly and grandly forth. In them the churches of Raritan (now Somerville, First), Six-Mile Run (Franklin Park), Three-Mile Run (New Brunswick) and North Branch (now Readington) courteously address the peace-disturbers, who, it would seem,



had set up some sort of rival worship in the neighborhood of Millstone (now Harlingen), exhorting them to have an end of strife, to come and make answer to the charges against them, to show forth repentance, and, if not, to take the consequences. Curiously enough the answer to this dignified, if somewhat irregular and severe summons, is addressed, not to the minister, nor to the Consistory, nor even to the churches, but to "Mr. Elbert Stoothoff and his Congregation," Mr. Stoothoff having acted merely as clerk in the citation proceedings. This answer is presently enlarged into a volume of 146 printed pages, published and circulated by the recalcitrant members, and containing, in addition to the reply to the letters of citation, a lengthy preface, a lot of ironical verses, many complaints more or less relevant, and much gossip about the minister. A few copies of this odd book are yet in existence. In the archives of the General Synod there reposes also an English translation. The argument is too prolix and fine-spun to be of interest here, and is evidently the work of a shrewd lawyer named Boel, brother to the minister of that name in New York. In default of any ability of their own they were driven to consult and retain an outsider for the proper presentation of their case.

Several allusions to Domine Freeman of Long Island, Frelinghuysen's sponsor and always his firm friend, called forth a pamphlet from Freeman entitled a "Defense," while Domine Van Santford, of Staten Island, also wrote a "Dialogue" on the same subject. All of these documents, together with numerous explanatory letters, were duly transmitted to Holland, and in due time their authors were roundly rebuked. Freeman's "Defense" is pronounced unsatisfactory and harmful; he is asked to explain how he dared to assume the prerogative of Classis and approve Frelinghuysen's published sermons. Van Santford fares no better; his book is criticized as neither orderly nor accurate; Classis is surprised that for a supposed insult he should go to so much trouble and expense. Frelinghuysen also is ordered to suppress the "Refutation" which he is said to be preparing for publication. In fact everybody gets rather badly scored, and it takes some little time and no end of letter-writing to make the dignified ecclesiastics on the other side of the ocean see that Frelinghuysen and his friends did not deserve such a rating, and that they had entered into the controversy only with a view to quelling it.

And all this time the seceders had been under the ban, the great ban of excommunication. Domine Frelinghuysen and his consistory had pronounced it, with what vigor we can only imagine, for the documents are lacking. But they are terribly in earnest, and would not mince their words. And herein we may say lay the chief cause of complaint (when the complaint came to be officially presented), that the church





had been unnecessarily harsh, and had exceeded its jurisdiction in excommunicating its members.

Brushing aside the numerous technicalities and trivial verbal criticisms which now result, we come to the specific matters in which the *Classis* of Amsterdam requested Dominie Frelinghuysen to justify himself. They are seventeen in number; and since the complainants had been unnecessarily prolix and charged many things which are worthy of no attention, he is desired to confine himself to these only. 'Had he refused the communion for half a year to a certain communicant whose difficulties with a woman neighbor had been settled?' 'Yes, he had—to see if the reconciliation was sincere; besides, the said person had cursed and quarrelled, and was not at all humbled by censure.' 'Had he departed from the church order in the election of a consistory, especially in the choosing of one Hendrick Fischer, etc.?' 'No; he had changed the mode, from the congregational to the consistorial; that was all. As to the election of Fischer, it was done lawfully; to have failed to install him would have been yielding to Satan.' 'Had he without reason, and without the advice of elders, suspended so-and-so?' 'He had suspended the woman in the presence of the elder, who had also rebuked her.' 'Had he demanded a new confession of faith from one who had a regular certificate of dismissal?' 'The second confession of faith, so called, was only an examination; see Article 61 of the Constitution.' 'Had he, when baptizing a child, failed to say "Amen;" and had he subsequently refused to receive the child's mother, although he had long held her certificate?' 'If it would please anybody he would gladly say "Amen;" nevertheless he did not find that he was obliged to, either by Matt. 28, or the Formula. The certificate had been returned to the mother because she railed at the elders like a fishwoman. When asked if her Christianity consisted of her certificate, she answered, yes; whereupon it was ordered that her Christianity be returned to her.' 'Had he departed from the usage in the reception of his brother-in-law into membership?' 'He had omitted reading his name in church, but not of set purpose; it was through forgetfulness.' 'Had he forbidden parents to teach their children "Our Father?"' 'He had not. But he had disapproved of reciting it by rote, without explanation of its sense, its power and its general import. Moreover, he was unwilling to encourage the Romish superstition which he found here so prevalent, that no prayer ought ever to be offered without the Lord's Prayer appended to it.' 'Had he said to the old men who came to the catechizing, that the old sinners came to offer their corrupt selves to God?' 'Never; he had urged the youth to early piety, and said that it was indecent to sacrifice one's young life to Satan, the world and the flesh, with the idea of offering to God what was left of an unsavory old



age.' 'Had he winked or beckoned to certain people at the time of his administration of the Supper, and otherwise acted strangely?' 'He had beckoned to them to come forward, so that more would commune at one time, and the service not last so long.'

But why rehearse any more of these matters? They are pretty much of a piece, and, from our point of view, not particularly weighty. At the best they exhibit a condition of affairs much to be lamented. God's heritage is seen to be the field of strife, busybodies are alert for evil; the pastor may not be without fault, but the spirit of malice can find in him no good. Nevertheless he is steadily forging on with his work, riding about from place to place, covering more territory than any man in this day thinks of doing, preaching sermons of tremendous vigor, publishing now and then a few of them, and constantly winning to the churches under his charge new adherents to the cause of a Biblical and spiritual Christianity. Nor are there lacking those in other denominations who speak of his pungent expositions, his fervent exhortations, his vital piety: Gilbert Tennant, of the Presbyterian church; George Whitefield, the famous evangelist; President Jonathan Edwards—these are among the celebrated endorsers of his work, not to mention the many friends and comforters whom God raised up for him in Holland, and of whom he speaks in terms of warm affection.

But the favor of such a man as Tennant only adds fuel to the flame of persecution. 'Frelinghuysen is a heretic; he has associated with a Presbyterian; he has invited him to preach in the Dutch churches; he is even represented as taking him as an assistant pastor.' Wherefore, more charges.

When at last the Classis of Amsterdam delivers itself, Frelinghuysen is rebuked for his "ungentle and bitter, common and exasperating expressions" concerning his adversaries. If imprudent things have been done by them, he cannot plead that he himself has been guiltless. Let him confess these things; let him retract the irregular excommunications; let him receive his accusers in the spirit of moderation and peace. The accusers, on their side, are to freely and penitently confess their rebellion (particularly in seizing and seeking to close a church against their minister), acknowledge the orthodoxy of his teachings and the entire validity of his ordination, and henceforth deport themselves lovingly and obediently to one who is worthy of love and honor for his office' sake. Peace articles are accordingly prepared and read in the churches on successive Sundays. The pastor and his consistories concede practically everything, and in general behave most handsomely. They even agree that none but regularly ordained ministers of the Dutch church shall preach in their pulpits; but they





peremptorily decline to promise, as the malcontents want them to promise, that the preaching shall always be in the Dutch language.

Peace, however, is not yet to be effected; the seceders want many things, and impossible; they declare that Frelinghuysen is insane; a new minister ought to be sent over. Once again visiting ministers appear upon the scene, seeking to establish among them a regular congregation; one of these is "hired" by the Millstone (Harlingen) neighborhood; where there is no minister, sermons are read in public; the people cannot bear the thought of being longer ostracized; they want to worship in their own churches; they want to meet again with their neighbors and friends. But pride is strong and personal animosity bitter, and they cannot bring themselves to the point of reasonable yielding and a peaceful return to the fold.

Before this is accomplished many years must yet drag along, many fruitless conferences be held, much tedious and inconsequent correspondence indulged, until the old Domine, not yet old in years, but worn out with herculean labors, hounded on every hand, persecuted of the very people whom he had come into the wilderness to serve, prostrated by frequent attacks of fever, bereft and broken-hearted in the loss of his children, yet rising again, and yet again, for the renewal of his mighty labors, at last lies down and enters into rest.

Deep mourning ensues; a sense of profound loss prevails among the churches; a spirit of tenderness touches the hearts of even the rebellious; and the time is at last ripe for the establishment of the belated peace, under the leadership and direction of the Domine's beloved son, John Frelinghuysen.

But before I come to this, it is well to note something of the changes which the years had wrought, and to remind ourselves that these matters thus hastily rehearsed were not so petty as at first might appear, and that principles well worth contending for were at stake.

At the beginning of his work in this country Frelinghuysen saw that a literal adherence to the church-order of Holland was neither desirable nor possible. This he explains, recounting the altered conditions of life in these parts, and with some humor indicating certain instances in which a slavish following of the "Order" would result in a situation simply ludicrous. He would observe the spirit of the constitution, but desired for himself a freer hand than would ordinarily be accorded in the homeland. Especially would it be unreasonable to continue the traditions and enforce the decisions of the Dutch church of Holland amid the English-speaking inhabitants of a country under the English rule. He doubted if this could be done. They were amenable to the laws of this country, and subject to its influences.

Gradually the American spirit asserts itself; and this it is, as much



as anything else, which gives offense to the conservatives. They cannot conceive of any church judicatory other than the Classis of Amsterdam. They want all their ministers educated in Holland, and all ordinations at the hands of the constituted authorities on the other side of the ocean. The local consistory, they contend, has no right to administer discipline. The Dutch language is the only language, and the Dutch forms are the only valid ones. When, therefore, Frelinghuysen and his consistories advocate a Coetus, or American Classis; when they indorse the ordinations effected on American soil; when they assert and maintain for the local church the power of the keys; when the minister receives into his family young men in training for the gospel ministry; when the project of a college and theological seminary is openly discussed; when Presbyterians and Independents are admitted to the Raritan pulpits; when the English language is freely employed; when formalism is set aside; when evangelistic methods are introduced; when lay helpers are appointed to preach and visit in the congregations; when, in a word, the old order perishes and the new is seen to be taking its place, nothing can satisfy these men of the past, churchless as they feel themselves to be and swept aside by the forward march of a changing civilization. In vain they are told of the inadequate supply of ministers from Holland, of the long delays, of the great expense, of the unwillingness of candidates to go over there, and of men from there to come over here; in vain they are reminded of the consent to these new things wrung from the Classis of Amsterdam; in vain they see the defection of the people, flocking to hear English preaching and helping to support American institutions. They want the old, the purely formal, the State religion to which they had been accustomed, with its emphasis of church rights in the abstract rather than of piety in the concrete; they want things as they were before this innovator came among them.

Then the innovator dies and his son is chosen to take his place. Born in this country, he is thoroughly American. Educated and ordained in Holland, he meets in this, at least, the requirements of the disaffected. Moreover, he is "a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost." Somehow, we know not precisely how, the long standing difficulty is laid before the now recognized American tribunal. The case is tried. The record is full and comprehensive. The decision is final. In effect it is that the dissenting consistories are unlawful; but that out of six persons offered for the purpose, Domine John Frelinghuysen and his consistories may choose two, one as elder and one as deacon, who shall be ordained to serve in the united congregations, and that those members of the schismatics who have been admitted by interloping ministers shall make a new confession of faith.

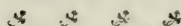




"In this way," says our ancient record, where the minute has been carefully preserved, "in this way these dissensions, which have lasted nearly thirty years, have been healed; and they who have arrogated to themselves the status of a lawful congregation, and have been recognized as such and been strengthened in their course by teachers possessed of the spirit of Elymas, have now been pronounced unlawful. May our God now grant us peace!"

This was in the month of September, 1751. Henceforth the names of those who had made this long and bitter fight are found among the useful and honored of the Reformed churches of the Raritan. The schism is healed. The reunion is complete. And although, in the further development of the counties of Somerset and Middlesex, the churches subsequently separate, finding their best interests promoted as independent congregations served by their own ministers, they are nevertheless essentially one, working together harmoniously in the spirit of denominational loyalty and of love for the Church of Christ.

And among those who most revere the memory of Theodore James Frelinghuysen, who profit most by his labors and stand staunchly for the support of the principles enunciated by him, are the descendants of those who, "for conscience sake," as they thought, withstood him to his face.



## SOME INTERESTING GLIMPSES OF EARLY DUTCH ANCESTORS

BY JOHN NEAFIE, NEW YORK CITY

THERE ARE in my possession two documents and three letters, written in the Dutch language prior to 1700, which ought to prove of peculiar interest to the large number of descendants of those whose names appear in these ancient papers. Such descendants are probably equally numerous in Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth counties, but they are also scattered over the entire State of New Jersey, and, for that matter, throughout the United States.

Roelof Martense Schenck, who was born at Amersfoort, Utrecht, Holland, supposedly about 1630,<sup>1</sup> and who came to New Amsterdam (New York City) with his brother Jan Martense and sister Annetje in 1650, and in 1661 settled at Flatlands (now a part of Brooklyn), has the well-deserved reputation of being the ancestor, through both male and female lines, of more of the early Dutch families in Monmouth county,

<sup>1</sup> In two Schenck ancestry books, one by A. D. Schenck, of the U. S. Army, published in 1883, and one by B. R. Schenck, published in 1911, and also in Beekman's "Early Settlers of Monmouth County," published in 1901, Roelof's birth-date is given as 1619, but without stating any authority. It is most improbable, unless Roelof had an earlier wife than has been made known.



where two of his three sons settled, than almost any other one Dutch progenitor. Besides Schencks, hundreds of families bearing Smock, Vanderveer, Hendrickson, Covenhoven, Conover, Wyckoff, Van Doren, Voorhees, etc., surnames, by descent or intermarriage, manage somehow to get back to this Roelof as a forbear or connection. One of Roelof's daughters, Jannetje (written "Jonica" in his will) married Peter Nevius, son of the original Nevius emigrant to America, and through this Peter and his wife Jannetje all who bear the Nevius surname in this country descend.

Roelof Martense Schenck died prior to Aug. 3, 1705, when his will was probated in New York City (Surrogate's Wills, Book 7, p. 309). He was then, perhaps, about seventy-five years of age, and was three times married. He waited, apparently, to the unusual age of thirty before he married (in 1660) Neeltje Gerritse Van Cowenhoven, daughter of Gerrit Wolfertse Van Cowenhoven, whose father, Wolfert, was the common ancestor in America of all the Cowenhovens and Conovers. She was nineteen years of age, but lived only until about 1674. By her he had six children. In 1675 Roelof married Annatje Pieterse Wyckoff, probably the daughter of Pieter Claesen Wyckoff, the first American ancestor of the Wyckoff family. She also lived about a dozen years, and by her Roelof had four children. Then, on Nov. 9, 1688, Roelof married Catarina Cregier, widow of Christoffel Hooglandt, Sr., who was several times a Schepen in Amsterdam and prominent in city affairs. This Catarina was then forty-five years of age. The ten children mentioned grew up and married into the families of Brinckerhoff, Voorhees, Terhune, Nevius, Hageman and Cowenhoven. (Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings County," p. 254; Beekman's "Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth," p. 11, etc.).

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS IN 1662

Having said this much about Roelof Martense Schenck, in order to give readers not familiar with the lines of Schenck descent an idea of who he was, I will quote in full the first document in hand, which bears Roelof's own signature, and is interesting not only from its early date (1662), but as throwing light upon the manner in which obligations were drawn in New Amsterdam at that early period. The original, which is perfectly preserved in small, but clear, Dutch handwriting, as translated for the writer by a competent Holland translator, is as follows:

#### *"Obligation owed by Ruleff Marttenssen*

"I the undersigned, Roelof Martens, living in the village of Amersfoort on Long Island, acknowledge herewith for myself and my heirs to owe ready and good to Mr. Nicolaes de Mayer, a sum of three hundred and seventy-five guilders, on account of several goods of merchandise and for cash received by me heretofore from the same Mayer, namely, that what has remained after straightening of accounts; and I promise and





agree for this reason that I will pay these three hundred and seventy-five guilders with wheat and rye without charging costs of storage; the wheat against five guilders and the rye against four guilders the schepel [bushel], here in the city, on or before the first of February of the year sixteen hundred and sixty-three. But herein is not included what according to another obligation I have owed and yet owe in part to the same Mayer for myself and my brother Jan, which after the discount, which has nothing to do with this, I shall have to pay also.

"For the sake of acknowledgment I have written this and signed with my hand at Amsterdam in N. Netherland, the 26th of August, 1662.

ROELOF MARTENSEN SCHE[NCK].

"Recorded before me,

"SALOMON LACHAIRE,

"Not. Publ. 1662."

[Endorsed]: "On date I Nicolaes d'Meyer acknowledge to have straightened up accounts with Ruliff Marttenssen covering all which was due to me up to date, but seven schepels winter-wheat and 3½ pound butter, obligation of which has been drawn up, which is in my possession.

"Ao, 1664, 23 April.

NICOLAES D'MEYER."

It will be observed from the foregoing that Roelof's co-immigrant brother Jan is therein mentioned. He also settled in Flatlands (called Amersfoort when the document was written), and married Jannetje Stevense Van Voorhees. He had eight children, but died as early, probably, as 1689. The paper was written by and duly recorded before Salomon Lachaire, who was once a tavern keeper, then a notary and attorney, and a general stirrer up of strife in New Amsterdam, as the early city records prove. He died two years later (1664). The Nicolaes D'Meyer with whom the obligation was entered into was later (1676) mayor of New York City, under the English, and he held a number of other offices. Roelof's signature is, unfortunately, incomplete, the three last letters of the surname being torn off in the original.

#### LETTER FROM HOLLAND TO ROELOF M. SCHENCK, 1671

The next old paper is still more interesting than the foregoing agreement, because it is an actual letter sent to Roelof from two of his neighbors and friends who had possibly emigrated with him from Holland to New Amsterdam, but who had, in 1671, returned to Holland on a visit, where, from Zwolle, they wrote the letter. The full letter will be given first, and some comments thereon afterward:

*"To the honored and discrete Roelof Martense Schenck residing on the Bay on Long Island, in New England.*

*"At Zwol, the 2nd of April, New Style, 1671.*

"Good friend, Roelof Martens: We let you know that we are yet strong and healthy; hope that this is the same with you altogether; were it otherwise we would be sorry at heart to hear it.



"Further, I must write you that we have arrived well. The ship, however, has been six weeks and three days in sea, and has stayed in England for a whole month. But we left England overland and arrived before 'Texel,' the ship, lost the foremast and an anchor, but God the Lord saved the ship. Thank God, we have transported our goods safely, but we had a hard journey as far as eating and drinking were concerned. When we had been in sea 3 weeks the oatmeal was up and the butter, and there was nothing but peas three times a day. If we had had nothing of our own, we would have suffered scarcity.

"Further, I let you know that we have cashed the money of the bill of exchange of Jan Martens, but with great difficulty and loss. We have dropped fully 50 guilders. They said there was no interest due; their brother might have arrived and the money was lying ready; we also had to find two securities. If it had not been for Jan Marten's sake, we would have returned the bill of exchange. But that is past now.

"Further, have I handed some goods to Willem of Pieter Cornelis and also letters, which I hope will be handed to you.

"Further, I do not know what to write, except that they are very busy here enlisting men for the army on foot, on horse and on water, and there is much talk about war with France. Time will tell what it will please God to give us. The Bishop of Munster also mobilizes, but I cannot write this so as it is, indeed.

"Further, my hearty wish is that my Jan was with me, and I request him not to stay there, unless he makes me sore at heart. Roelof Martens I beg you kindly to do your best to promote his departure. We will straighten things up later.

"Please tell Koert Stevens that we have done our best to cash his cheque, but the guardian answered me that the money could not be realized unless he gave security and this he did not want to do. But he who is entitled to it must come and get it himself, at least in the case of these 50 guilders. In case of the six hundred guilders it makes difference.

"If our Jan is still there, let him try to take two or more tortoise with him, or some other animals (the skull has drawn so much curiosity that it was almost too much), or a squirrel. But I hope he is already on his way, and may God give him a safe journey.

"Roelof Martens, please say to Antony, the liquor dealer, that his bill of exchange will not avail, for the man has nothing; his sister has to support him. Our Jan must not receive power of attorney from anybody, for it gives great trouble and even then there is no result. I have had my trouble with that small bill of Koert, and have made a trip for it from Zwol to Amsterdam, because the man told me to come back another time.

"Now I do not know what more to write you.

"Don't forget to write back on all these matters, and if you might wish something write that to me or to any of the friends.

"Now, no more than a thousand times good night, and all the friends and neighbors together a thousand times good night.

"THEUNES HILLEBRANTS

"SWAENTIEN HENDRICK

"Your Friends.





"Tell to Barent and Gerret Remmers, please, that I have delivered their letters and added the new address, but I have not yet heard anything."

The inditing clause of this letter, as in the case of the two letters to follow (that which is printed in italics) was, according to the custom of the day, endorsed on the outside of the letter sheet, and not placed at the head of the letter, as is the usage to-day.

Theunis Hillebrants also bore the name of Van Dyckhuys, as appears by various New York records. He and his wife certainly resided in Flatlands from 1661 to 1671, so he must have been visiting Holland when the letter was written. He had a son, Jan Theunise Van Dyckhuys, who married a daughter of Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff. It is known that Jan also visited Holland and returned on the same vessel with the Labadists, Dankers and Sluyter, in 1679. Theunis Hillebrants is called Thomas (Tomis) in some of the old records.

Barent and Gerret Remmers, mentioned in the postscript, were also residents of Flatlands, the latter being the ancestor of the Gerretson family of Gravesend, some of whose members moved to New Jersey.

Koert Stevens is Koert (frequently spelled Coert) Stevense Van Voorhees, who emigrated from Holland in 1660 with his father, Steven Koert (the ancestor of all bearing the name of Voorhees, Van Voorhees, etc., in America). Koert married a Van Cowenhoven and was the progenitor of hundreds now bearing that name.

The "Bay" was another name for Flatlands, which was located on Jamaica Bay. It is interesting to note that Long Island is stated to be "in New England."

Neither "Peter Cornelis" (there were many of the name at the time) nor "Antony, the liquor dealer," can now be certainly identified.

The insight the letter gives as to the difficulties of reaching Holland, the troubles of exchange, the talk of war with France (which actually began the next year—1672—and lasted six years), and the delightful "a thousand times good night," repeated a second time, add charming touches to this letter of close and endeared friends. The reference to the proposed trip of Hillebrant's son Jan to Holland may not be so clearly understood, but may it not mean that the parents had taken over with them, as a curiosity, the skull of some little American animal, and now they suggest that Jan take with him a live tortoise, or a squirrel, which would be a greater curiosity? If this is not the meaning, the reader may put some other construction upon it.



## LETTER TO MRS. ROELOF M. SCHENCK 1693

The next letter in hand is dated twenty-two years later than the preceding one, and is written from Amsterdam, Holland, by one Pieter Foussier, and his wife Christien, to the third and last wife of Roelof Martense Schenck, the widow Catarina Hooglandt, "at New York," that doubtless being the point of mail address for such a nearby place as Flatlands. The letter mentions three sons of Catarina by her former husband, Christoffel Hooglandt, viz., Francoys, Dirck and Martinus. Francoys has gone over to Amsterdam to see his "uncle and aunt," who are not named, and who reports that his brother, Dirck, has been absent over a year (perhaps on the sea) and may have perished. Her "brother-in-law," to whom the writers had sold their house in Holland, may have been Francis (a brother to Cristoffel Hooglandt), who was a merchant in Amsterdam in 1677. As many New Jersey Hoaglands descend from Christoffel and his wife Catarina, added interest is given to this letter to his widow, who was at the time of writing Roelof Martense Schenck's wife.<sup>2</sup>

*"To Mrs. Catarina Hooglant at New York:*

"Mrs. Catarina Hooglant, your son Francoys Hooglant has been at Amsterdam and has brought his uncle and aunt and us the sad tidings of your son Dirck Hooglant; how he had been due home already for more than a year and that it is feared that he has perished, which causes us heartfelt sorrow, for we hoped daily for good tidings from my brother Filipe Foessier on the Barbadoes.

"You have there the contract and the power of attorney to take action on it, and the execution would not give you much trouble. But in case your son is dead, which we hope on the contrary, we request you kindly that your son, Martines Hooghlaent, will continue the case, for which we have begged him so much and which he has promised us. We are in a sad state. We have sold our house to your brother-in-law and daily we are consuming our money, so that we are consuming our flesh and blood.

"Our sincere request to you is, therefore, that you will conserve the documents and the contract and that you will let us know what resolution you have taken in the matter, so that we may know which course to take.

"We expect your reply at the first opportunity.

"Our greetings to your son's wife.

<sup>2</sup> This Christoffel, it may be here noted, obtained the first deed for land in present Passaic county, New Jersey in 1678. His son, Christoffel (or Christopher) Jr., married, about 1697, Helena, daughter of Jan Aersen and Arientje (Bleyck) Nevius, widow of Joannes Nevius, the first Nevius ancestor in America, and before 1717 removed to Piscataway township, Middlesex county, across the river from Somerset. His wife was one of the first members of the First Reformed church of New Brunswick. In 1727 they removed to a farm on the Millstone river in Somerset county, where he died in 1748. Another branch of Somerset County Hoaglands descends from a Dirck Jansen Hoogland, who came from Maerseveen, Holland, in 1657, and resided at Flatlands.





"We entrust you to the care of God and send you greetings of myself and my wife, who has wished a hundred times that she could once speak with you.

"1693, 6 Septem.

"Your friend,

"PIETER FOUSSIER  
CHRISTIEN."

[Endorsed: "Mrs. Hooglant, will you please forward this letter to the Barbadoes to my brother, Flippe Foussier, for the sake of our friendship."]

ANOTHER LETTER TO MRS. ROELOF M. SCHENCK, 1695

The next document in my hands is another letter to Catarina Schenck (addressed in her maiden name, "Crigers," as spelled) by the writer, Simon Verhouver (probably same name as Verhoven), of Haerlem, Holland. It shows that her son, Francoys (born 1672), was again in Amsterdam in 1695, and again went to sea, although the writer "don't want to speak to him." This Francoys, as the letter shows, was married and had at least one son. As to Dirck (first mentioned in the preceding letter), he married, in 1687, in New York City, Maria Kip, and then seems to have been absent from this country more or less until about 1698, when a child was baptized in New York. That he then remained in this country seems certain, for he is mentioned in New York records in 1701, and, in 1709, "Richard Hoogland, of New York, mariner," purchased and doubtless settled on 40 acres of land at Woodbridge, New Jersey. The son Martin Hooglandt (b. 1667) is also mentioned as a mariner. In Carpenter's "Hoagland Family," this Martin is spoken of as "died young, probably," but the previous letter speaks of him, and this one proves that in 1695, when he was eighteen, he had "taken to navigation." (See Carpenter, p. 62; also p. 60 as to Dirck. Carpenter did not discover that Francoys grew up and married, as the letter shows). The letter follows:

*"To the Honored, discrete Catarijna Crigers, wife of Roelof Maertinse Schinck, at New York, with a friend:*

"Catrijne Krigers, beloved sister: Your writings of the 10th of April received. You order us to purchase you some goods. I can not do it, because my health does not permit me. But whereas Hoornbeeck takes care of your affairs, I have given him the letter and the money which you had still coming from us. This amounted to two hundred and twenty guilders. From your younger son you have to expect interest now; that amounts only to 28 guilders now a year, as long as there are such heavy burdens on it. When he comes you will receive it.

"Your son Francoys has been busy here less than a half year and now he is in sea again; I don't know for which destination. In long I have not spoken to him and I don't want to speak to him either. His wife has a young son, I am told. I think he will have hard work like the rest to make a living.

"We owe Dirck 70 or 80 guilders. He can have it sent whenever he says so. Tell him and his wife good night. I have wished we could hear



some more from him. I am wondering why he does not write once a while.

"From Maertijn I hear yet the most. Unfortunately he has taken to navigation. Well, this does not make him less.

"I have nothing special to write.

"Receive with your husband and friends the hearty greetings of all of us.

Your servant,

SIJMON VERHOUE.

"Done at Haerlem, the 24th of November, 1695."

#### ACCOUNT AGAINST ROELOF'S WIFE, 1695

In the previous letter of Simon Verhoeve, from Haerlem, Holland, he stated his inability, owing to ill health, to attend to the purchasing of goods for the wife of Roelof Martense Schenck, but promises that "Van Hoornbeek" would attend to it. I have in hand the actual account of Tobias Van Hoornbeek, dated November 14, 1695, showing what goods were purchased and actually shipped to Mrs. Schenck, who still traded under her former married name of "Hoogland." Van Hoornbeek was an Amsterdam merchant. The account is directed to Catharina's husband, and his location is given again as "the Bay on Long Island." Without doubt Catarina, during her widowhood, and probably while she was the wife of Christoffel Hoogland, carried on a shop or store for the sale of certain "dry goods," as we would now call the business, presumably first in New Amsterdam, and later in Flatlands. The whole account would scarcely be interesting to QUARTERLY readers. The address endorsed on the outside of the paper is: "To Roelof Martense Schenck, in the Bay on Long Island," and the account begins:

"In Amsterdam, 14 November, 1695.

"List of the goods bought here at the order and for the account of Mrs. Catharina Hoogland, and sent to her under the following mark to Nieu Yorck in North America, by the ship 'The Nieu York-Maryland,' Capt. Thomas Jeff[erson]."

The account mentions purchases of pieces of white shirt linen, blue linen, blue chequed linen, colored cotton, yarn of different colors, fine white yarn, camels-hair galons, blue braiding ribbon, red ribbon, white pointed ribbon, darning yarn, needles and darning needles, women's stockings, ivory hair combs, wormseed and also "6 prs. of spectacles, age 30-60/70, in cases." The spectacles, it may be noted, cost 12 stuivers per pair, or twenty-four cents in our money. The shirt linen cost 12 stuivers per yard. There was a tariff on the goods, as there are expenses "to the State for duty and administration," and expenses are charged for sending the goods to Rotterdam "where the said ship is to be cleared and to sail."





Letter postage is also added. The whole bill amounts to 212.4 florins (guilders), and includes a "Provision for receipt of florins 222 from Simon Verhoeve, Haerlem, for the purchase of the goods."



## MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOMERSET COUNTY IN 1777

BY JOHN J. DE MOTT, METUCHEN, N. J.

[Concluded from Page 24]

### THE CONTROVERSY IN ENGLAND

THE OPERATIONS in New Jersey during the first half of 1777 soon became the object of severe criticism in England. One Joseph Galloway violently assailed the tactics of Sir William Howe. Galloway's name does not appear in his first publication, which consisted of one hundred and one pages with a map, printed anonymously in London, in 1779, under the title "Letters to a Nobleman on the Conduct of the War in the Middle Colonies."<sup>1</sup> Galloway said:

"The two armies being now in their Winter [Winter of 1776-'77] quarters, let us take a short view of the conduct of their Commanders. Washington saw that his situation demanded enterprise and exertion. He saw that they would keep his men in action, prevent desertion, raise their lost spirits, and that by such spirited conduct the British army would be harassed and diminished. For these reasons, although his numbers were truly contemptible when compared with those of the British force he took a position near it, whence he might with ease insult, surprise and cut off its out-posts and pickets. In this mode of war he constantly employed his men. No inclemency of weather, no difficulty deterred him. The posts at Amboy, Bonum Town and Brunswick were continually harassed, and in a manner besieged. The duty of the officers and soldiers in garrison, by this measure, became as laborious and severe as when they were in the fields; and many of them were cut off in those excursions which were necessary to repulse the incessant attacks of the enemy—more by far, in the opinion of many able officers, than would have been lost in an attack upon Washington's whole force which, being at this time less than 4,000 undisciplined troops, might have been defeated and dispersed, without any difficulty, by a fifth part of the British army. Such was the policy of the Rebel Chief, while that of the British General formed a perfect contrast to it. Destitute of every idea of military enterprise he suffered his inferior enemy during the space of six months to remain within twenty-five miles of his headquarters without molestation, and continually to insult and distress his troops with impunity.

"From December to the middle of June, while the British troops in

<sup>1</sup> A copy of this is bound with other publications of a similar nature under the title "American Revolution," in the Boston Public Library (call number 449.16). Howe's narrative and the second publication by Galloway following the above are also in Boston. They contain interesting allusions to operations in New Jersey not here quoted.



the Jerseys remained in this disagreeable situation, the Congress and the Rebel States in every quarter were making every exertion to recruit Washington's army. But such was the disaffection of the country that men would not enlist, and, when drafted from the militia, they fled from their districts to places where they were not known, to avoid the service; and, when embodied, they often deserted in whole companies before they joined the army. Until the beginning of June Washington's numbers did not amount to eight thousand men, militia included; indeed all experience has shown that the Rebel States could never collect their force till the middle of that month. This circumstance plainly indicated the good policy of an early campaign; but such were the mistaken notions of the British Commander that he conceived it impossible to open the campaign till the green forage was on the ground. He either did not, or would not consider that the country was full of grain, hay and dry forage, and that this was much to be preferred to green, which would rather scour and weaken his horses than add to their strength; and this kind of forage he had, or might have had in his magazines, or might have procured in his march through the country, as he had done in the last campaign.

"However these considerations, added to Washington's weak state, and the increase of his force, which was naturally to be expected, had no weight with him. He did not open the campaign till the 12th of June. On that day the British General assembled his troops at Brunswick. Washington was encamped on a hill above Quibbletown, about nine miles from that place, on the north side of the Rariton, with fewer than 6,000 undisciplined and badly appointed troops, which, with a corps under Sullivan of 2,000 men at Prince Town, composed his whole force. His camp was far from being inaccessible or fortified. It was strong and defensible in front, because it was guarded by the Rariton, and the hill was steep and difficult of access; but in his rear, towards the mountains, or on his right, towards Delaware, it was by no means impracticable of assault. There were large and good roads around it, leading from Brunswick, on either side of the river. In this state Washington discreetly remained, as if he was perfectly acquainted with the intended movements of the British army. However, whether he knew them or not, there were many circumstances that pointed them out. The British Commander marched his army in two columns to Middle Bush and Hillsborough, two villages lying in a low, level country, perfectly overlooked by Washington, and on the south side of the Rariton, keeping that river, which was not at that time fordable, between his army and the enemy. Provisions for a few days only were taken from Brunswic. The pontoons and flat-bottomed boats were left at that place, and the fleet lay ready at Staten Island to receive the army. These circumstances plainly informed Washington that Sir William Howe did not mean to cross the Delaware, and that he was not willing to bring on an action. Judging from these circumstances, or knowing by some other means the British General's designs, he remained at ease in his camp, contenting himself with insulting and harassing the British pickets by his parties daily sent for that purpose.

"On the approach of the troops toward Prince Town, Sullivan fled in a panic to the Delaware, and began to embark his men, but was stopped by an order from Washington, and took post at Flemingtown. In these







positions the two armies remained from the 14th to the 19th of June, in which time the British General, being determined to leave some monument of his *wisdom* and *military skill* behind him, built three large redoubts, which he left undemolished, to be fortified by the enemy as their occasions might require.

"At no stage of the rebellion were the affairs of the Rebels in a state so critical and low as at this period. Gate's army did not amount to 5,000 men, nor Washington's to 8,000, militia included. Sir Guy Carleton was about to approach on the north, and Sir William Howe, with 17,000 men,<sup>2</sup> was in the field in sight of his contemptible enemy. The assailing of the Rebel camp, or the intercepting of its provisions, and the reducing of it by a siege; or, if Washington had by accident escaped, a vigorous pursuit after him, must have been attended with most important consequences. The fate of all the Rebel magazines westward of Philadelphia, of the Rebel posts on the North river, and the safety of the northern army were involved in these measures. Had the British army defeated or dispersed Washington's force, which either an assault or a vigorous pursuit must have effected, it would have been impracticable for the Rebel States, with all their possible exertions, to have raised another army, or even to have added to the weak force under Gates; because all experience has shown that, after a military disaster, or during the operations of the British troops, they have attempted in vain to recruit or reinforce their armies. The British General would have been left at pleasure to have sent a corps up the North river agreeably to his solemn engagement to General Burgoyne on the 2nd April, 1777, and to have prosecuted his original design of crossing the Delaware, or to have co-operated with the northern army in reducing the New England States. Supposing, but by no means granting, that the danger of pursuing those measures had been in prospect greater than those arising from exposing his army to the perils of the ocean, and of a hot Southern climate, yet certainly those obvious advantages would, at least, have justified the attempt.

"On the 19th of June he returned to Brunswick, and on the 22nd to Amboy, suffering in both marches the rear of his healthy and high-spirited army to be insulted and harassed by small parties of the Rebels; and on the 30th, the troops crossed to Staten Island."

The next step was the publication in London, in 1780, of "The Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir William Howe in a Committee of House of Commons, on the 29th of April, 1779, Relative to his Conduct in North America." The following is quoted from pages 15-16:

#### GEN. HOWE'S OWN STATEMENT

"I come now to the summer of 1777, passing over the expeditions in March and April to Peekskill and Danbury. The progress of our army in Jersey being also fully mentioned in my letters upon the table, I likewise pass over the various occurrences there previous to the embarkation at Staten Island. But, as I have been blamed for not marching before I left Jersey to attack General Washington posted at Middlebrook,

<sup>2</sup> He might have taken 24,000 men with him to attack Washington, and left 5,478 for the defence of New York, as he had then under his immediate command 29,478 effectives.—[Footnote by Galloway].



I must beg leave to trouble the committee with a few words upon that point.

"To have attacked General Washington in that strong post I must necessarily have made a considerable circuit of the country, and, having no prospect of forcing him, I did not think it advisable to lose so much time as must have been employed upon that march, during the intense heat of the season.

"Exclusive of this consideration, our return must have been through a very difficult and exhausted country, where there was no possibility of keeping up the communication with Brunswick, from whence alone we could draw our provisions; and the force with me at that time, amounting only to about 11,000 men, would not admit of sufficient detachments to preserve the communication. The movement which I did make in two columns was with a view of drawing on an action, if the enemy should have descended from his post and been tempted towards the Delaware, in order to defend the passage of the river on a supposition that I intended to cross it. But as the position of my first column at Hillsborough must have induced that idea and yet had not the desired effect, I determined to return to Brunswick, and to follow the plan which had been approved by the minister [ministry]. These reasons, together with those assigned in my letter of the 5th of July, 1777, will, I hope, sufficiently account for my own not attacking General Washington upon that occasion. I must also observe that even so long before as in my letter of the 2nd of April, I declared it was not my intention to undertake any offensive operation in the Jerseys, unless some very advantageous opportunity should offer.

"But it has been asked why I did not cross the Delaware, and proceed by land to Philadelphia? To this I answer that, from a want of sufficient means to pass so large a river, I judged the difficulties and the risk too great, more especially as the enemy had a corps ready for the defence of it, exclusive of my main army in my rear.

"I have already shown that, finding the promised re-inforcements were not to be expected, I informed the Secretary of State that the plan first proposed could no longer be thought of; that the Jerseys must be abandoned, and Pennsylvania invaded only by sea. The communication for provisions through such an extent of country could not possibly be maintained with the force at my command. This, Sir, is surely a satisfactory answer to the charge of my not having proceeded to Philadelphia at that time by land."

The foregoing narrative is supplemented by extensive "Observations upon a Pamphlet entitled Letters to a Nobleman." In these pages Howe answers categorically the charges made by Galloway. Among these the following are of interest:

[Quoting Galloway]: "When he passed through New Jersey, and drove the panic-struck Rebels out of that country, no step was taken to embody and arm the friends of government, who were ready and anxious to be employed, in disarming the disaffected, in restoring the province to his Majesty's peace, and in defending it when the army should proceed in its other necessary operations."







[Answer]: "I never heard before of the readiness and anxiety here expressed—nor could I—for that part of New Jersey through which Earl Cornwallis marched, from Fort Lee to Trenton, was almost destitute of male inhabitants, a few excepted, who remained to fire, from behind bushes upon the King's troops as they passed. The idea of employing people of this description in disarming the disaffected, in restoring the province to peace, and in defending it when the army should proceed in its other operations, is too glaringly absurd to deserve farther comment." (P. 53).

[Quoting Galloway]: "On that day [12th of June] the British General assembled his troops at Brunswic. Washington was encamped on a hill above Quibble-Town, about nine miles from that place, on the north side of the Rariton, with fewer than 6,000 undisciplined and badly appointed troops, which, with a corps under Sullivan of 2,000 men at Princeton, composed his whole force."

[Answer]: "From intelligence I then had, and which I have not since had any reason to doubt, Washington had not less than 10,000 in his camp, on the hill above Quibble-Town."

[Quoting Galloway]: "His camp was far from being inaccessible or fortified. It was strong and defensible in front, because it was guarded by the Rariton, and the hill was steep and difficult of access; but in his rear, towards the mountains, or on his right, towards the Delaware, it was by no means impracticable of assault."

[Answer]: "His camp was to the full as inaccessible in the rear as in the front; and an attack upon his right flank (from every account I could get) would have been still more hazardous."

[Quoting Galloway]: "These circumstances plainly informed Washington that Sir William Howe did not mean to cross the Delaware, and that he was not anxious to bring on an action."

[Answer]: "General Washington was certainly induced to believe that my intention was to attack him, and had he not been perfectly satisfied with the strength of his post he would not have remained so long in it."

[Quoting Galloway]: "Sir William Howe, with 17,000 men, was in the field in sight of his contemptible enemy."

[Answer]: "I marched from Brunswic with about 11,000 fighting men. It being necessary to leave the posts at Amboy and Brunswic in a proper state of defence, between 3 and 4,000 were left for that purpose."

Further along in these same "Observations," Howe takes up a charge by Galloway in regard to plundering on the part of the British. This is of special interest in view of the claims filed after the War by residents of Somerset for damages suffered. Howe says:

" . . . in my conscience I believe there never was less plundering nor fewer enormities committed by any army in the field, and where the inhabitants were in arms against the troops than by that army which I had the honor to command. . . ."

Galloway was not to be outdone. No sooner had Howe's book appeared than there was published in London, in 1780, "A Reply to the



Observations of Lieutenant-General Sir William Howe upon a Pamphlet entitled *Letters to a Nobleman, by Joseph Galloway, Esq., in which his Misrepresentations are Detected and those Letters are Supported by a Variety of New Matter and Argument.*" The following quotation, commencing on page 76, covers the operations under discussion:

"If he [Howe] really intended to put an end to the rebellion, by defeating the main army in the field, why did he not lead 25,000 men from Brunswick, on the north side of the Rariton, and attack Washington's 10,000 men in his unfortified camp? Or if Washington had been so fortified and strong as to render an assault improper, why did he not, with such a superior force, surround, and, by cutting off his supplies with which he was very scantily supplied, starve him? All these measures were pointed out by common sense. The benefits which would have accrued from them were obvious to all, and of the greatest importance to the suppression of the rebellion; while that which he pursued did not afford the least prospect of a single advantage to the service, and besides was attended with an immense unnecessary expense, was pregnant with numerous difficulties, risks and dangers, and promised the ruin of the campaign.

"Major General Grey, in his evidence, further says: 'I do not think there was any one object which would have tempted General Washington to risk a general action so much as the fear of losing the capital of Pennsylvania.' This I believe to be true, but what does it avail in the defence of the General's conduct? Nothing. It contains a full condemnation of his Chesapeake expedition.

"For Washington would have fought between Hillsborough and that city from the same motive. He engaged Sir Wm. Howe's army at Brandywine for that reason, and he would have done it in New Jersey. Why then did not Sir Wm. Howe, having his boats and pontoons with him all prepared at Brunswick, pass his army from that place to the Delaware? If Washington had come from his pretended strong post to attack the British army, he must have fought his enemy upon equal, if not disadvantageous terms, as Sir Wm. Howe might have chose his ground. If he had remained in his camp, the city of Philadelphia and all his magazines of military and other stores must have fallen without opposition into the General's hands.

"To the question, 'Was there any probability of bringing the war to a termination in that campaign without forcing General Washington to a general engagement?' the Major-General answers, 'Certainly not.'

"Here the General seems to be sensible of the great importance of bringing Washington to a battle. Why then did he not take one rational step to effect this purpose? Was it possible that he could imagine that his taking post on the south side of the Rariton would bring an inferior enemy down from his advantageous post across an unfordable river to attack him? Why did he not march up on the same side of the river on which Washington lay, and offer him battle? Washington must have fought in a little time or starved his army. Or, why did he not make a feint by passing towards Philadelphia? This must have brought Washington from his post, or he must have given up the 'capital of Pennsyl-





vania,' for which the General himself believed he would fight. Surely any of these measures were preferable to the unpromising and unfortunate expedition round by sea to the head of Elk.

"It will not be thought a digression should I here give the reader a description of the great advantages which a superior army must have over an inferior, in their operations in New Jersey. The province is bounded on the east and the south by the North River, New York Bay and the Ocean; on the west by the bay and river Delaware; and on the north it runs into the uninhabited mountains forming a peninsula to the south. The waters enclosing it on the east, south and west are not more than 50 miles distant from each other, and until the month of June are never fordable; nor even then except in the Delaware above Trenton. And there are very few countries to be found less difficult and better adapted for military operations. What then is the case of an inferior army in a country thus situated, when a superior force is properly led against it? If it should march to avoid its enemy southward, it runs into a snare from whence it cannot escape. If it turns to the north, it must combat every difficulty which mountains destitute of provisions can afford; and if he attempts either on the east or west to escape, he may be attacked in the moment of crossing a considerable river. And yet the General, by the indolence of his movements, although he had his truly contemptible enemy in this very country, suffered him to cross the Delaware with his heavy baggage and artillery in 1776; and in June, 1777, shamefully retreated before him, suffering him constantly to harass the British rear from Brunswick to Amboy."

#### RECENT BRITISH OPINIONS

"The Royal Navy, a History," by William Laird Clowe, published recently in England, has the following to say on the New Jersey campaign:

"Owing to neglect at the War Office, the peremptory orders to Sir William Howe, to move up the Hudson and make a junction with Burgoyne, were not sent forward. Consequently, Howe, acting upon the discretionary powers which he possessed already, and swayed by political reasons into which it is not necessary to enter, determined to renew his attempt upon Philadelphia. A tentative advance upon New Jersey and the consequent manœuvres of Washington satisfied him that the enterprise by this route was too hazardous. He therefore embarked 14,000 men, leaving 8,000 with Sir Henry Clinton to hold New York and make diversions in favor of Burgoyne: and on the 23rd of July sailed from Sandy Hook, escorted by five 64-gun ships, a 50, and ten smaller boats, under Lord Howe's immediate command. The expedition numbered about 280 sails. Elaborate pains were taken to deceive Washington as to the destination of the armament; but little was needed to prevent a competent soldier from supposing a design so contrary to sound military principle, having regard to Burgoyne's movements and to the well understood purpose of the British ministry. 'Howe's in a manner abandoning Burgoyne is so unaccountable a matter,' wrote the American General,



'that, till I am fully assured of it, I cannot help casting my eyes continually behind me.' He suspected an intention to return upon New York."

"The Royal Army," a companion work to the above, mentions the operations in New Jersey, but attaches little importance to them.

Still another recent opinion is to be found in "A History of the British Army," by Hon. J. W. Fortescue, London, 1902. Turning to Vol. III, pages 210-211, we read:

"Washington, having at length increased his numbers to eight thousand men, moved southward from Morristown and took up a strongly intrenched position at Middlebrook, about ten miles west of New Brunswick. . . . Howe, . . . having concentrated his force at New Brunswick, advanced on the 12th of June along the southern bank of the Rariton, in the hope of tempting Washington to forsake his stronghold at Middlebrook. Failing in this he withdrew to Amboy (June 19) and had completed his preparations for crossing to Staten Island for the embarkation of his troops, when he was made aware that two American divisions, numbering in all some four thousand men, had come down from the hills in pursuit of him, and that Washington with the main body had also moved eastward to Quibbletown, so as to remain in touch with these detachments. Observing the success of his retrograde movement in luring Washington from the hills, Howe very warily laid his plans to force him to a general engagement. After lying inactive for a while, so as to lull his enemy into false confidence, he marched early on the morning of the 26th with eleven thousand men in two columns, to fall upon Washington's flank at Quibbletown. But the American General made haste to retreat with the main body on the first sound of firing, though Cornwallis engaged one of the detachments with considerable success, killing and wounding two hundred and fifty Americans and capturing three guns, with trifling loss to himself. But so slight an advantage was not worth the loss of precious time. On the 28th Howe withdrew again to Amboy, and in the first days of July he embarked some fourteen thousand men for the expedition to Philadelphia."<sup>3</sup>

#### WHAT A RECENT AMERICAN CRITIC SAYS

It is fitting that this series of historical excerpts should be concluded with the opinion of a well-known American military man. In his book, "The Revolutionary War of the United States," published in London in 1911, Major-General Francis Vinton Greene credits both Washington and Howe with strategy of a high order. He acknowledges his

<sup>3</sup>"Mr. Fiske (*American Revolution*, I, 306, 307) put forward Washington's movements of the 12th-18th June as one of the most remarkable examples of his skill; assuming that Howe's object was to march to Philadelphia by land, and that Washington's manœuvres prevented him. Howe's letters, however, prove conclusively that as far back as in April he had decided that he must sail to Philadelphia; and the little action of the 26th (of which Mr. Fiske says nothing) seems to me to show that Washington for once was off his guard. Moreover, Washington had as far back as the 9th of May, convinced himself that Howe had no designs on the Delaware."—[Footnote in *Fortescue's work*].





indebtedness to Sparks, Vol. IV, for many of his facts. The following is from pages 80-82 of General Greene's work:

"While Washington was at Morristown, keenly watching for every move of his adversary, Howe made a raid into Connecticut (April 24, 1777). . . . This raid had no effect on the campaign and it cost the British a loss of about 200 in killed and wounded.

"Washington meanwhile kept his eye unceasingly on Howe, and being more than ever convinced that the latter would move toward Philadelphia, he broke up his camp at Morristown and moved (May 29) about twenty miles south to the Raritan River, so as to be nearer Howe's line of march. Here he occupied a strong position, which Greene had selected, on the heights of Middlebrook, just back of Bound Brook, about ten miles from Brunswick. His right under Sullivan was sent out as far as Princeton. Then followed two months of extremely interesting manœuvres, carried out on both sides with excellent skill.

"First Howe tried to manœuvre Washington out of the strong Middlebrook position, and get him down into the lower open country where he could attack him to better advantage. He therefore crossed the Raritan with about 10,000 men and placed himself between Washington and Princeton—on the road to Philadelphia. Washington did not leave his position. He doubted, as he wrote Schuyler (June 16), whether this was 'a real move toward Philadelphia;' if it should so prove, he intended to let Howe get as far as the Delaware, where he would meet with opposition from the militia in his front, and then follow rapidly, cut his communications and attack his rear. Washington having correctly interpreted Howe's first move, it failed.

"Howe's second move (June 23) was somewhat more successful. He retreated suddenly to Amboy, hoping thus to tempt Washington out of his strong position, and then turn sharply and attack him. The bait was too tempting; Washington sent Greene with three brigades in pursuit, and himself followed Greene with his entire force. Greene did not advance more than five miles beyond Brunswick, not wishing to get too far from the main body, but Stirling on his left advanced almost to Staten Island Sound.

"Then Howe made (June 28) his third manœuvre. He had taken part of his troops across to Staten Island; and now suddenly recrossed the Kills, drove Stirling back in some confusion, and marched rapidly to Westfield, several miles west of Rahway. He was thus on Washington's left flank, threatening his communications with the Hudson. He hoped that Washington would attack; but Washington returned quickly with his whole force to the Middlebrook lines.

"The third manœuvre having thus failed, Howe returned to Staten Island (June 30), put his troops on board transports and men-of-war, 228 in number, and proceeded to carry out his main purpose of transporting his army to the south of Philadelphia."



**THE PENSION SECURED FOR "AUNT POLLY" KINNAN**

BY REV. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, D. D., NEW YORK CITY

READERS of Volume I of the *QUARTERLY* will recall the article on "Aunt Polly Kinnan, an Indian Tragedy of the Eighteenth Century." In that article it was stated that Mrs. Kinnan was granted a pension on an application dated October 4th, 1836. This was asserted on the basis of a summary of her case sent by the pension office at Washington. Other references to her pension have appeared in the *QUARTERLY* (Vol. III, p. 185, and Vol. IV, p. 179).

Ever since the preparation of the article I have had in mind an examination of the records of the pension office at Washington for such supplementary information as they may contain, and now have pleasure in reporting the result of such examination.

My greatest surprise was to find that among the papers there filed is the original letter sent to "Aunt Polly's" relatives at Basking Ridge, telling of her captivity and of her longing for deliverance. The tradition was that she had told Robert Albert (Abbott) of her plight, and begged him to write to her friends. Her words, as recalled by Mrs. Anderson, were: "Write it just as you would if you were in my place!" The letter would indicate that she had made a hasty draft of the letter, and that Abbott asked William Hinman to copy and forward it. So full of pathos is this letter that I copy it entire. Some of the sentences are incomplete, but the meaning is clear:

"MIAMIES RIVER, 29TH JULY 1793.

"DEAR BROTHER: This is the only opportunity I have embraced since I have been taken by the savages to acquaint you of my situation, which be well assured is very miserable. However, I hope after you hear from me that your generosity will in some measure to relieve me from my present miserable situation. I would have written you sooner, but knowing of no safe opportunity till this present one, or you may depend I would have acquainted you of my case before now, which I hope you will take into consideration and feel for me, which if you do depend shall always be remembered by me. If you undertake to come or send for me, which I sincerely wish you would, the way I advise you to take for your safety will be the route that Commissioners from the States come, which comes through Genesee county to Niagara, and from thence you can come to Detroit with safety and enquire there of a Mr. Robert Abbott, where you will get intelligence where I am. I have another thing to request of you, which is, you was at the house where I was taken, to endeavor to take my children in your care which I left behind, as I am afraid they are left destitute of the [not legible], which that and other things depress me very much.

"In case that you should mistrust that this letter is not from me or that perhaps my long absence from home should any ways intice you to





imagine that I am not your sister, I shall inform more clearly that I am the wife of Joseph Kinnan. Dear brother, I would write you more full of the hardships I have undergone since I have been taken, but my situation depresses me so much that I cannot explain myself in as satisfactory a manner as I could wish. I have been this long time expecting that peace would take place in expectation of getting home, but the times are so precarious that I am quite discouraged. You will observe that I lived at Tigert Valley in Randolph County in Virginia. Therefore that I hope will convince fully who I am. I am in as good health as my situation can afford. Hoping you are so likewise, which is the

"Sincere wish of your loving Sister

"MARY KINNAN.

"Dear Brother, give my compliments to my father and mother and all the family.

"Yours sincerely,

"William Hinman's Hand.

"MARY KINNAN."

"Detroit, Mich."

The statement is elsewhere made that this is the "only old letter or paper of any kind which has been found" in "Aunt Polly's" handwriting.

Her application adds little to the facts set forth in the previous article. Respecting the tragedy she says that the Indians "murdered my husband and one child on the spot, badly wounded another child, and another child, older than the others escaped." She also states that she lived "three years and three months on the Miamies River near Fort Wayne," and that at the time of the application she was "destitute, poor and aged, and not able to do much labor."

Her application was supported by a deposition given by Mrs Rachel Toan, a widow, then living in Morristown, who was a daughter of Capt. Goyn McCoy. With her first husband, David Lyon, she had lived near to, Mrs. Kinnan during her early married life, and testified to the time of her marriage and the birth of her children.

Other supporting depositions, as to Joseph Kinnan's military experience, were made by John Breece, Isaac Bedel, Jacob Losey, Isaac Todd and John Hall, who had served with him in the Somerset Militia under Captains Bailey and McCoy.

The summary prepared in the pension office accepts as proven a service on the part of Joseph Kinnan of twenty-five months and two weeks as sergeant between the spring of 1776 to the spring of 1780.

These papers were presented to Commissioner Edwards by her attorney, Lewis Condict, and were supported by a letter of United States Senator Samuel Southard, of Somerset County, who wrote as follows:

"J. L. EDWARDS Com. etc. etc.

"DEAR SIR: The enclosed papers have been re'd by me from Dr. Condict, and I do not see that I can do better for Mrs. Kinnan than to transmit them with his letter. I take great interest in this case. My earliest recollections are connected with the story of Mrs. Kinnan, and



some of my earliest playmates were persons connected with her by blood. The story was the fireside talk of the neighborhood. I hope there will be no longer any difficulty in gratifying her wishes and allowing her *full* claims. If there should be I should be glad to have an opportunity of removing them.

"4 January, '38.

"Respectfully etc. etc.

"SAM'L L. SOUTHARD."

The result of the application was a certificate of pension, sent, February 21st, 1838, to Senator Southard stating that Mrs. Kinnan had been "inscribed on the roll of New Jersey, at the rate of \$90.00 per annum, to commence on the 4th day of March 1831" (the day the law was enacted)), the whole being:

"Arrears to the 4th of September, 1837.....	\$585
Semi-annual allowance to March, 1838.....	45
	<hr/>
	\$630"

This outcome was very gratifying, as Mrs. Kinnan was then seventy-five years old. While the annual allowance was not large, the arrears provided a comfortable amount for emergencies, and helped make the remaining ten years of her life more free from anxiety.



## THE HISTORY OF AN OLD INN

BY HON. JAMES J. BERGEN, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

ON AN OLD military map made by "Jno. Clarke, Junior," in 1777, and presented by him to Major-General Greene, is inscribed "Tunison's Tavern," which was located substantially where the "Somerset House" now stands on the northeast corner of Grove and Main streets, Somerville, the former not being at that time opened and consequently not laid on the map. The latter was then called the Great, or York Road, having been laid out by the Commissioners of Roads in 1764. The present Main street, from about Hamilton street to Grove street, remains practically as it was laid in 1764, as will appear by a reference to "Road Book No. 1," pages 63 and 64, in the office of the clerk of the County of Somerset. From about Grove street the old road ran northerly and easterly, forming an arch north of the present Main street "to the gate of the parsonage land of the Dutch Congregation now in the tenure and occupation of the Rev. Mr. Hardenburgh," and from thence continued westerly practically along what is now Somerset street. In 1795 the commissioners vacated "the road leading from the courthouse to the said parsonage lot," and laid out a new road, "beginning at the southwest corner of





the aforesaid courthouse, thence running north 65 1/2 degrees west 38 degrees, 50 minutes to the middle of the former road leading through the said parsonage lot, 4 rods wide." The road as thus laid out follows substantially the present course of Main street in Somerville, and was undoubtedly adopted by the New Jersey Turnpike Company as a part of their turnpike, and the old York Road was not materially changed along the Tunison tavern lot. Owing to the destruction of most of the county records when the courthouse at Millstone was burned in 1778, during Simcoe's raid, the ancient title to the tavern lot cannot be accurately traced; but in Book A of Somerset Mortgages, page 276, which escaped destruction when the courthouse was burned, it appears that Cornelius Tunison gave a mortgage to John Beekman on two lots of land, the first lot being described as "where he now lives, which he purchased from John Arrison, the lott on which he now keeps tavern." The lot as described in this mortgage is on the north side of the "Rariton Road" and was about 160 feet in width in front, and 265 feet deep, and the other lot, containing about 11 acres, lay along Peters Brook.

From this record it appears that at least as early as 1771 Cornelius Tunison kept a tavern at this place. I can find no record in the Somerset County Clerk's office which shows definitely from whom Cornelius Tunison acquired his title, but that he had the title appears from the mortgage to Beekman, and also from a deed made by John Bryan<sup>1</sup> and wife to James Vanderveer dated October 10, 1797, and recorded in Book B of deeds, page 115, which recites that John Hardenburgh late sheriff of the said County of Somerset in and by a certain deed indented and bearing date February 8, 1797, did sell and convey to John Bryan "a certain part of the real estate which was of the late Cornelius Tunison deceased, situated at Bridgewater in the county aforesaid at or near the Court House of said county." This deed conveyed to James Vanderveer two tracts of land. The first tract was on the north side of the "Rariton Road that runs from the North Branch down to Rariton Landing." The description of the first tract corresponds with that given in the mortgage given by Cornelius Tunison to Beekman and is manifestly the tavern lot, which was by subsequent conveyances slightly enlarged. This deed also contains this interesting statement, that "the said lots, tracts and parcels were sold and conveyed to the said John Bryan in form aforesaid, for the purpose and to the intent that he should convey the same to the members of the company united and associated by certain articles of agreement bearing date the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand

<sup>1</sup> As to this John Bryan, see first note in this number in the department of "Historical Notes and Comments," under heading "Some Facts about Judge John Bryan."—EDITOR.



seven hundred and ninety-six, sealed with their seals, which said company is united and associated for the purpose of erecting and supporting a Superb County Hotel at Bridgewater aforesaid in the county aforesaid, and of which the said James Vanderveer hath become one by subscribing in the said articles of union and association for two-tenths part of the whole, the whole into ten equal parts being divided, as by the said deeds indented, and articles of agreement bearing date on the day and year above set forth, reference thereunto being had, will more fully and at large appear."

The associates under the name "Somerset House Company" appear to have entered into a joint agreement in 1796, the principal object being the erection of a pretentious hotel, an object which was never carried out, at least not beyond repairs and additions to the old Tunison Tavern, a considerable addition having been made to it on the west; but the fact that they acquired considerable real property in the neighborhood of the hotel seems to indicate that perhaps another object was a real estate speculation, that after ten years was apparently abandoned, when they sold to George Van Neste nearly one hundred acres of land, which seems to have nearly, if not entirely, comprised the residue of their holdings. The first recorded deed I can find was given to Brogan Brokaw, dated June 2, 1802, conveying a lot lying south of the Raritan Road, 100 feet front, about opposite the old jail property, then Herder's Hotel, near Hamilton street. The associates named in this conveyance are Peter D. Vroom, James Vanderveer, Andrew Howell, John Meldrum, John Bryan, Moses Scott, John Wortman and Joseph Annin, "denominated and known as the Somerset House Company."

The shares of the association seem to have been transferable, for by a deed made in August, 1806, John Bryan's name (he being deceased) does not appear, but in his place we find Thomas Grant, and in a deed made in May, 1807, Annin and Wortman drop out and George C. Maxwell (lawyer, of Flemington, afterward Congressman) comes in, at which time Vroom, Vanderveer and Maxwell held two shares, and Grant, Scott, Howell and Meldrum one, each.

Prior to the year 1838, licenses to keep an inn or tavern were granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions, but the minutes of that Court prior to 1778 are not to be found and were probably destroyed with the courthouse. Those that were preserved are rather imperfect, and it is practically impossible to ascertain from them what persons were licensed to keep this tavern between 1790 and its occupancy by John Meldrum in, probably, 1797. The minutes of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and Justices show that they held meetings "at the house of Cornelius Tunison, inn-keeper at Rariton," at different dates to and including April 10, 1781,





this last meeting being held for the purpose of raising money to build a jail, which was not then agreed to. At a meeting held at the same place, January 14, 1782, the Board voted to pay Cornelius Tunison 10 pounds for 20 perches of land "whereon to set the gaol," upon the understanding that Tunison was to give "40 feet of land whereon to build the courthouse." The last minute referring to Tunison is that of October 28, 1787, which shows that a meeting was held at the house of "Cornelius Tunison, innkeeper at the courthouse," when he presented a bill for services rendered by his son, deceased, for building a kitchen at the end of the jail. The minutes also show, that the Board met at the house of John Meldrum in Bridgewater, January 3, 1797, from which it may be inferred that John Meldrum was then the keeper of this hotel. Whether John Meldrum was the immediate successor of Cornelius Tunison or not I have been unable to ascertain.

Nothing is to be learned of the personality of Cornelius Tunison. He undoubtedly kept this hotel during the Revolutionary War, and it is to be assumed that it was frequented by officers and men of the Continental Army, especially during the winter of 1778 and 1779, when Washington had his headquarters at the Wallace House, and the army was stationed between what is now known as Finderne and Middlebrook. He had a son named Cornelius who is referred to as Captain Cornelius Tunison, and, according to the minutes of the Board of Freeholders, one of their meetings was held at the house of "Captain Cornelius Tunison, innkeeper;" so it may well be that his son kept the hotel part of the time, but after his death his father is referred to in the minutes as keeping the hotel at the courthouse in Bridgewater.

The title to this property was probably acquired by deeds to the associates in or about 1797, but as there is no record of deeds to the members of the association known as the Somerset House Company other than that to Vanderveer above set out, it is impossible to state definitely when they acquired it, although as John Meldrum, one of the associates, was the keeper of "John Meldrum's Somerset House" in May, 1799, when the sale of the old courthouse and jail was advertised to be made at that place, it is quite likely that they acquired the title shortly after they organized. The minutes of the Board of Freeholders above referred to would seem to indicate that John Meldrum was there as early as 1797. Although he is not mentioned in the minutes as an innkeeper, still the meeting was held "at the house of John Meldrum," and it is a fair inference that, as previous to that time the board had met at Tunison's Tavern, the meeting in 1797 was at the Somerset House rather than at the private dwelling of John Meldrum.

The minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions and applications for



licenses show that John Meldrum was licensed to keep an inn and tavern from 1804 each year to and including 1813, at which point the minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions seem to end, unless the books have been destroyed or mislaid. The last record of a license granted to Cornelius Tunison was of the January Term, 1789, but, owing to the condition of the record, it cannot be certainly said that it was the last.

In 1807 the "Somerset House Company" consisting of James Vanderveer, Peter D. Vroom, George C. Maxwell, Thomas Grant, Moses Scott, Andrew Howell and John Meldrum, conveyed to John Van Neste two tracts of land, the first of which contained 79 acres and included the tavern lot, one of the monuments called for in the deed being "the north-westerly corner of the original tavern lot," the whole tract containing 79 acres. The second lot contained 11 acres and is the second tract of land included in the mortgage given by Cornelius Tunison to John Beekman above mentioned.

In 1809 John Van Neste conveyed to Ferdinand Vanderveer the hotel lot, said to contain 1.58 acres, together with other tracts, one lying north of the court house and church property and east of the new road, now Grove St., containing 22.4 acres; another north of the turnpike and binding on Peters Brook containing 5 acres; also two other tracts not material to this article.

By a deed acknowledged February 16, 1810, Ferdinand Vanderveer conveyed to Gilbert Lane the hotel property and lot on Grove street, in the rear of the courthouse. Lane does not appear to have made a success of his business, because in the fall of 1811 the property conveyed to him by Vanderveer was sold by Israel Harris, sheriff, to satisfy a judgment recovered by Daniel LaTourette against Lane, and was purchased by LaTourette, who, in 1813, sold the tavern lot to Alexander McCalla and Robert Kennedy. The description of the land begins in the middle of the "new road from the village to the mountain" and the courses ran, "easterly 3 degrees and 65 minutes, southerly 4 degrees and 54 minutes, to the middle of the turnpike; thence along it westerly 2 degrees and 92 minutes, and thence northerly to the place of beginning."

When Gilbert A. Lane purchased the property and took possession in 1810, John Meldrum was of course ousted, but through the influence of his friends he opened a hotel on the north side of Main street, a short distance west of Bridge street, on a part of what was formerly the property of the late Samuel S. Hartwell, and carried on the business there until at least 1813, he having been granted a license in that year to keep an inn and tavern.

John Meldrum was a popular landlord, and his competition, and the public support given him, probably accounts, in part at least, for Lane's misfortune.





Alexander McCalla continued to own the old Tunison Tavern property until 1823, when, by a deed dated May 1, 1821, although not acknowledged until May 24, 1823, he, without Robert Kennedy joining in the deed, conveyed the property to John Torbet. The record does not disclose any transfer by Robert Kennedy to McCalla or any other person, but the title would not probably have been accepted in 1823 from McCalla unless he produced some deed from Kennedy which was not recorded. The recording of deeds in those days seems to have been a minor consideration, for the deed from McCalla to Torbet was not recorded until 1838.

During the ownership of LaTourette one Stephen Strong appears to have been the landlord. In connection with an article published some years ago in the "Somerset Gazette," containing interviews with Aaron J. Auten, who was born in Somerville in 1804 and later moved to North Branch, where he resided until his death, and also the recollections of the late Judge John C. Garrison concerning the conditions existing in Somerville in 1812, there was a map of the town with all buildings and the names of the occupants marked thereon as existing in 1812, and that indicates that the old hotel was then kept by Stephen Strong. In proof of this I find among the files Strong's original application for a license, marked "Granted, \$20." The application states, "that your petitioner has rented the hotel stand in the village of Somerville, formerly occupied by Gilbert A. Lane and others, and which house has been licensed for many years."

While McCalla owned the hotel (from 1813 to 1823), it was kept by William Mann, all of whose children, it is said, were born in this hotel, one of them being John M. Mann, a well-known, trusted and successful lawyer in Somerville, a considerable portion of his business being the settlement of estates. The Rev. Abraham Messler, D. D., states in his short history of the County of Somerset, that during part of the time of Mr. Mann's occupancy the post-office was kept in the barroom of this hotel, there being a semi-weekly mail consisting of about a dozen letters a week, and, as Dr. Messler was speaking of his own knowledge, that fact is conclusively established. It may be interesting to note here that among the persons recommending Mann in 1816 were George McDonald, the lawyer, Isaac Southard, Ferdinand Vanderveer and Daniel Sargeant.

John Torbet was the keeper of this hotel from 1823 until his death, which probably occurred in the latter part of 1846, for John M. Mann and Mrs. Torbet, as executors of the will of John Torbet, conveyed the property to Jacob A. Fritts, by deed dated April 1, 1847, and he remained the proprietor of the hotel until his death a few years ago. The subsequent owners and tenants are so well known to the present generation



as not to require further pursuit in the history of the hotel; the house has been recently remodeled, a part of the old structure being retained, and it is now kept by Mr. George Schenck.

Jacob A. Fritts was a resident of Warren county, and in about 1838 he moved to New Brunswick, where he kept a hotel on Water street for five years. He then removed to Somerville and conducted the County House Hotel for six years, and in 1847 he purchased the old Tunison Tavern, where he carried on a successful business until his death. Under his management the hotel obtained a great reputation for an excellent table, and in the old days it was a favorite stopping place for people on their way to Schooley's Mountain by carriage, that being then the only feasible way to reach this once well-known and famous summer resort.

In the old days an inn and tavern was the center of the business of the community, and there all the public business was transacted, from the holding of political conventions to the organizing of Bible Societies, the Society of Somerset County being organized in Meldrum's new hotel. I have attended primary meetings at the old Fritts hotel to select delegates for a gubernatorial convention, at which the leaders of the party met, and the question was, not who wanted to be a delegate, but who ought to be, no instructions being given as to the candidate—that being left to the good judgment of the persons delegated to perform the duty.

This story is, perhaps, of small interest to most people, but it has to do with an old landmark existing in Colonial times, where public matters of great interest to the people were considered and decided after the greatest consideration. It was, perhaps, largely due to the fact that this old tavern existed, that the courthouse was located at what was sometimes called Raritan, and at other times "Tunison's Tavern," the result being the starting of a small hamlet which gradually grew to become the pleasant and prosperous borough of Somerville.

Why the name of Somerville was ever given to the place it is not now possible to settle with certainty, the tradition being that it was a thankful feeling towards the French that was responsible for the "ville," the latter word being combined with an abbreviation of the name of the county. This tradition seems to have been adopted by Dr. Messler, who states that the oldest documentary evidence on the subject was dated July, 1801.





## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL NOTES

BY THE LATE JUDGE RALPH VOORHEES, IN 1874-'76

*[Continued from Page 29]*

JOHN S. VOORHEES, the husband of Sarah Ann Van Doren, is of the eighth generation of the descendants of Stephen Courten Van Voorhees, the emigrant. His father was Peter, his grandfather, Martin, g. grandfather, Peter, g. g. grandfather, Peter, g. g. g. grandfather, Peter, g. g. g. g. grandfather, Garret Courten, g. g. g. g. g. grandfather, Courten Stephense, g. g. g. g. g. g. grandfather, Stephen Courten, who came from Reinen, Holland, in 1660, in the ship Spotted Cow, settled at Flatlands, L I., and was the great ancestor of the Voorhees family in this country.

Stephen Courten, the emigrant, had brothers Hendrick, Jan, Hilbert and Wesvil; sisters Gertian and Mergin. Their father's name was Courten Albertse, who lived in Holland and died in 1599. According to a custom prevailing there, of adopting the Christian name of the father as the surname of the child, Courten Albertse's father's name must have been Albert.

Peter Voorhees the first, the great-great-great-grandfather of John S. Voorhees, and son of Garret Courten, bought, in 1720, 231 acres of the Van Horn tract of land, lying about one mile west of Blawenburg, and settled on it. He married two wives, both named Nevius. His children were Mary, Jane, Peter, John, Leah and Sarah.

Peter the second married two wives and had, by the first:

Peter the third, who married Catharine Skillman; Leah, who married Abraham Voorhees, and Martin, who married Elsha Van Dyke, and lived and died at Harlingen.

Martin Voorhees had children: Peter the fourth, who married Jane Schenck, daughter of Capt. John Schenck of Amwell, a brave and daring officer in the Revolution; John, M. D., who remained unmarried, died in the South, where he had gone for his health, and was for some time an inmate of the family of General Jackson; Leah, who married Ferdinand S. Schenck, M. D., and lived and died at Six-Mile Run; Charity, who married Joseph Patterson, and lived and died at Ten-Mile Run; Sarah, who married Abram Cruser, who was for some time Sheriff of Middlesex County, and lived and died near Kingston; Frederick V. D., who married Cornelia, daughter of Rev. Henry Polhemus, and lived and died on the homestead at Harlingen.

Peter the fourth, who married Jane Schenck, lived on the homestead of the fifth generation and was the last of the Voorhees family who owned and occupied it. He was esteemed as a worthy member and supporter of the church at Blawenburg, and rendered important aid in the organization



of the congregation and in the building of the church edifice in 1830. He was for a time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for three years a member of the Legislature (at the time the Constitution of 1844 was adopted). He had other important public trusts committed to him which he executed, enjoying the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He had seven children: Alice, who married John V. D. Joline, M. D., of Princeton; John S., who married Sarah Ann Van Doren of Six-Mile Run; Charity, who married Samuel D. Bergen and lives at Princeton; Mary, who married Reuben A. Drake and lived at Hopewell; Ada H.; Jane P., who married Rev. J. B. Davis, at present pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Hightstown, and who died in 1873; Peter, the fifth, who married Anna, a sister to Hon. William L. Dayton, the former Minister to France who died in Paris, is a counsellor-at-law, and lives in Camden; and Frederick, who is unmarried and is a counsellor and practices law at Mount Holly.

Judge Peter Voorhees' sister, Leah, married Ferdinand S. Schenck of the fifth generation of the descendants of John Schenck, who came from Holland in 1650 and settled at Flatlands, L. I. His father was Martin Schenck, of Millstone, who enjoyed popular favor in a remarkable degree, serving in various public capacities as Member of Assembly, Judge of the Court, Sheriff of the County, etc., etc. An active member of the Reformed Church at Millstone, he was also an esteemed friend of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, who did much to advance his public and private interests.

Sheriff Martin Schenck's children were: Ferdinand S., who married Leah Voorhees; Sarah, who married (1st) Aaron Van Deventer, of Bound Brook, and (2nd) Joseph Van Doren, of Middlebush; Ellen, who married Joseph Annin; Mary Ann, who married Henry Wilson, Esq., of Millstone, and Ulpean Van Sinderen, who died young.

Peter Voorhees, the fifth, died on the homestead on the 4th day of July, 1853, aged 66 years. His wife, Jane Schenck, died aged about 50 years.

Aaron Hagaman and his wife Catherine emigrated from Amsterdam in Holland, resided in New Amsterdam for a short time, then moved to Flatbush, where he bought 118 acres of land in 1661. He died in 1672; his wife in 1690. His children were: First, Joseph who came with his father, married Femetie Rems of Albany, and died about 1745; had several children, all of whom settled in Kings County, L. I. Second, Hendricus, who emigrated with his father, and married Ariantie Bloodgood; had one son named Adrian. Third, Jacobus, baptized March 9, 1653; married, October 14, 1683, Janetie Ariens of Flatbush; had a son Adrian, who married Elizabeth Van Wyck; resided at one time at Pemaquid,





Maine; may have had other children. Fourth, Abram of Flatbush, who married, August 30, 1690, Gertruy Jans, of Albany; had sons Adrian, of Flatbush, and Jan. Fifth, Denyse, of Flatbush, who married Lucretia ———, was engaged in the French wars, taken prisoner, sent to Quebec and from thence to France; had children Jacobus, Adrian, Dollies; also Joseph and Denice of Flatbush. Sixth, Benjamin, of Flatbush, who married, April 9, 1688, Berentie Janson of Albany; had daughters but no sons. Seventh, Elizabeth, who married Tobias Teneyck.

As early as 1703 Dollies, Denice, Adrian and Jacobus Hagaman, (sons of Denyse and grandsons of Adrian the emigrant) appear to have located at Six-Mile Run and its vicinity.

In 1710 a Hendrick Hagaman was one of the owners of the Harlingen tract, containing 36 square miles and 23,760 acres of land, which they purchased of Peter Sonmans.

Adrian Hagaman married Maria, a daughter of John Vleet, whose lands joined his on the north, purchased land and built a house where John Garretson resides, lying on the Somerset side of the Old Path, being a part of No. 7, of the Long Island tract. In 1745 he was assessed for 350 acres of land, 23 cattle and 15 sheep, amounting to 18s., 2d. He had seven sons: Hendrick, Adrian, Joseph, Simon, Jacobus and Benjamin, and three daughters: Gaertie, who married John Manley; Mary, who married Adrian Hagaman; and Catharine, who married Samuel Waldron. In his lifetime he made advances to his children in lands and money, and so arranged it in his will that any of them owing the estate on bond might pay the principal at pleasure, paying the interest, and when the interest paid by any of them amounted to the sum of the principal, then the bond to be void. He died and was buried about three hundred yards west of his dwelling, along the line between his and the old Stryker property, where his wife Mary and others of the family were also buried. In his will, proved July 27, 1762, he left his real estate to his sons Benjamin and Simon, to be equally divided between them: to Benjamin the parts on which the buildings were; to Simon that part where Henry P. Cortelyou now lives.

Benjamin Hagaman's first wife's name was Sarah, and they lived on the homestead. His daughters were Mary, who married Jacob Skillman; Jane, who married Cornelius Waldron; and Gertrude, who married John P. Nevius, who removed to the Lakes in Western New York. His sons were Adrian, who married Frances Wyckoff and lived and died at Six-Mile Run; Benjamin, the second, who married Lena Garretson, of Middlebush; Simon, who married Ida Suydam and moved to Ohio; William, who had three wives, and lived and died at Three-Mile Run; Isaac, who married Maria Van Derveer, and lived at Harlingen, but died in Illinois;



Peter, who married Nancy Suydam, and lived and owned the homestead, but died in Dayton, Ohio. He had three children: Sarah, who lived and died single; Cornelius, who died young, and Benjamin, who moved to Dayton, Ohio, and married there; he was Captain of a Rifle Company raised in Franklin township and a brave military officer. He was afterwards appointed Major of Second Battalion, Third Regiment of Somerset Brigade, commanded by Col. Barcalow.

Adrian Hagaman, the first settler, was succeeded on the homestead by his son Benjamin, he by his son, Peter, he by Abraham Beaudoine; he by a Hoppock, who enlarged and remodeled the old house, and he by John Garretson, who owns and has resided on the property for about twenty years, having by good farming restored its old wornout land to a state of fertility probably never anticipated by its previous owners.

The farm of ex-sheriff Voorhees, lying in the rear of the Hagaman homestead and extending to the Middlebush road, and first settled on by Ryke Suydam, then containing 158 acres, was a part of the original Hagaman tract.

In 1766, Simon Hagaman, the son of Adrian, lived in a house built on his half of the old tract on the site now occupied by Henry P. Cortelyou. Nothing further has been traced connected with his family or his children. He was succeeded on the place by Benjamin Hagaman, the second (son of Benjamin, the first), who married Lena Garretson of Middlebush, and who resided on it until his death. He was succeeded by Dr. Wilkins, who built a new house thereon; he by Henry P. Cortelyou, now residing on the property, who enlarged the house, improved the out-buildings, and made many other important improvements, among which is the large and beautiful lawn with its many green trees, from which it has been very appropriately named "Greenlawn Farm."

Aaron Hagaman came into possession and owned for a time the rear part of the tract, which extended to the Middlebush Road, and built on it. It is now owned by Abram Voorhees, President of the State Bank at New Brunswick. Henry Bound owned and lived on a part lying near the middle of the old tract, which has had the following owners: Adrian Hagaman, the first; his son Simon; Benjamin, the second; Abram Voorhees; William P. Durant; Henry Bound and Henry P. Cortelyou. This tract, more than any other, by old-time cropping and farming, had become reduced to such a state of barrenness, that, on parts of it, corn was often seen to grow no higher than knee and middle high, but by the application of modern fertilizers and improved methods of culture it has yielded to its owner seventy bushels of corn to the acre, and other crops proportionately. If Dr. Franklin, in his wisdom, asserted that he who caused two spears of grass to grow where but one grew before was a public bene-





factor, what must be said of that citizen who causes four to grow where one grew before?

[*To be Continued*]



## EARLIEST AMERICAN ANCESTORS OF SOMERSET FAMILIES

FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

MOST OF OUR Somerset readers, including those out of the County who belong to original Somerset families, seem still to be unaware of their earliest American ancestors. While all such cannot be named, because unknown even to those who have made diligent search to ascertain who they were, yet many are known to the historians, and some of these, of more or less familiar names, are herewith given. They are taken from notes made from time to time, and, while not always to be depended upon as absolutely accurate, generally speaking they are believed to be correct. Although not always so stated, it is to be understood that these first ancestors are supposed to be those from whom the Somerset families of the name have descended. These notes are gleaned from many sources, a large proportion of which the writer could state to anyone interested. We omit the authorities as not relevant to our present purpose, which is to mention very briefly the genealogical starting points in this country. Most of the notes could be greatly amplified, if necessary. The sons of the first ancestors are stated where known. Some of the family names given may not be represented at present in the County, but the most of them are. Where family names belonging to Somerset are omitted, but readers of the *QUARTERLY* know of their first ancestor in the male line, they will confer a favor to the Editor by sending the facts to him (with authorities) for printing in a supplementary list.

ADAMS.—William, Paul and Samuel Adams came from Glasgow about 1745. Samuel first settled on Long Island, and later in Hunterdon co., N. J. Samuel had descendants at Liberty Corner, this County. (Some particulars of this family will appear in the next *QUARTERLY*).

ALLEN.—Joseph Allen, b. in England, came over about 1680, and later settled in Washington Valley, Warren twsp., this County. Had a son Joseph, and probably others. About the same date a John Allen, Quaker, resided at Woodbridge. There were also Allings in New Jersey who became Allens.

ALWARD.—Henry Alward came from England with Governor Cartaret and settled at Woodbridge in 1665. He married Judith Hendrickson, Jan. 26, 1693. Sons were David, John and Henry. Son Henry removed to Basking Ridge, or near Liberty Corner, about 1730; wife — Compton.



AMERMAN.—Dirck Jansen Amerman came from Holland in 1650 and settled at Flatlands; d. 1723; m. Aeltje Paulus Vander Beeck. Sons were Isaac, Gerbrecht, Paulus, Jacobus, Jan and Albert.

ANDERSON.—Joachim Andriessen, an early settler of Elizabethtown (about 1664), was the ancestor of various North Jersey Andersons. Sons were Elias, Joshua, Cornelis, Andries and Benjamin. John Anderson, of Ireland or Scotland, settled near Hackensack about 1725; m. Elizabeth Demarest. Sons were John, David and Jacob (or James).

ANNIN.—John Annin and wife Elizabeth, also son William, came from Scotland about 1732, and settled near Liberty Corner. William erected the "Stone House" in 1766 where the Annin family descendants gathered in 1866, celebrating a centennial.

ANTHONY.—Paul Anthony, a German, came from Rotterdam, Holland, in the ship "Perth Amboy" in 1736; settled at present Fairmount, Hunterdon co. To his one son Phillip, of Sussex co., the Anthonys of Somerset are traceable.

APGAR.—Johan Adam Ebert (original name Ebger) came from Lombardy, Italy, to Philadelphia, about 1749, and he or most of his children were later settled in Hunterdon co., taking the name of Apgar.

ARROWSMITH.—The earliest of the name I have found is Edward Arrowsmith, who was on Staten Island in 1683, and a Joseph, Thomas and Edward later. English, no doubt.

AUTEN-ATEN.—Adrian Hendricks Aten was at Flatbush in 1684; Thomas Aten, in 1787; and Jan Aten at New-Lots, L. I., in 1701. Both Thomas and Jan were progenitors of Aten descendants in Somerset, and the Auten family is believed to be of the same stock.

AYERS, AYRES.—John Ayers (Eyre, originally), b. about 1588, came probably from Nottinghamshire, England, about 1637, and settled at Salisbury, Mass., and at Haverhill in 1647. His oldest known ancestor went to England with William the Conqueror and settled in Derbyshire. John d. 1657 and wife 1688. Sons were John, who m. Sarah Williams; Robert, who m. Elizabeth Palmer; Thomas, who m. Elizabeth Hutchins; Peter, who m. Hannah Allen; Obadiah, who m. Hannah Pike; and Nathaniel, who m. Tamesin Turlvar. Obadiah (who d. 1694), settled at Woodbridge, and his descendants scattered through Middlesex, Somerset and adjoining counties. His son John settled at Basking Ridge. It has also been stated that an Ezekiel Ayers came from Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1720, and settled at Basking Ridge; and that a David Ayers came from Scotland about 1750, settling at Liberty Corner, while a brother to David settled at Metuchen. David was b. about 1730; d. 1815; was Common Pleas Judge of Somerset from 1796.

BAIRD.—John Baird came from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1683, and





settled at Topenemus, Monmouth co., N. J. He was b. about 1656, and d. 1755; m. Mary Hall. Sons were John, David, Andrew and Zebulon. An Alexander Baird is said to have come from Scotland, and was a lawyer of Kings co., N. Y. He m. Magdalena Van Vleek. Sons were Christopher, William, Benjamin, Abraham and Robert. Major William Baird, of Somerset, in the Revolution, whose wife was Elsie Van Vleet, was a son of William.

BALDWIN.—John George Baldwin and Abigail, his wife, believed to have come from England, were at Gravesend, L. I. in 1657. Sons were John, James and (probably) Joseph and George. As a rule the New Jersey families have descended from John, Jr., who became a prominent man in Newark.

BARTOW.—Rev. John Bartow, rector of St. Peter's church, Westchester, N. Y., was a son of General Bertant, a French Protestant, who fled to England in 1685, and doubtless Somerset Bartows descend from this General, if not from the clergyman named.

BARKLEY.—John Barkley (brother to Robert, one of the Twenty-four Proprietors of East Jersey), came from England in 1683 and settled at Perth Amboy, becoming a Surrogate-General in 1692. It is probable that Bedminster Barkleys and Bartleys descend from him.

BARCALOW.—Willem Janse Van Borckelloo (as he wrote his name) emigrated from Borculo in Guelderland, Holland, about 1657. Sons were Jan, Willem, Dirk, Daniel and Coenrad, who settled in Somerset.

BAYLES.—John Bayles came from England and settled near Kingston, this county; m. a Davidson; d. 1820. Sons were Robert, Samuel and John.

BEEKMAN.—Wilhelmus Beekman was b. at Hassett, Belgium, Apr. 28, 1623; came to New Amsterdam 1647; m. Catalina DeBoog from Amsterdam, Dec. 5, 1649. Sons were Hendrick, Gerardus and Johannis.

BELLIS.—William Bellesfelt came from Neuwied, Germany, prior to 1730, when he was naturalized in New Jersey. Sons were Adam, Johann William, Peter and Johannes. The Bellis families descend from them.

BENNET.—William Adrianse Bennet, an Englishman, came to Gowanus, L. I., prior to 1636; m. Mary Badye (or Thomas). Sons were Arie, Willem and Christian. He was probably the ancestor of all the New Jersey Bennets.

BERG.—Rev. Herman C. Berg, formerly of Rocky Hill, and Dr. Joseph F. Berg, formerly of North Branch, now of Plainfield, are the only ones of the name who have ever lived in Somerset. Their father, Rev. Joseph F. Berg, was b. in the Island of Antiqua, W. I., and his father, Rev. Christian F. Berg, was of Denmark, a Moravian missionary.

BERGEN.—Hans Hansen Bergen, native of Bergen, Norway, a ship



carpenter, went first to Holland, and from thence emigrated, in 1633, to New Amsterdam. He m., in 1639, Sarah, dau. of Joris Jansen Rapalie, the first white female child b. in the State of New York. He d. about 1654. His sons were Jan, Michael, Jores and Jacob. Mr. Justice Bergen as also Hon. Frank Bergen, descend from Jores, but there are descendants of other sons in Somerset.

BERRIEN.—Probably of French origin, but the first American ancestor, Cornelis Jansen, took a Dutch name. He was at Flatbush in 1669; m. Jannetie Stryker. Son Peter had a son, John, who was the noted Judge Berrien of Rocky Hill.

BERRY.—John Berry, of England, settled near the James river, Virginia, about 1626, and is probably the same who settled near the Hackensack river in 1669. Supposed to be the ancestor of the N. J. families of that name.

BILLEW.—Peter Billew, of Artois, Normandy, cadet, a French Huguenot, arrived in New Amsterdam in 1661 with his wife, Francoise DuBois, and five children. In 1670 he settled at Flatbush; d. 1699. He owned land in Piscataway, N. J., though not removing thereto. Sons were Isaac and Jacob. In some instances the name in Somerset became Billue.

BIRD.—Jonathan Bird, b. about 1655, was a farmer near Rahway; d. 1738; m. Abigail Jones. Sons were Joseph, Hampton, Samuel, Reuben and John.

BLACKFORD.—Samuel Blackford, probably English-born, was in Piscataway twsp., Middlesex co., in 1695. (See, further, *QUARTERLY*, Jan., 1916, p. 2).

BLACKWELL.—Robert Blackwell from England, was in Piscataway twsp., Middlesex co., in 1670, when he m. Mary Manning.

BLAIR.—The Blair families are of Scotch descent (Ayrshire), and came over in various groups from 1720 onward.

BLAUVELT.—Gerrit Hendricksen (Blauvelt) came from Deventer, Holland, prior to 1646; m., in New Amsterdam, May 7, 1646, Marie Lambert; settled at Tappan, N. Y.; d. about 1684. Sons were Hendrick, Huybert, Johannes, Abram and Isaac.

BLOOM.—Claes Barentse Blom came from Holland in the ship "Fox" September 2, 1662; m., Apr. 26, 1685, Elizabeth Poulis, widow of Michael Vandervoort, and resided at Flatbush. Sons were Barent and Simon.

BODINE.—Jean Boudin, descended from the celebrated French economist, Jean Bodin, was b. at Medis, France, and m. there Esther Bridon. He d. on Staten Island in 1695. Sons were Jean, Eleazor and Francis. The Somerset line of Bodines comes through Francis.





**BOICE.**—Jan Cornelis Buys came from Holland in 1648, and m., in New Amsterdam (1), about 1653, Ida Lubbertse; (2), Aug. 24, 1663, Femmetje Jans, widow; (3), before 1674, Willemptje Tyssen, widow. Resided at Flatbush. Sons were Hendrick, Lubbert, Cornelis, Jacob and Matthys. Jacob settled in Middlesex co., N. J., and was ancestor to Somerset Boice families.

**BOORAEM.**—William Jacobse Van Boerum, b. 1717 at Boerum, Holland, came from Amsterdam in 1649 (or 1657). Sons, Jacob and Hendrick, emigrated with him. From Hendrick the Booraems of near and at New Brunswick descend.

**BOGART.**—Tunis Gisbertse Bogaerdt came from Heikop, Holland, in 1662, settling in Brooklyn, where he m. the widow of Hans Hansen Bergen, the ancestor of the Bergen family. Sons were Gisbert (b. 1668), Adrian and Cornelis. Gisbert heads the Somerset County line, which spelled the name Bogart. The Bogert families of Bergen county descend from a Cornelis Jansen Bogert; not connected with Tunis, so far as known.

**BOWMAN.**—Thomas Bouwman is said to have come from Germany prior to 1717, and settled near New Brunswick; m. Neeltje —. Sons were Thomas, Cornelis, Peter and Jores, all of whom had children baptized at Readington.

**BOYD.**—Robert Boyd, native of Scotland, first settled in Ireland, where a son John was born; then came to Pennsylvania. John settled in Franklin co., Pa. His son William, b. in 1758, became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lamington in 1784. Other brothers were Robert, Rev. John and James.

**BOYLE.**—William and Solomon Boyle came from Ireland about 1696, Solomon m. a French lady and, settling at Long Hill, had ten children.

**BROKAW.**—Bourgon Browcard, a French Huguenot exile, fled from France to Mannheim, Germany, thence came, in 1675, to Bushwick, L. I., afterward settling near Newtown. His wife was Catherine Lefebre. Of his five sons, John, Jacob, Peter and Abraham came to Somerset early in 1700, and Isaac (the eldest) remained on Long Island.

**BROWER.**—Adam Brouwer (said to have been originally Berckhoven) came in 1642 to Brooklyn, and had sons, Peter, Jacobus, Mathys, William, Abraham and Nicholas.

**BRUNSON.**—Daniel Brinson, of Devonshire, England, came to America about 1677; m. Frances Greenland; settled near Princeton, in Somerset County. (For particulars, see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. III, p. 289).

**BUNN.**—John Bunn came from Germany prior to 1757, and settled in this County near Pottersville. Had a son Conrad, and perhaps Gerrit.

**CAMMANN.**—Augustus R. Cammann came to New Jersey from Hanover, Germany, in 1819, and later settled near Somerville in the old Van



Veghten house. Albert Cammann, formerly a resident of Somerville, was his son.

CARR.—Francis K. Carr, of Birmingham, Eng., came over in 1831, settling at Spuyten Duyvil, and then Hudson, N. Y.; wife, Jane Spencer. His son, Francis Spencer, came to Somerset; owned, latterly, the Hendrick Fisher farm at Bound Brook, where he d. in 1905.

CASE.—William Case, b. about 1614, came from England on the ship "Dorset," in 1635, and settled in Rhode Island; m. Martha ——. John P. and William Kaes came from Germany before 1730, the first named settling near Flemington. Some New Jersey families descend from William Case, but the Somerset Case family generally descend from John Philip Kaes, whose sons were William, Hendrick, Peter and Philip.

CASTNER.—John Peter Kassener was probably the ancestor of the Castners of Somerset. He came as a widower from Germany; m., 1711, in New York, Magdalena Paan, widow of Jacob Hoff. Probable sons were Peter, Jacob and George.

CHAMBERS.—Ranald Chambers, of Scotch descent, came about 1720 from the North of Ireland, settling near Newville, Pa.; d. 1746. Wife's name unknown. Son John was ancestor of family of the late Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D.

CHILDS.—Ephraim Childs, b. May 3, 1593; m., Feb. 8, 1625, at Nayland, Suffolkshire, England, Elizabeth Bond Plamer (dau. of Jonas Bond, of Bury St. Edmunds). He came to this country in 1630. Sons were Richard and John. The Somerset line descends through this John as follows: Silas, Luther, Frederick; then William, Sr., of Basking Ridge.

CLARK.—William Clarke, known as Lieutenant Clarke, b. in Dorsetshire, England, in 1609, arrived, 1630, and aided to found Dorchester and Northampton, Mass.; d. 1690. Wife Sarah ——. Sons were Jonathan, Nathaniel, John, Samuel and William. Nathaniel was progenitor of the late Hon. Alvah A. Clark, but most New Jersey Clarks descend from wholly different ancestors. Samuel Clark came from Herefordshire, Eng., about 1680, and located at Westfield; from whom many New Jersey Clarks descend.

CODINGTON.—Stockdale Codington, of Norman descent, and doubtless from England, was at Roxbury, Mass., prior to 1650, and heads the line of Codingtons in this county. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, p. 125).

COLE.—Barent Jacobsen Kool came from Holland to New Amsterdam prior to 1633. Tunis Cool came from Holland on ship "Spotted Cow" in 1663; d. next year. His son, Cornelius, came with him, when eight years old, and m. Janneke Brink.

COMPTON.—William Compton came from England and settled at Middletown, Monmouth co., in 1667.

[*To be Continued*]





**GASTON FAMILY LINES OF SOMERSET**

BY MRS. ANNA REGER GASTON, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

*[Continued from Page 45]***CHILDREN OF WILLIAM GASTON (46) AND NAOMI TEEPLE:**

62. JOHN W., b. Sept. 26, 1783; d. June 20, 1859; m., Oct. 17, 1805, Sarah Castner (dau. of Daniel Castner and Mary Thompson), who was b. Oct. 26, 1782, and d. Apr. 8, 1859. He was brought up to the harness maker's trade, but became later a farmer, and was probably a resident of Pluckemin until 1808, when he removed to Somerville. In 1809 he purchased a lot next to the Academy lot, near the corner of Main and Bridge streets, Somerville, having sold his Pluckemin residence in 1808 to James Harriot. In 1812, or before, he seems to have again settled near Pluckemin. On Dec. 10, 1816, he purchased a farm of 141 acres from Dennis Stryker. This farm adjoined those of Tunis Van Derveer and Abraham Quick, and has been known, during the whole century since, as the "Gaston Homestead of North Branch." When an effort was made to build the Presbyterian church at Pluckemin he was so deeply interested that he volunteered to mortgage his farm to raise money for building the edifice. At the organization of this church in 1851 he was one of its founders. His wife met an unfortunate death by fire. During the absence of a maid, while busy with the cooking, her clothing took fire from a spark from the stove, burning her so severely that she died the same day. (For ch., see *infra*).

63. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 26, 1785; d. Sept. 12, 1837; unm. This William was given a liberal education and, in November, 1805, established himself as a cotton merchant in Savannah, Ga., with a branch office in New York City, where he employed his nephew, William Ker Gaston, as his assistant. While he was in his New York office, conversing with this nephew, he became suddenly ill and died in a few hours. The late Dr. A. W. McDowell, writing of him in 1873, in "Our Home," says of him (but making an error as to his education):

"He was a self-made man. As a merchant he built up a character for probity, energy and success, of which any man might be proud. With but limited means of education he was forced to learn lessons of wisdom by his own experience. Under all these disadvantages he was a most successful merchant; his name to this day is always mentioned in Savannah, or Georgia, with the highest respect and consideration. . . . He was a bachelor living in handsome style and was fond of entertaining his friends and lavishing his hospitality. The father of the writer [the Rev. Dr. William A. McDowell], while residing in Charleston, had occasion to visit Savannah. He met a select party of gentlemen at William's house. He remarked to me he had never seen a handsomer



entertainment at the South. . . . In one of [its] wide old streets, under the shade of lofty evergreens, is the old Savannah cemetery. Here, in a handsome vault, erected at the expense of \$1,500, masoned up with a marble door, reposes all that is mortal of William Gaston."

The following was published as a "broadside" in Savannah in 1837:

"At a meeting of merchants and citizens generally, held (in pursuance of a public notice) at the Exchange, in the city of Savannah, on Thursday, September 21st, 1837, for the purpose of testifying their respects for the memory of the late William Gaston, Esq., and their deep sense of the loss sustained by this community by his decease.

"Joseph Cumming, Esq., was called to the chair, and William P. Hunter was appointed Secretary.

"The following preamble and resolutions were offered by George Schley, Esq., and unanimously adopted, viz.:

"William Gaston, for many years conspicuous as one of our most eminent merchants and respectable citizens, having been through the wise dispensations of Providence removed from us by death, and this sad event having occurred when at a distance from this, the place of his home, so that his fellow-citizens were denied the melancholy satisfaction of individually offering to his remains the last rites of respect and affection, they deem it proper publicly to commune on this occasion, and to express their deep regret for a bereavement which cannot but touch the sympathies, not only of this community, but of thousands far away, for the strangers' friend will not be unwept, while gratitude yields to worth the just tribute of a tear.

"It is therefore Resolved, as the sentiment of this meeting, that Mr. Gaston as a merchant was distinguished for his intelligence, industry and integrity—for his promptness, frankness and liberality. That, as a citizen, he was patriotic, public-spirited and munificent—and in the contribution of private charity, of unsurpassed benevolence. That he was the patron of merit in every form and emphatically the friend of the stranger, dispensing with a liberal hand the avails of his honorable and successful enterprise. That in the intercourse of domestic life his friends can, through long years, remember his cheerful welcome and kind hospitality—his glowing genius, refined intelligence and accomplished manners—his generous and confiding spirit. That Mr. Gaston in his character as a man and a citizen, combined a rare assemblage of virtues which no time can efface from our memory—and although they are extensively known and appreciated, we choose the melancholy pleasure of repeating them, as a salutary contemplation and attractive example; and for their commemoration be it further

"Resolved, That under the superintendence of a Committee to be appointed for that purpose, there shall be erected in the Old Cemetery a vault for the interment of strangers, which shall bear the name of the Gaston Vault, as a monument to perpetuate the living kindness of the strangers' friend, and teaching posterity a lesson of universal philanthropy."

"A committee of seven was then appointed by the chair as the





committee to erect the vault, and the following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

"Resolved, That the chairman in behalf of this meeting, be requested to address Mr. Wm. K. Gaston a letter requesting him, if it meets his approbation, to have the remains of his late uncle, William Gaston, Esq., brought to this city, it being in the opinion of this meeting the most proper place for their repose.

"Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the relatives of the late William Gaston, and that they also be published."

64. WALTER, b. Oct. 10, 1787; d. Nov. 8, 1787.

65. MARGARET, b. Oct. 30, 1789; d. Nov. 3, 1827; m., Mar. 30, 1819, John Mehelm McEowen (son of William McEowen, Esq., and Martha Mehelm), who was b. about 1784 and d. Nov. 7, 1820, in his 33rd year. They resided in Pluckemin. No children.

66. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 13, 1792; d. Apr. 5, 1814; unm.

67. OLIVER, b. Jan. 8, 1795; d. June 10, 1821; unm. By his will of Aug. 8, 1818, he gave all his estate to his brother William, of Savannah. He signed his name "Oliver B." in his will (presumably Berton). William was made executor, but renounced in favor of Sheriff John I. Gaston (73).

68. JAMES (twin with Oliver), b. Jan. 8, 1795; d. 1860; m., Mar., 1820, but name of wife is unknown. He settled in Huntington, Ala., and had children; names unknown. He and a son Oliver visited their friends in N. J. in 1858, when he came to New York to witness the first laying of the Atlantic cable.

69. ABRAHAM, b. Apr. 25, 1797; d. Jan., 1823; unm.

70. HUGH, b. Aug. 27, 1800; d. Mar. 30, 1821; unm. At the time of his decease he was about to enter college.

#### CHILDREN OF JOSEPH GASTON (47) AND IDA VAN ARSDALEN:

71. ELIZA, of Pluckemin, N. J., b. Nov. 17, 1782; d. Nov. 11, 1857; m. — Annin. She resided, when a widow, with her sister Sarah E. [A correspondent states that she m. (2nd?) John Collyer, who d. Jan. 5, 1865.—EDITOR].

72. ISAAC VAN ARSDALEN, of Pluckemin, N. J., b. Sept. 9, 1784; d. Feb. 11, 1811; m. Mar. 15, 1810, Jane Van Arsdale. He was a farmer and also saddler. If ch., names unknown.

73. JOHN I., known as "Sheriff" Gaston, b. Feb. 14, 1787; d. Mar. 23, 1846; m. (1) Catherine Annin, who was b. Jan. 22, 1787, and d. Aug. 30, 1834; (2), May 14, 1835, Elizabeth Van Veghten (widow of General John Frelinghuysen), who d. in 1867, and by whom no ch. (Her will names her children by her first husband). John I. seems to have resided



in Bernards twsp., in 1813, when he and his wife Catherine, of that twsp., conveyed land there to Dr. Samuel Swan. In 1814 he was of "Bridge-water twsp.," and sold  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land at Pluckemin. He was an auctioneer in 1821, perhaps living then at Pluckemin. He was afterward a prominent citizen of Somerville during most of his life. He was sheriff of the County 1826-'28, and again from 1832-'34. In 1836 he was one of those who projected the Raritan water power. He served on the Committee which built the original Second Reformed church at Somerville in 1834, and was elder of that church in 1836 and 1845. By his will of Mar. 2, 1846, he mentions his daughter Eliza Sergeant, deceased, son Joseph A. Gaston, and son-in-law, George H. Brown. (For ch., see *infra*).

74. MARGARET B., b. Feb. 21, 1789; d. July 9, 1804.

75. WILLIAM B., b. Aug. 9, 1791; d. Mar. 9, 1859; m. (1) Eliza-beth Vail (widow of Alexander Vail and dau. of Alexander Kirkpatrick and Sarah Carle), who was b. Sept. 21, 1789, and d. Jan. 28, 1837; (2); Martha Demun, who was b. July 19, 1805, and d. Oct. 19, 1863. He was a merchant at Basking Ridge during the early part of his life, but removed to Somerville about 1824, and kept a grocery store opposite the Court-house, besides becoming the owner of considerable real estate. He became an elder of the Second Ref. church, Somerville, in 1837. He served three terms as Justice of the Peace, dating in 1827, 1837 and 1842, and was appointed one of the lay Judges of the county in 1827, 1832, and again in 1842. In 1847 he was one of the organizers of the Somerset County Bible Society. By his will of Dec. 1, 1855, he mentions his wife Martha and his sons John, William, Alexander K., Joseph and Hugh M. (For ch., see *infra*).

76. SARAH E., b. Dec. 9, 1793; d. 1885; m. Garret Conover of Pluckemin, a shoemaker, who was some twenty-five years younger than his wife. She was an educated lady, and a teacher in her younger years. They lived nearly opposite the Presbyterian ch. in Pluckemin. Garret's shop was in the second story of his house, and this was, says a correspondent, "quite a rendezvous for those who liked to hear him tell good stories." No ch.

77. LYDIA, b. 1795; d. 1800.

#### CHILDREN OF STEPHEN GASTON (49) AND HANNAH WRIGHT:

77a. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 1, 1808.

77b. -SARAH, b. Jan. 24, 1810.

77c. MINERVA, b. Feb. 14, 1812.

77d. JULIA, b. Feb. 26, 1815.

77e. OGDEN, b. Mar. 5, 1822; m. Elizabeth Ann Simpson (dau. of





John Simpson of Cambridge, N. Y. ). They removed to Andersonville, Michigan, in 1852, and later to Detroit. Children:

(1) CHARLES HENRY, b. at Troy, N. Y., May 15, 1850; m. first, June, 1873, Mary Beatrice Warren (dau. of Rev. Square Warren, a pioneer Methodist clergyman of Michigan), who d. Aug., 1903; second, a Mrs. Billard, of Connecticut. He has been in the American News Co. employ for forty years, and for twenty years of that period has been manager of the New York Blank Book Co., a branch of the former-named Company. Ch. (by M. B. W. ): (a) CHARLES ROBERT, Ph.D., b. Sept. 6, 1874; President of the New York Association of Teachers of English, and head of the English department of the Richmond Hill High School, New York City. He is also the editor of thirteen volumes of "English Classics." (b) ALICE ELIZABETH, b. June 6, 1876. (c) HOMER WARREN, b. Aug. 11, 1877; d. 1895. (d) JOHN OGDEN, b. Jan. 10, 1879; a physician of Rochester, Mich. (e) MARY BEATRICE, b. Jan. 6, 1888. (By Mrs. B.); (f) MARGARET.

(2) MARIETTA, b. Sept. 24, 1854.

(3) FREMONT, b. Oct. 31, 1857; d. by drowning, in 1876.

(4) THEODORE WILLIAM, b. Mar. 7, 1860.

(5) ORRA MARIA, b. Nov. 16, 1862.

(6) GEORGE TIFFANY, b. Mar. 28, 1867. He was city clerk of Detroit, Mich., two terms and was sheriff of Wayne county, two terms.

#### CHILDREN OF JOHN W. GASTON AND SARAH CASTNER:

78. WILLIAM KER, b. July 23, 1806; d. Dec. 24, 1885; m., Nov. 10, 1846, Aletta Margaret Tunison (dau. of Abram Tunison of Burnt Mills), who was b. Aug. 5, 1821, and d. Dec. 12, 1890. He was employed by his uncle, William Gaston (63), the Savannah merchant, in the branch office in New York City. After his uncle's death he owned a stock farm at Bound Brook; then removed to Somerville, where he resided until his death. (For ch., see *infra*).

79. DANIEL CASTNER, b. Oct. 14, 1807; d. Aug. 2, 1888; m., Jan. 28, 1830, Ida Ann Vliet (dau. of William Vliet and Catherine Van Dyke), who was b. July 9, 1811, and d. Feb. 29, 1880. Mr. Gaston was a farmer, owning a farm originally near Burnt Mills, Somerset County. In 1855 he sold this farm to Frederick H. Lane, which is at present occupied by Archibald B. Vanderbeek. Between 1856 and 1875 he resided on a small farm near Pluckemin, previously owned by his brother, Hugh (87), on which the latter had built a fine new house, and now in possession of William B. Powelson. The southern half of his farm embraced the tract on which the well-known Bryan Lefferty house, of Revolutionary fame, stood, which was torn down about 1879 by the then owner, Alvin T. Peck.



In the latter year he removed to Somerville, where he resided on Bridge street until his death. (For ch., see *infra*).

80. SAMUEL BRANT, b. Dec. 14, 1809; d. Nov. 1, 1870; m., June 15, 1833, Jane Maria Van Derveer (dau. of Tunis Van Derveer and Sarah Van Arsdale), who was b. Oct. 4, 1815, and d. June 28, 1891. He became a New York merchant dealing in dry goods, and later removed to Trenton where he was engaged in selling general clothing, and tailoring. (For ch., see *infra*).

81. MARGARET, b. Nov. 29, 1811; d. Oct. 31, 1869; m. Dr. Thomas Blackwell, who d. Feb. 12, 1876. Dr. Blackwell first practiced medicine at Kingston, N. J., and then removed to the farm of his father near Burnt Mills, where, retired from practice, he spent the remainder of his life. Children: (1) Sarah, b. 1738; d. Feb. 4, 1853. (2) John Gaston, b. Sept. 9, 1839; d. Dec. 18, 1857. (3) Margaret, deceased.

82. ROBERT, b. Dec. 15, 1813; d. Feb. 17, 1890; m., Feb. 4, 1839, Martha Eliza Lane (dau. of Job Lane and Susanna Nevius), who was b. Nov. 28, 1813, and d. Aug. 10, 1878. Like his brother Daniel he owned a farm at Burnt Mills, which he sold to William E. Paulison, and **then** removed to Pluckemin where he made his home until the death of his wife in 1878, when he removed to Somerville, and thereafter resided with his brother Hugh. He was a successful business man, and at his death, having no children, it was found that his will made bequests to the Reformed church at Bedminster of \$2,000 and a similar bequest to the American Bible Society and the Boards of Domestic Mission and Education of the Reformed church in America, while the residue (about \$35,000) was willed to the Board of Foreign Missions of the same denomination. The last bequest was contested by his relatives and a compromise effected. No ch.

83. JOSEPH, b. Apr. 12, 1816; d. Dec. 3, 1832.

84. JOHN, of North Branch, N. J., b. Apr. 31, 1818; d. Feb. 3, 1888; m., Nov. 17, 1842, Rebecca Ann Wortman (dau. of Capt. John Duryea Wortman and Catherine Van Nest), who was b. Oct. 2, 1816, and d. Dec. 15, 1902. The farm of 160 acres owned by his father was deeded to him June 16, 1857, and he resided thereon until his death. Capt. Wortman, who was named for Rev. John Duryea, of Bedminster, was b. 1790 and d. 1860; was Captain of local militia. (For ch., see *infra*).

85. OLIVER BERTON, b. Jan. 14, 1821; d. Jan. 8, 1894; m., Oct. 8, 1840, Sarah Aletta Wortman (sister to his brother John's wife), who was b. Apr. 5, 1821, and d. at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 30, 1903. After marriage he resided about two years in New Brunswick; from about 1842





to 1852 farmed a small farm between Pluckemin and North Branch; then returned to New Brunswick and engaged in the clothing and tailoring business, and was choir master of the Second Reformed church of that city. He subsequently resided at Plainfield, Brooklyn, L. I. and Glen Head, L. I., where he died. (For ch., see *infra*).

86. NAOMI (twin with Oliver), b. Jan. 14, 1821; d. Oct. 17, 1897; m. Isaac Farley Stephens (son of Joseph Stephens and Margaret Farley). Mr. Stephens was a farmer at Peapack, Somerset Co., but afterward removed to Canton, Ill., where he d. Oct. 17, 1900. Children: (1) George; (2) Augustus; (3) Annie. (There were perhaps, two more).

87. HUGH, b. Apr. 23, 1823; d. Mar. 28, 1899; m., Nov. 2, 1844, Jane Vanderveer Garretson (dau. of Peter Garretson and Catherine Wilson), who was b. Sept. 29, 1828, and is living in Somerville. Mr. Gaston was a farmer near Pluckemin until he sold the farm in 1856 to his brother Daniel; then was a merchant in that place, and, later, went to Plainfield. In 1869 he removed to a farm north of Readington, Hunterdon co., and during his stay in that vicinity was the chorister of Readington Ref. church. Removing later to North Branch, he became prominent as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1876-'80, being one of the reform members of that board, and doing much to stop county "graft." Becoming county collector he removed to Somerville in 1884, and resided there until his death. When he resided at Pluckemin he was chairman of the Building Committee which erected the Presbyterian church in 1851, and of that church he was both trustee and chorister. (For ch., see *infra*).

88. ISAAC, b. July 23, 1825; d. 1900; m. (1) Catherine Cornelia Sutphen, who d. in Plainfield, Jan., 1869; and (2) Catherine E. Sutphen (cousin to his first wife), who d. at Newark, Jan., 1915, aged 82 years. He entered Columbia College in 1839, but did not stay to graduate. He was a merchant in Pluckemin, the firm being Gaston & Willets, and was active in the building of the Presbyterian ch. there in 1851. He subsequently removed to Plainfield, and then to Newark, where he was cashier of a National Bank, and where he resided at the time of his death. (For ch., see *infra*).

#### CHILDREN OF JOHN I. GASTON (73) AND CATHERINE ANNIN:

89. JOSEPH ANNIN, b. July 14, 1807; d. June 20, 1853; m., Mar. 2, 1836, Mary Collings, of Frankfort, Pa., who d. Nov. 2, 1892, in her 84th yr. He taught school at one time in Somerville, was a commissioner of deeds and executor of his father's estate. In 1848 he was a justice of the peace, and the same year was appointed one of the lay Judges of the County. The place of his death is unknown to the writer; his wife was buried at Somerville. (For ch., see *infra*).



90. IDA MARIA, b. Mar. 19, 1810; d. Sept. 7, 1887.

91. SARAH ELIZABETH, b. July 15, 1814; d. July 19, 1842; m. May 3, 1831, Albert Sergeant. (For ch., see *infra*).

91a. JOANNA BROWN, b. May 30, 1815; d. Feb. 20, 1869; m., Mar. 10, 1841, Hon. George Houston Brown, who was b. Feb. 12, 1810, and d. Aug. 1, 1865. Judge Brown was the son of Rev. Isaac V. Brown, of Lawrenceville, N. J., long the head of the Classical Academy at that place, and of his wife, Mary Houston. Judge Brown graduated at Princeton in 1828, and was a student in the Law department of Yale College. He became attorney at the February Term of the New Jersey Supreme Court, 1835, and counselor in November, 1838. He practiced law at Somerville; was State Senator in 1845 and Member of Congress from 1851-'53; in 1861 was made an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, serving until his death in 1865. "An honest man and an honest lawyer, and had always the confidence of Court and jury; of brilliant genius and generally respected by all." (For ch., see *infra*).

91b. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 4, 1817; d. Jan. 18, 1847.

91c. EVELINA BELMONT LINN, b. Dec. 15, 1820; d. June 23, 1838; m., Sept. 25, 1834, John Reynolds.

91d. SAMUEL SWAN, b. Aug. 2, 1823; d. Feb. 2, 1876; m., Nov. 19, 1846, Margaret Ellen Whitenack, who was b. Nov. 18, 1826, and d. Jan. 24, 1895. (For ch., see *infra*).

91e. ALLETTA SWAN, b. July 3, 1825; d. Oct. 16, 1909; m., Sept. 4, 1845, William Stewart of Pennsylvania. (For ch., see *infra*).

91f. ISAAC, b. Sept. 14, 1828; d. Mar., 1901; m., Sept. 24, 1851, Mary E. Burnet. They resided in Newark. (For ch., see *infra*).

91g. CATHERINE, b. Feb. 1, 1831; d. Apr. 20, 1865.

[Most of the names and dates of above children of John I. were received too late to pursue further inquiries for this article; some other facts may appear in the July number].

#### CHILDREN OF WILLIAM B. GASTON (75) AND ELIZABETH VAIL:

92. ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK, physician, of Brandywine Manor, Pa., b. Jan. 25, 1814; m., June 23, 1836, Elizabeth Dennie. Children: EMMA; EUGENE; ELIZABETH; IDA.

93. JOSEPH, physician, of Honeybrook, Pa., b. Nov. 6, 1816; m., Nov. 12, 1846, Agnes Greenbank. Children: MARY; FRED; FANNIE; JOSEPH; AGNES; CARRIE; JOHN (deceased); LILLIAN; EDWARD; HELEN.

94. HUGH M., lawyer, of Somerville, b. in Bernards township, Somerset county, Nov. 29, 1818; d. Apr. 21, 1892; m., May 24, 1849, Frances Mallet-Prevost (dau. of Louis Mallet-Prevost, of French descent), who was b. July 4, 1822, and d. May 3, 1914, aged ninety-one years. Mr. Gaston was long the respected leader of the Bar of Som-





erset County. He studied law with Judge George H. Brown, of Somerville, and was admitted as an attorney in September, 1840, and as counselor in November, 1848. The only important office he was willing to hold was the appointive one of Prosecutor of the Pleas, which he held from 1857 to 1867. He was one of the chief organizers of the Raritan Water Power Co. in 1863; President of the Somerville Cemetery Association from its formation in 1879; and a Republican Presidential Elector in 1873. In 1880, owing to his gratuitous services rendered to the County in prosecuting civil actions against officials who had diverted public funds to their own use, he was presented by leading citizens with a silver pitcher and salver of elegant design. He was a lawyer of unyielding integrity and high sense of honor. (For ch., see *infra*).

95. FREDERICK, physician, b. Jan. 5, 1821; d. Feb. 2, 1847. He settled in 1846 at Woodville, Somerset County, but, his health failing, soon went to Somerville, and there d. at the early age of twenty-six. He was unmarried.

96. REV. JOHN, D. D., b. at Somerville, Nov. 12, 1825; d. Dec. 1, 1901; m., Nov. 12, 1852, Anna Terhune. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1849, and the New Brunswick Seminary in 1854. His charges (of Reformed churches) were: Pompton, N. J., 1852-'62; Saugerties, N. Y., 1862-'9; Aquackanonck, N. J., 1869-'95, when he retired as a pastor emeritus. He was trustee of Rutgers College from 1876 until his death, and received the degree of D. D. from that College in 1872. He was also, for some 36 years, a member of the Board of Education of the Reformed church, and from 1880 until the time of his death the President of that Board. He was a most successful minister and pastor, and a strong preacher, possessed of a delightful personality. (For ch., see *infra*).

97. WILLIAM, of Newark, N. J., b. Sept. 14, 1828; d. Jan. 5, 1907. m., July 23, 1856, Anna Conklin. Ch.: BENNETT J., who m., Oct. 7, 1896, Luella Pereau, and is an insurance broker of 257 N. Seventh St., Newark. No ch.

[*Concluded in Next Number*]



## NOTES ON THE WYCKOFF FAMILY

BY WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

*[Continued from Vol. IV, Page 287]*

[NOTE.—It is hoped that these articles will induce anybody having knowledge of the Wyckoff, Wikoff, etc., Family, to send such facts relating to any generation, as he or she may have, to the author, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.]

## SEVENTH GENERATION

(679) Cornelius Wyckoff; m. Ann Seguine. Lived in Middlesex Co., N. J. Children:

838. John B., b. Feb. 20, 1800.

839. Jane, b. Mar. 20, 1802.

840. Cornelia, b. Dec. 11, 1804.

(683) Peter P. Wyckoff, b. Aug. 9, 1776; d. Mar. 9, 1863; m., Dec. 20, 1802, Ann Van Nuise, who was b. May 16, 1784, and d. Mar. 31, 1856. A farmer in Middlesex Co., N. J. Children:

841. Peter.

842. James.

843. John Van Nuise.

844. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 26, 1814; d. Sept. 5, 1814.

(685) Jacob Wyckoff, b. Feb. 15, 1783; d. Oct. 25, 1863; m., Mar. 26, 1808, Elizabeth Van Deventer, who was b. Sept. 11, 1787, and d. Dec. 22, 1870. Lived in Middlesex Co., N. J. Children:

845. Sarah Ann, b. Dec. 22, 1808; d. June 7, 1891; m., Dec. 22, 1825, David Stockton Garriges, who was b. Nov. 11, 1799, and d. May 8, 1856.

846. Catharine Eliza, b. Nov. 2, 1810; d. Mar. 27, 1877; m., Oct. 15, 1829, John Meyers, who was b. Sept. 6, 1806, and d. Feb. 10, 1885.

847. Helen Maria, b. Oct. 4, 1817; d. July 12, 1902; m., Apr. 12, 1843, Rev. William Augustus Cornell, who was b. Feb. 2, 1818, and d. Aug. 18, 1876.

848. Abigail Dean, b. Feb. 14, 1825; d. Aug. 27, 1902; m., Apr. 18 1844, Rev. David Cole, D. D., who was b. Sept. 22, 1822, and d. Oct. 20, 1903.

(687) Nicholas Wyckoff, b. Nov. 14, 1787; d. May 18, 1860; m., Jan. 20, 1812, Helen Voorhees, who was b. Sept. 1, 1792, and d. Nov. 8, 1860. Lived in New Brunswick, N. J. Children:

849. Catharine, b. Sept. 13, 1813; d. Nov., 1839; m. Rev. Fred B. Thompson, missionary to Batavia, who was b. Nov. 5, 1809, and d. at Berne, Switz., Mar. 3, 1847.





850. Peter, b. Oct. 18, 1815; d. Mar. 15, 1861; m., Dec. 5, 1843, Emma H. Price.
851. Sarah, b. Oct. 12, 1818; m. Horace Day.
852. Abraham Voorhees, b. June 17, 1823; d. Oct. 20, 1852; m. Mary Silvers.
853. Ann, b. Mar. 11, 1828; m. Abraham Reamer.
854. Mary Helen, b. June 1, 1830; m. I. Martin Smith.
- (689) Cornelius J. Wyckoff, b. Mar. 8, 1785; d. Jan. 9, 1846; m., Nov. 14, 1810, Elizabeth Van Neste, who d. Jan. 2, 1860.  
Children:
  855. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 13, 1811; d. July 3, 1890; m., Feb. 25, 1834, Peter P. Obert. No children.
  856. Jeromus Rappelyea.
- (690) Garret S. Wyckoff, b. May 3, 1795; m., Nov. 16, 1820, Eleanor Outcalt. Children:
  857. John.
  858. Abigail Ann, b. Sept. 2, 1825; m. Isaac Soden (or Snowden).
  859. Elizabeth Stoothoff, b. Dec. 13, 1827.
  860. Catharine, b. Sept. 24, 1830.
  861. Cornelia Garretta, b. Mar., 1835; m. John Bodine.
  862. Frederick O.; m. Magdalen Staats Nevius, who was b. Dec. 27, 1834.
- (694) Arthur Wyckoff, b. Jan. 1, 1787; d. Aug. 22, 1859; m., Mar. 24, 1813, Ann Norton, who was b. Jan. 15, 1789, and d. Oct. 1, 1866.  
Children:
  863. John, b. Oct. 1, 1814; d. Aug. 5, 1850; unm. Lived at Jamesburgh, N. J.
  864. William.
  865. Ely.
  866. George.
  867. Norton.
- (698) John Wicoff, b. Dec. 21, 1803; d. Dec. 2, 1869; m. Sarah Combs, who was b. Nov. 15, 1803, and d. Dec. 27, 1864. Children:
  868. Ann; m. Augustus Blackwell.
  869. John.
  870. Elizabeth; m. Alfred Heman.
  871. Sarah; m. Jacob Cortelyou.
  872. William, b. Jan. 31, 1846; d. Apr. 16, 1855.
  873. Emeline; m. Voorhees K. Embley.
  874. Andrew Jackson; m. (1) Addie Voorhees, (2) Deborah Hutchinson.
  875. Cornelia; m. Joseph Clayton.



(699) Peter Wyckoff, b. Mar. 1, 1787; d. Mar. 29, 1855; m., Oct. 31, 1820, Elizabeth Baird, who was b. Mar. 2, 1800, and d. Dec. 14, 1895. He was a farmer and miller, owning and living at the mills near Hightstown, N. J., formerly owned by his father. Children:

876. Lydia, b. May 15, 1822; d. Aug. 11, 1845; m., Dec. 6, 1843, John S. Bergen, who was b. Oct. 21, 1819. No ch.

877. David Baird.

878. Jacob P.

879. John B., b. Mar. 19, 1828; d. Nov. 13, 1868; unm.

880. Mary Ann, b. June 23, 1831; d. Mar. 8, 1872; m., Dec. 15, 1852, Elias R. Conover, who was b. June 16, 1831, and d. Apr. 4, 1875.

881. Gertrude, b. July 20, 1832; d. Mar. 18, 1838.

882. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 26, 1834; d. Feb. 18, 1838.

883. Peter.

884. Gertrude Applegate, b. Mar. 7, 1840; m., Oct. 26, 1865, Rev. James M. Maxwell, who was b. Aug. 1, 1837.

(700) Arthur Wyckoff, b. Aug. 1, 1788; d. Feb. 27, 1841; m., Dec. 8, 1813, Phebe Van Syckle, who was b. Jan. 29, 1789, and d. Mar. 12, 1845. He was a bricklayer and mason. Resided in New York City. Children:

885. Mary Ann, b. May 1, 1816; d. Oct. 20, 1818.

886. Infant; d. very young.

887. Infant; d. very young.

888. Caroline, b. Oct. 14, 1814; d. Apr. 20, 1902; m., Nov. 2, 1837, Isaac Kipp, who was b. Aug. 27, 1807, and d. Dec. 31, 1860.

889. Lydia; m. Peter Chittery.

890. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 12, 1820; d. Dec. 5, 1880; m., May 11, 1841, Garret Riker, who was b. Apr. 29, 1816, and d. Dec. 12, 1870.

891. Thomas, b. 1822; d. Feb. 9, 1904; m., Apr. 25, 1852, Helen Jane Riker, who was b. Nov. 4, 1820, and d. Feb. 7, 1907. He was a carpenter and resided in New York City. No ch.

(702) John Wyckoff, b. Mar. 17, 1792; d. Feb. 17, 1844; m., Nov. 27, 1822, Lydia Applegate, who was b. July 1, 1800, and d. Dec. 29, 1883. He occupied the mills near Hightstown, and later removed to Manalapan, Monmouth Co., N. J. Children:

892. Jacob.

893. Thomas A.

894. Cornelius, b. Nov. 3, 1827; d. Feb. 11, 1895; unm.

895. Sarah Ann, b. May 12, 1831; m. Charles Herbert.

896. John A.





897. Lydia Ellen, b. Oct. 24, 1842; m., Dec. 25, 1873, Spofford S. Stults.

(705) Jacob Wyckoff, b. July 4, 1799; d. Aug. 8, 1828; m., Mar. 7, 1820, Ann Voorhees. He was a coach builder at Cranbury, N. J. Children:

898. Hampton; d. 1892; unm.

899. Smith.

900. Sarah Ann Voorhees, b. Mar. 11, 1824; d. Dec. 15, 1825.

(706) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. Mar. 19, 1803; d. Jan 17, 1872; m., Feb. 24, 1829, Caroline Bergen, who was b. Sept. 10, 1808, and d. Oct. 26, 1894. He was a coach builder at Cranbury, N. J., and later became a farmer owning several farms near Cranbury. In 1866 he retired, and lived, till his death, at Hightstown. Children:

901. Jacob Fisher.

902. Abram Bergen.

903. Hannah Virginia, b. Oct. 14, 1837; m. (1), June 12, 1860, Tracy Hyde Harris, (2), Apr. 2, 1874, Dr. Charles F. Deshler.

904. Kenneth Applegate.

(707) Jonathan Wyckoff, b. June 12, 1783; d. Nov. 19, 1846; m., June 4, 1807, Sarah Baird. He was a farmer. In 1815 he moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he bought a large farm, on which he lived till his death. Children:

905. Austin Gray.

906. Angeline; d. Sept. 5, 1870; m., Oct. 15, 1845, Albert W. Conover.

907. Jennette Anjuana; d. Nov. 22, 1873; m., Sept. 27, 1837, Simon Cuddeback.

908. Ann Jennette, b. Nov. 9, 1819; m., May 24, 1848, Jacob H. Allen.

909. Christopher Columbus.

910. Julia Ardell, b. Dec. 7, 1826; m., Oct. 15, 1851, Simon Buell.

911. Delilah Ann, b. Feb. 1, 1829; m., Apr. 23, 1851, Willis Platt.

(714) Simon P. Wyckoff, b. Dec. 11, 1802; d. Sept. 29, 1884; m. Mary Dutcher. Children:

912. Theodore F., b. Aug. 3, 1825; d. July 30, 1852; unm.

913. Emily; m. Charles Goodwin.

914. Mary; m. Warren Sillcocks.

(715) John Nevius Wyckoff, b. Dec. 8, 1805; d. Oct. 28, 1873; m. May 18, 1825, Eliza Gender, who was b. Sept. 18, 1808, and d. Mar. 22, 1879. He was born in New Brunswick. After his marriage he moved to New York City, where he lived and died. Children:



- 915. John N., Jr.
- 916. Charles B.
- 917. Peter.
- 918. Eliza Ann, b. Sept. 22, 1827; m., June 21, 1847, Samuel Smith Guy.
- 919. Mary Ann, b. Sept. 22, 1827; d. 1903; m., Oct. 13, 1843, Stephen Knowlton.
- 920. George Douglas.
- 921. James Scrymser.
- 922. Elizabeth Douglas, b. June 6, 1835; d. 1905; m., Sept. 16, 1856, William Henry Van Wart.
- 923. Silas Pierce.
- 924. Robert Gender, b. June 6, 1830; d. Feb. 5, 1831.
- 925. William Edward, b. Sept. 28, 1839; d. Feb. 8, 1845.
- 926. Amelia, b. Mar. 12, 1848; d. Mar. 12, 1848.
- (716) John Van Mater Wyckoff, b. Mar. 27, 1795; d. June 15, 1873; m. (1), Sept. 1, 1821, Ann Walter, who d. Jan. 16, 1866, (2), Sept. 9, 1868, Agnes McLaurry. Children:
  - 927. Catharine Maria, b. July 10, 1822; m., Nov. 25, 1846, Christopher Veghte.
- (718) Cornelius Waldron Wyckoff, b. May 6, 1800; d. Feb. 23, 1890; m., May 22, 1822, Gerdina (or Dinah) Van Cleef, who was b. Aug. 29, 1804, and d. Dec. 15, 1889. A farmer at Middlebush, N. J. Children:
  - 928. Maria, b. Dec. 3, 1826; m., Nov. 25, 1844, Hiram Garretson.
  - 929. Matilda, b. Apr. 15, 1833; m., Nov. 24, 1853, Theodore Beekman.
- (720) Simon Wyckoff, b. Sept. 30, 1806; d. Feb. 25, 1890; m., Oct. 1, 1828, Mary D. Polhemus (dau. of Garret and Jane), who was b. Dec. 14, 1807, and d. Feb. 23, 1894. He was a farmer, and moved from Franklin Park, N. J., to Fairview, Fulton Co., Ill. in 1866. Children:
  - 930. Garret P.
  - 931. Benjamin F.
  - 932. Joseph.
  - 933. Jacob S.
  - 934. Jane H., b. Oct. 20, 1838; m., June 25, 1863, George W. Suydam.
  - 935. Sophia V. D., b. Oct. 15, 1840; m., Oct. 7, 1862, Peter V. Garretson.
  - 936. John P.
  - 937. Mary Adeline, b. Feb. 10, 1844; m., May 4, 1865, John S. Skillman.





938. Simon, b. Dec. 10, 1847; d. Jan., 1848.
939. William H.
- (721) Benjamin Van Doren Wyckoff, b. Apr. 15, 1808; d. Oct. 25, 1855; m. (1), Sept. 20, 1831, Maria Van Lieuw (dau. of Simon and Cynthia), who was b. Nov. 1, 1807, and d. Jan. 26, 1847, (2), Apr. 17, 1850, Lucretia Skillman, who was b. Feb. 9, 1807, and d. Jan. 27, 1886. Farmer at Middlebush, N. J. Children:
940. Simon B.
941. Cynthia, b. Feb. 6, 1837; d. Dec. 2, 1915; m. Garret V. Van Doren.
942. Sophia, b. Mar. 4, 1840; d. Apr. 30, 1843.
943. Sarah Adeline, b. May 4, 1846; d. July 31, 1906; m. Rynier Staats.
- (724) Christian Wyckoff, b. Sept. 9, 1814; d. Aug. 29, 1900; m., Jan. 24, 1838, Lucretia S. Conover, who was b. Nov. 19, 1819, and d. Feb. 5, 1896. Farmer at Lamington, N. J. Children:
944. Sophia V. D., b. May 27, 1839; m., Dec. 3, 1868, Peter G. Sutphen, and had ch.: Jennie L. and Annie W.
945. Cornelius Conover, b. May 16, 1840; m., Nov. 23, 1864, Catherine Vliet. Farmer of near New Germantown, N. J.; deceased.
946. Anna Elizabeth, b. Feb. 22, 1842; d. Sept. 9, 1887; m., Oct. 24, 1880, Dr. Stanley Peet, dentist and physician, of San Francisco, Cal.
947. John Honeyman, b. Nov. 6, 1843; d. Mar. 9, 1863, while in service in Civil War.
948. Cornelia Adeline, b. Nov. 14, 1846; d. Sept. 12, 1904; m., Jan. 11, 1882, John Van Middlesworth, of Middlebush, N. J.
949. Emma Terressa, b. Nov. 6, 1850; m., Jan. 20, 1870, Garret N. Ingham.
950. Mary Elizabeth, b. June 10, 1852; m., Sept. 29, 1875, Henry F. Craig. Residence at New Germantown, N. J.
951. Charles Simon, b. Jan. 1, 1858; m., May 3, 1879, Elizabeth Dye. Farmer of Luray, Kan.

[To be Continued]



**THE SOUTH MIDDLEBUSH GRAVEYARD**

BY JACOB WYCKOFF, MIDDLEBUSH, N. J.

THE EARLIEST settlers in the locality where this yard is situated were two Wyckoff brothers, Peter and John, who settled beside each other on the two farms between which this graveyard lies, these farms at the time extending to the Millstone river. When these brothers lost children, or any members of their families, they were buried on the hill between their two homes, on either side of the line between the two farms. Later, when other early settlers moved in, they sought and obtained permission to bury alongside of the Wyckoff families, as they did not wish to inter their dead in the wilderness of woods, as were then the surroundings. Permission was granted for this, and later—in 1811—a written agreement was entered into between the then two owners of the land, Simon Wyckoff and Samuel Garretson of the first part, and Garret Voorhees, Denice Van Liew, Elizabeth Van Liew, Jeremiah Van Liew, John Wyckoff, Peter Voorhees, Leah Garretson, Else Stothoff, John Vanliew, William French, John French, Herman Cortelyou, David Williamson, Rynear Moore, Garret Polhemus and Jacob Wyckoff of the second part, whereby this graveyard property, containing about half an acre, and a right of way to the same, was conveyed to the "Inhabitants of Middlebush" (as represented by the parties above named), on condition that the parties of the second part were to put up, maintain and keep in repair a fence around it. The indenture drawn up stated that for the sum of one dollar to them in hand paid the parties of the first part transferred the land to the parties of the second part (but the parties of the first part, their heirs and estates, to have equity in the same), to be held "in trust forever" as "a burial place for the neighborhood called Middlebush." This deed was signed and sealed by the parties of the first part and witnessed by Frederick Stothoff and John O. Voorhees. An affidavit to the witnessing was made by one of the witnesses before Asa Runyon of Middlesex County, and was recorded in the Somerset County Clerk's Office Apr. 3, 1812, in Book F of Deeds, p. 702.

This deed, and also a valuable map of the yard, made about 1860 under the instructions of my father, the late Jacob Wyckoff, of Middlebush, whose memory would have gone back to 1830, and who doubtless learned much about the place of burials where there were no tombstones from his mother, are at the present time in the care of Mr. John T. Polhemus of Middlebush.

While the deed called for "about a half-acre of land," the graveyard was not really enlarged to the half-acre size until about 1856, when additional room was needed, and a new fence built around the property.

Two incidents connected with this graveyard are probably worth re-





cordova here. During the Revolutionary War it was reported that British soldiers skirmishing the country, probably on a foraging expedition (they were then located at New Brunswick under General Howe), were shot at by the inhabitants of the country, and one of them so badly wounded that he died; and it was further reported that his comrades dug a shallow grave in this yard by moonlight, using their bayonets for that purpose, and buried the dead soldier there. This was generally accepted as true, although I know of no local witnesses to the act. Years afterward, when a grave was being dug, the diggers came, at a shallow depth, upon the bones of a man lying diagonally with the other graves, as though buried in great haste, and it was accepted that these were the bones of the British soldier.

As is well known, slavery existed throughout the North as well as the South until the conscience of the people rose against it, and it was abolished by the various Northern States. In New Jersey it was decreed that those already living as slaves should remain such unless freed by their masters, but that no more should be born slaves, and no more slaves should be bought and sold. It thus came about that some of the younger slaves were still living throughout our county and State until well on toward the middle of the last century. Before the yard was enlarged, the front fence stood along the edge of the hill close by the front line of stones as they still stand. Two slaves were buried outside the fence, at the foot of the sloping hillside near the gate. When the yard was enlarged this brought their graves within the boundaries of the yard inside the present driveway. These two graves still plainly show.

Many of the old stones were rudely inscribed at home by the relatives, and some of these have either disappeared beneath the soil, or have become obliterated by the weather. In many cases there never were tombstones. But the map previously referred to notes various such burials, and such are given in the supplementary list below.

This yard, although carefully provided as "a burial place for the neighborhood called Middlebush," is not used for that purpose now, as a Cemetery Association has been organized at Middlebush village and a large plot provided for future use; and, as it is more convenient, and the nature of the land makes it more acceptable, for burial purposes, the probabilities are that the yard originally provided will be used but little, if at all, in the future. Consequently those interested in its care and preservation have set about raising a fund of at least \$500 for such purpose, the same to be permanently and safely invested as decided upon later. The interest of the fund will go to the consistory of the Reformed church at Middlebush, first, for all necessary care and repair of the graveyard and fences, and the balance, if any, to be retained by the church to repay for its trouble. This work has been placed in the hands of



the writer. More than one-half of the amount is already in hand or promised, and an appeal made to any or all who have ancestors or friends buried here to contribute toward the preservation of this ground, which will become more and more interesting as generations of men pass on, as the place where almost all of the "first white settlers" of Middlebush and numbers of their descendants are awaiting the "Last Day." Communications on the subject, or subscriptions, can be addressed to the writer.

In the following abstracts of inscriptions it should be noted that where initials were used in former times, for "J" it usually took the form of an "I," with a slight mark across the centre. In such cases therefore, the letter is printed "I," as there is now no exact letter in use by printers representing the "J" referred to, but clearly "J" was intended.

The matters appearing in brackets are notes by the writer.

#### ABSTRACTS OF INSCRIPTIONS

- Bennett, Sarah V. C. Hoagland (wife of Henry S.), b. Sept. 29, 1834; d. May 28, 1882.
- Bodine, Cornelia G. Wyckoff (wife of John N.), d. Dec. 15, 1860, aged 25 yrs., 8 mos., 18 dys.
- Brokaw, Ellen Wyckoff (wife of Peter S.), d. May 7, 1852, aged 28 yrs., 8 mos., 15 dys.
- Brokaw, Ellen Wyckoff (dau. of Peter S. and Ellen), d. Sept. 25, 1852, aged 5 mos., 11 dys.
- Brokaw, Emma A. Smith (dau. of Peter S. and Adaline), b. Apr. 27, 1865; d. Aug. 10, 1865.
- Brokaw, I. [Roughstone marked "I. B." and probably a Brokaw].
- Brokaw, Sophia A. (dau. of Peter S. and Ellen), d. July 12, 1856, aged 7 yrs., 8 mos., 4 dys.
- Brokaw, ——— (infant son of Peter S. and Ellen), b. and d. June 20, 1843.
- Cornell, Idah Garretson (widow of Cornelius), d. May 7, 1841, aged 76 yrs., 11 mos., 13 dys.
- Cortelyou, Hermon, d. June 10, 1849, aged 71 yrs., 6 mos., 5 dys.
- Cortelyou, Sarah Garretson (wife of Hermon), d. Oct. 18, 1843, aged 71 yrs., 8 mos., 14 dys.
- Corwine, Gertrude Stoothoff (wife of Richard W.), d. Jan. 17, 1829, aged 18 yrs., 1 mo., 21 dys.
- Corwine, Richard W., d. Apr. 15, 1829, in his 26th yr.
- Corwine, Samuel (son of Richard and Gertrude), d. Aug. 10, 1830, aged 2 yrs., 2 mos., 15 dys.
- Cruser, John. [An unhewn brown stone, only marked "I. K., Dec. 9, 177—"].
- French, Adaline W. (widow of James), b. Feb. 6, 1832; d. July 8, 1912. [She was a Hoagland].
- French, Catharine (dau. of John and Martha), d. Nov. 27, 1825, in her 28th yr.
- French, Catharine Jane, d. July 25, 1826. [Stone has only initials, "C. J. F." and date].



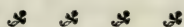


- French, Catharine Stothoff (wife of William), d. July 30, 1849, aged 69 yrs., 11 mos., 8 dys.
- French, Garret (son of William and Catharine), d. Oct. 24, 1827, aged 18 yrs., 2 mos., 19 dys.
- French, James, d. June 28, 1899, aged 88 yrs., 1 mo., 15 dys.
- French, Jane Cornell (wife of John), d. Mar. 15, 1852, aged 70 yrs., 4 mos., 6 dys.
- French, John, d. Mar. 21, 1857, aged 79 yrs., 1 mo., 24 dys.
- French, Lawrence V. D. (son of William and Catharine), d. Oct. 28, 1837, aged 22 yrs., 2 dys.
- French, Mary Ann V. D. Fine (wife of James), d. May 31, 1868, aged 46 yrs., 1 mo., 5 dys.
- French, Peter S. (son of William and Catharine), d. Nov. 7, 1844, aged 25 yrs., 7 dys.
- French, Ruliff Cornell, d. Dec. 5, 1866, aged 60 yrs., 4 mos., 14 dys.
- French, William, d. Dec. 9, 1824, aged 51 yrs., 6 mos., 6 dys.
- Garretson, Albert Voorhees, d. Mar. 8, 1882, aged 72 yrs., 3 mos., 17 dys.
- Garretson, Catharine (dau. of Barnardis and Leah), d. Mar. 11, 1815, aged 47 yrs., 3 mos.
- Garretson, Catharine V. Smith (wife of James S.), d. Apr. 3, 1896, aged 87 yrs., 2 mos., 20 dys.
- Garretson, Elizabeth, d. Jan. 28, 1862, aged 83 yrs., 5 mos., 23 dys.  
[Probably dau. of Bernardis and Leah, as she is buried with the other daughters].
- Garretson, Hattie (dau. of Samuel and Anna), d. Feb. 3, 1864, aged 2 yrs., 10 mos., 23 dys.
- Garretson, Helena (widow of Samuel), d. May 8, 1849, aged 67 yrs., 1 mo., 22 dys.
- Garretson, James S., d. May 3, 1882, aged 75 yrs., 1 mo., 1 dy.
- Garretson, John (son of Albert V. and Magdalen), d. Oct. 11, 1863, aged 17 yrs., 3 mos., 27 dys.
- Garretson, M. [Rough stone, marked only "M. G."].
- Garretson, Magdalen Cortelyou (wife of Albert V.), d. Nov. 17, 1884, aged 73 yrs. 6 mos., 18 dys.
- Garretson, Maria, d. Apr. 2, 1801, aged 1 yr., 2 mos.
- Garretson, Peter, d. Apr. 13, 1811, aged 9 yrs., 5 mos. [Probably brother to Maria, previously named, being together].
- Garretson, Peter V., d. Sept. 26, 1857, in his 41st yr.
- Garretson, Samuel, d. Dec. 7, 1846, aged 20 yrs., 5 mos., 4 dys.
- Garretson, Samuel, d. Oct. 14, 1847, aged 71 yrs., 7 mos., 3 dys.
- Garretson, Samuel V., d. Oct. 19, 1881, aged 27 yrs., 1 mo., 15 dys.
- Garretson, ——— (infant son of Albert V. and Magdalen), d. Sept. 1, 1811, aged 5 wks., 2 dys.
- Garritson, Bernardis, d. Apr. 14, 1802, aged 67 yrs., 8 mos., 8 dys. [Revolutionary soldier].
- Garritson, Cornelius (son of Bernardis and Leah), d. Jan. 18, 1784, aged 2 yrs., 5 mos., 9 dys.
- Garritson, Garret, d. Oct. 7, 1784, aged 21 yrs., 6 mos., 11 dys. [Son of Bernardis and Leah].



- Garritson, Jane (dau. of Bernardis and Leah), d. Feb. 9, 1856, aged 86 yrs., 24 dys.
- Garritson, Leah Sydam (wife of Bernardis), d. Nov. 14, 1814, aged 79 yrs., 1 mo., 23 dys.
- Garritson, Mary (dau. of Bernardis and Leah), d. Oct. 8, 1840, aged 81 yrs., 7 mos., 24 dys.
- Hoagland, Alice A., d. Dec. 24, 1901, aged 71 yrs., 10 mos.
- Hoagland, Henry, d. May 14, 1862, aged 63 yrs., 3 mos.
- Hoagland, John (son of Henry and Mary), d. June 20, 1839, in his 17th yr.
- Hoagland, Mary (widow of Henry), d. Feb. 13, 1871, aged 76 yrs.
- Hoagland, Mary B., d. June 29, 1891, aged 87 yrs., 14 dys.
- Hoagland, Mary Elizabeth (dau. of Henry and Mary), b. Mar. 4, 1828; d. Apr. 9, 1877.
- Hood, Sarah Van Doren (widow of Robert), d. Nov. 17, 1816, in her 85th yr.
- Lyles, William Gardiner (son of Henry and Catharine), d. July 8, 1842, aged 10 mos., 8 dys.
- Moore, Ann Rider (wife of John C.), d. Sept. 30, 1820, aged 37 yrs., 10 mos., 20 dys.
- Moore, Catharine (wife of Rynear), d. May 1, 1804, aged 60 yrs.
- Moore, Eliza, d. Oct. 10, 1834, aged 23 yrs., 11 mos., 15 dys.
- Moore, Idah, d. Apr. 26, 1849, aged 63 yrs., 1 mo., 12 dys.
- Moore, John C., d. Oct. 22, 1820, aged 38 yrs., 10 mos., 29 dys.
- Moore, Phebe (dau. of John C. and Ann), d. Nov. 16, 1820, aged 8 yrs., 15 dys.
- Moore, Rynear, d. Mar. 26, 1826, aged 68 yrs., 2 mos., 24 dys.
- Moore, William R. (son of John C. and Ann), d. Nov. 16, 1820, aged 6 yrs., 1 mo., 21 dys.
- Neefus, Ella V. (dau. of Peter I. and Jane P.), d. Aug. 12, 1855, aged 11 mos., 6 dys.
- Nevius, Sophia Wyckoff (wife of Cornelius), d. Oct. 18, 1846, in her 35th yr.

[Concluded in Next Number]



## READINGTON CHURCH BAPTISMS FROM 1720

TRANSLATED BY THE PASTOR, REV. B. V. D. WYCKOFF

[Continued from Page 64]

1760.

- July 6. Jansen, Andries and Jannetie—Antje.
- Aug. 31. D:Mott, Jacob and Nelle—Maria.  
Polen, Samuel and Jannetie—Willem.
- Oct. 5. Sebering, Dirck and Leintie—Jennike.  
Hall, Jan and Jannetie—Henry.  
Ten Eyck, Matheues and Alida—Catrientie.  
Laen, Willem and Jannetie—Sara.  
McKinney, Willem and Annatie—Willem.  
Teunisen, Teunes and Ariantie—Neiltie.





1761.

- Feb. 15. Monfort, Abraham and Neiltie—Isaack.  
 Apr. 12. Bogert, Isaack and Neiltie—Abraham.  
 Hofman, Johannes and Rebecca—Sarrie. ✓  
 Broca, Jan and Geertie—Abraham.  
 V:Nest, Jan and Saartie—Rosina.  
 Dorlant, Johannes and Catrina—Johannes.  
 Aten, Gerret and Dina—Rebecca.  
 June 21. Dumont, Petrus and Adriantie—Elbert.  
 Low, Cornelius and Annatie—Rebecca.  
 July 19. Bowman, Jores and Maria—Elizabeth.  
 Aug. 16. Trop Hagel, Hendrick and Annatie—Cornelia.  
 Wortman, Pieter and Saartie—Maregrietta.  
 Oct. 11. Jansen, Arie and Grietje—Jan.  
 Egbert, Jan and Metje—Saertje.  
 Nov. 15. Van Nest, Vernandes and Mareitje—Susanna.  
 Van Middleswart, Abraham and Maria—Jacobus.  
 Cock, Samuel and Annatie—Annatie.  
 Lane, Harmanes and Elizabeth—Johannes.

1762.

- Feb. 21. Van Vliedt, Willim and Maria—Rachael.  
 Tailer, Benjamin and Matje—Ariantie.  
 Striker, Denies and Lena Hooglandt—Maria.  
 Witness: Maria Van Neuis.  
 Mar. 21. Bodine, Isaack and Maregrietta—Vredrick.  
 Van Stee, Hendrick and Ruth—Hendrick.  
 Van Arsdalen, Ares and Elizabeth—Johannes.  
 Apr. 4. Jansen, Andries and Jannetie—Johannes.  
 Jansen, Thomas and Annatie—Maria.  
 May 16. Mettes, Jan and Catrientje—Jannetie.  
 May 23. Saams, Hendrick and Anna Maregrietta—Maregrietta.  
 June 13. Fanger, Willem and Cristena—Lea.  
 Sweesey, Amos and Ida—David.  
 June 27. Sutfin, Peter and Catleintje—Geisbert.  
 July 25. Bowman, Cornelius and Mareitje—Saartje.  
 Streiker, Jan and Judick—Isaack.  
 Oct. 3. Teunisen, Teunes and Ariantie—Ariantie.  
 Cole, Jan and Maria—Benjamin.  
 Cuilinger, Phillip and Hanna—Phillip.  
 Stoll, Jan and Jennike—Neiltje.  
 Nov. 14. V:Middleswart, Hendrick and Neiltje—Jennike.  
 Stein, Andries and Angenietje—Johannes.

1763.

- Jan. 9. McKinney, David and Rebecca—Abraham.  
 30. V:Zant, Garret and Magdalena—Johannes.  
 Mar. 20. Bodine, Vredrick and Elsje—Geisbert.  
 Apr. 2. Schits, Willem and Debora—Pieter.  
 Aten, Gerret and Dina—Adrian.  
 June 8. Jansen, Andries and Jannetie—Andries.  
 Monfort, Abraham and Neiltje—Marregrietje.



- Merlatt, Jan and Jannetie—Jan.  
 Hofman, Johannes and Rebecca—Rebecca.  
 Endersen, Jacob and Rachael—Catrientje.  
 Herrington, Edward and Jannetie—Edward.  
 Valentine, Hendrick and Nencey—Pieter.
26. Aten, Adrian and Elizabeth—Adrian.  
 Dorem, Daniel and Hester—Elizabeth.
- July 24. V:Nest, Johannes and Judith—Jores.  
 Nov. 6. Bogert, Isaack and Neiltje—Willem.  
 Arrey, Jacob and Catriena—Maria.
27. V:Arsdalen, Cornelius and Sara—Jan.  
 Arrey, Isaac and Annatie—Adam.
- Sept. 11. Egbert, Jan and Metje—Nicholas.
- 1764.
- Jan. 15. V:Enden, Cornelius and Annatie—Maria.  
 Feb. 19. Trophagen, Hendrick and Annatie—Annatie.  
 Bodine, Isaac and Maregrietje—Saara.
- Mar. 25. D:Mott, Isaac and Molley—Saara.  
 Apr. 15. Aten, Jan and Elizabeth—Jan.  
 McKinney, Martichay and Angenetje—Martichai.  
 V:Derveer, Verdinandes and Rebecca—Matthews.  
 Wortman, Pieter and Sara—Maria.  
 Sweesey, Amos and Ida—Amos.  
 Jansen, Thomas and Annatie—Abraham.
- June 10. McKinney, David and Rebecca—Maria.  
 Pittenger, Hendrick and Tietje—Catriena.  
 Nuel, Pieter and Dirckje—Elizabeth.
11. Laws, Richard and Maria—Willem.  
 24. Bowman, Thomas and Rachael—Cornelius.  
 Brouer, Daniel and Maria—Daniel and Maria.  
 Hoff, Steven and Eva, Maria.  
 Jansen, Andries and Jannetie—Cornelius.
- July 29. Britten, Richard and Eva—John, Molley, Elizabeth, Frenkje.  
 Gouverneur, Elenor—Barent, Reinders.  
 Witness: Marten Reirson.
- Couenoven, Gerret and Antje—Elizabeth.
- Aug. 19. Britten, Abraham and Sara—Abraham.  
 Lane, Gisbert and Matje—Geisbert.
- Sept. 1. V:Derbilt, Willem and Maria—Maria.  
 V:Vliedt, Willem and Maria—Lea.
- Oct. 7. Cozyn, Cornelius and Antje—Maria.  
 Mettes, John and Catriena—Daniel.
28. Cole, Ezekiel and ———, —Jacob.  
 Witness: Jannetie Herrenton.
- Nov. 28. Teunisen, Teunes and Ariantie—Teunes.  
 V:Nest, Vernandes and Maria—Jeromes and Johannes.  
 Sutfin, Pieter and Catlina—Judick.  
 Stoll, Jacob and Sara—Johannes.
- Dec. 30. Monfort, Jacobes and Lea—Rachael.
- 1765.
- Jan. 13. Cernel, Allebertes and Antje—Barent.





- Merlatt, Mark and Sovia—Enoch.  
 Stine, Andries and Angenietje—Cornelius.
- Feb. 17. Striker, Denies and Lena—Pieter.  
 Striker, Jan and Judick—Elizabeth.
- Mar. 13. Lane, Aaron and Lidea—Annatie.
- Apr. 7. Monfort, Abraham and Neiltje—Neiltje.  
 Egbert, Nicholas and Maria—Anna.
- May 16. Hofman, Jacob and Steintje—Johannes.  
 Fanger, Willem and Cristeina—Johannes.
- June 2. Cole, Thomas and Lena—Thomas.  
 Kuilinger, Phillip and Hanna—Maria.  
 Merlatt, Jan and Jannetie—Jacob.  
 Aten, Jan and Maria—Jacobes.
16. V:Derbilt, Jacobes and Elizabeth—Catriena.  
 Middagh, Dirck and Elizabeth—Elizabeth.  
 V:Sickle, Jan and Steintje—Dirck.
21. Hofman, Johannes and Rebecca—David.
- Sept. 1. Kerkhoff, Abraham and Hanna—Maregrietta and Maria.
22. V:Sickle, Andries and Annatie Schamp—Andries.
- Oct. 13. Low, Jan and Catrina—Teuntje.  
 Arrey, Isaac and Annatie—Isaac.
- Nov. 10. Miller, Jan and Femmetie—Maria.
24. Ditmas, Johannes and Servieja—Johannes.  
 Vanende, Corneleus and Anathe—Elesabet.  
 Vanderbilt, Corneleus and Stenthe—Mariya.  
 Kinne, David M. and Rebecka—Johannes.
- Dec. 25. Demott, Isaac and Mariya—Stenthe.

[To be Continued]



## FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 64]

- 1814.
- Jan. 1. Phebe (dau. of Jane, servant woman of Hendrick Veghte).
- Mar. 7. French, Joseph and Jemima Van Liew—Sarah.  
 ———, Susannah, servant of Willet Taylor—Jacob Johnson.
20. Beakman, Cornelius and Elizabeth Tod—Samauel.  
 Rockefellow, Christopher (unbap.) and Mary Vosseller—  
 James Wintersteen.
- Apr. 3. Ten Eyck, Richard and Jane Tod—Sarah.
- May 8. Frelinghuysen, John and Elizabeth V. Veghten—Theodore.  
 Covert, Tunis and Dinah Fisher—Minna Fisher.
14. Vroom, Peter H. and Elenor Ten Eyck—Sarah Jane Lane.  
 Elmandorf, William C. and Maria Dumont—John.
22. Gaddis, Andrew and Margaret Bergen—David.  
 King, Henry and Cornelia McCrum—Henry.  
 Fisher, Ann Tunison (widow of John)—Ellenmary.



- June 5. Taylor, Gilbert and Ann Van Doren—Abraham Van Doren.  
Brokaw, John I., Jr., and Phebe Harriot—Rachaelann.  
19. Foster, James and Martha Hoagland—Richard.  
Teeple, William and Rachael Stillwell—Letty Wortman.
- July 3. Mercer, Peter S. and Margaret Nesbit—Hetty Louisa.  
10. V.Nest, Rinier and Anne Brokaw—Henry.  
Smock, Aaron and ——— Farley—Maria Catherine.  
17. Todd, John and Ann Cosner—Catherine.  
31. Dumon, Abraham and Judith Davis—Phebe.  
V.Nest, Rynier and Anne Brokaw—[No child named].
- Aug. 14. V.Pelt, Peter and Maria Brokaw—Catherineann.  
21. Voorhees, Peter and Lumetje Simonson—Maryann.  
V.Doren, Jacob and Petrenella Veghte—Catherineann, (b. June 24).
- Sept. 4. Weldon, Andrew and Jane Crawford—Andrew.  
18. Smith, John and Mary Brokaw—Rachaelann.
- Oct. 9. Brokaw, Isaac I. and Maria V.Nest—Phebee.  
15. Davis, Peter, Jr., and Nancy Welling—John.  
Williamson, Matthew and Alche Hall—Cornelia V.Horn.
- Dec. 18. Van Clief, Abraham and Mary F. Wortman—Isaac.  
Cox, Robert (unbap.) and Magdalene V.Middleswert—Jane.
1815.  
Feb. 12. Van Nuys, John and Mattie Brokaw—Lucy.  
16. Herder, Abraham and Catherine Hoagland—Catherine Van Doren.
- Mar. 26. Brokaw, Bergun I. and Maria Peterson—Cornelius Peterson.
- Apr. 9. Van Neste, John G. and Sarah Wortman—Lametje Staats.  
Beakman, Cornelius and Betsy Tod—William Tod.  
Schenk, Arthur and Johanna—Sarah.
- May 14. Spader, Abraham and Maria Quick—Catherine Maria, (b. Mar. 16).
19. Hoagland, William and Sarah Vroom—Sarah Lane.
- June 4. V.Tine, Archabald and Elizabeth Cosner—Abraham.  
V.Pelt, Matthew T. and Maria Bennet—John Bennet.  
11. Vredenburgh, John S. and Sarah Caldwell—Sally Van Neste.  
Bergen, Evert and Jane Striker—Maria, (b. Apr. 18).  
Clarkson, Philip (unbap.) and Sarah Powelson—Abraham.  
18. Polhemus, Peter and Catherine V.Arsdalen—Lawrance V.-Derveve.
- July 2. Brokaw, Caleb (son of Isa. ?) and Mary French—Ann Eliza.  
16. Runyan, Richard and Catherine Churchwood (unbap.)—David Talnage.
- Aug. 20. Striker, Joseph and Mary Ammerman—Henry.
- Sept. 3. Doty, Cornelius and Abigail Brown—Jane Chivese.  
10. Man, William and Elizabeth McCall—Isabella.  
18. Hunter, Charles and Martha W. Metorum—Joseph Bloomfield.
- Oct. 6. Voorhees, John and Altje Wortman—William and Aletta (twins).
- Nov. 5. Voorhees, Abraham and Eliza Simonson—John Simonson.  
Foster, James and Martha Hoagland—Peter Striker.





- Van Dervere, Tunis and Sarah V.Arsdalen—Jane Maria, (b. Oct. 5).
- Dec. 12. Burniston, William and Sarah Brokaw—William Calvin.  
 10. Middleswart, Andrew and Ann Waldron—Jane.  
 17. V.Nest, John P. and Fanny Smith—Abraham Smith.  
 22. Vroom, Peter H. and Elenor Ten Eyck—William Lane.
- 1816.
- Jan 14. Voorhees, John and Elenor Thompson—Abraham.  
 21. V.Doren, Abraham and Dorcas Striker—John Striker.
- Feb. 4. Patten, Minard V. and Hannah Coop (unbap.)—Marian.  
 V.Arsdalen, Hendrick and Maria V.Pelt—Peter.  
 Voorhees, James and Sarah V.Arsdalen—Abraham.  
 7. Wintersteen, James and Mary Cosner—Samuel Swan.  
 18. Quick, John and Lucretia Quick—Lidia Striker.  
 25. Webster, William (unbap.) and Amy Mount—Frederick.
- Mar. 3. Garretson, John and Jane Hagaman—Margaret V.Dervere.  
 10. Decamp, Benjamin and Dina Hardenbergh—Eliza Wallace.  
 17. Ten Eyck, Richard and Jane Tod—William.
- Apr. 7. Talmage, David and Catherine V.Nest—Daniel.  
 14. V.Dervere, Ferdinand and Maria Elnandorf—Martena.
- May 4. Van Liew, Jeremiah and Margaret Beard—John Beard.  
 Schenk, John J. and Sarah V.Neste—George V.Neste.  
 Ten Eyck, Cornelius and [Ann] Ten Eyck—Phebe Ann.  
 Brokaw, John and ——— Brokaw—Isaac.  
 12. Cubberly, Isaac and Susan V.Nostrand—Elizabeth Gotier and Ann V.Winkel (twins).  
 Rockefeller, Christopher and Mary Vosseller—George Vosseller.
- June 2. King, Henry and Cornelia McCrum—Andrew Howel.  
 23. Dumon, Peter P. and Magdalene Davis—Peter.  
 30. Elmondorf, William (declining to stand) and Maria Dumont—Peter Dumont.
- July 7. Tunison, Cornelius and Judith Ten Eyck—Peter Ten Eyck.  
 Smith, Benjamin and Ann Brokaw—Jane Brokaw.  
 Smith, Jonathan and Catherine Cooper—Jonathan.  
 Van Arsdalen, Peter and Maria V.Middleswart—Rebecca.  
 Rosenkrantz, Chariot and (wife unbaptised)—Sarahann.
- Aug. 18. V.Doren, Jacob and Pitronella Veghte—Aletta.
- Sept. 1. Smith, John and Mary Brokaw—Bergun Brokaw.
- Oct. 6. Frelinghuysen, John and Elizabeth V.Veghten—Elizabeth Legrange.  
 V.Neste, John G. and Sarah Wortman—Peter Wortman.  
 Gaddis, Andrew and Margaret Bergen—John V.Dyck.  
 20. Dumont, Abraham and Judith Davis—Theodore Davis.  
 Davis, Nancy Welling, (wife of Peter Jr., deceased)—Nehemiah (b. Sept. 3).
- Nov. 2. V.Doren, Cornelius and Mary Brokaw—Mary Ann.  
 17. Van Tine, Abraham and Elenor Ditmas—Marian.  
 Hart, James and Maria Brokaw—Peter.  
 24. V.Tine, Archabald and Elizabeth Comer—Alletta Swan.



- V.Nuyse, John and Mattje Brokaw—Martha.  
 Covert, Tunis and Dina Fisher—Elenor Fisher.  
 Veghten, Henry and Elizabeth Taylor—Benjamin Taylor.
- Dec. 22. Striker, Dennis and Margaret Stephens—Rachael.  
 Simonson, Dennis and Gertrude Cock—John.
- 1817.
- Jan. 5. Whitehead, Jacob and Elizabeth Vosseller—Ann Vosseller.  
 12. Brokaw, Isaac I. and Maria V. Nest—Mary Jane.  
 26. Beakman, Cornelius and Betty Todd—James Wailan.  
 V.Middleswart, Tunis and Elenor Wyckoff—Catherine (b. Sept. 23, 1814) and Lydia Ann (b. Nov. 1, 1816).
- Mar. 23. Brokaw, Brogun I. and Maria Peterson—Harriet.
- Apr. 13. Lever, Nathaniel and Catherine Smock—Edwin Buckley.  
 20. V.Dervere, Hendrick and Elenor Sutfin—William Tenant.
- June 1. Vroom, William and Maria Porter—Elizabeth (b. Dec. 30, 1816).  
 Clarkson, P. (unbap.) and Sarah Powelson—David.  
 Cox, Robert (unbap.) and Magdaleen V.Middleswart—Garret Probasco.
22. V.Dervere, Cornelius and Ann Brokaw—Elizabeth Jane.  
 Polhemus, Peter and Catherine V. Arsdalen—Elizabeth.
29. Voorhees, Abraham and Elizabeth Voorhees—Maria.
- July 6. Tod, John and Ann Cosner—Joseph Compton.  
 V.Nest, Rinier and Anne Brokaw—Catherine Maria.
13. Quick, John and Lucretia Quick—Catherineann.
27. Ninemaster, John and Phebe Smith—Phebeann.  
 Ten Eyck, Richard and Jane Todd—Peter.
- Sept. 7. Schenk, Arthur and Johanna Sutfin—Peter Sutfin Voorhees.  
 Mann, William and Elizabeth McColla—Theodore.  
 Brokaw, Caleb I. and Mary French—Isaac.
28. Hoagland, William and Sarah Vroom—William Van Vliet.
- Oct. 12. Bergen, Zaccues and Mary Simonson—Johanna Voorhees.
- Nov. 23. Beakman, Martin and Maria Powelson—Martha.  
 30. Powelson, John C. and Catherine V. Arsdale—Abraham V. Arsdalen (b. Oct. 26, 1817).
- Dec. 31. Voorhees, Abraham and Elizabeth Simonson—Helena Striker.  
 Vredenburgh, John S. and Sarah Caldwell—John Finley.

[To be Continued]



### SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from Page 56]

#### RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE—LETTERS I AND J

- Ihemser, Aaron and Catharine McVicker, April 15, 1824 (Brownlee).  
 Iliff, Westly and Mary A. Gray, Nov. 25, 1858 (Rodgers).  
 Imley, David and Peggy Runyon, April 3, 1801 (Arrowsmith).  
 Ingham, Garry N. and Emma L. Wyckoff, Jan. 26, 1870 (Blauvelt).  
 Irvens, Jesse and Emiline Ayres, July 27, 1839 (English).  
 Irvin, Isaac and Rachel King, June 12, 1861 (English).



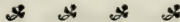


Irvine, William and Ann Van Doren, Dec. 28, 1808 (Hardenbergh).  
 Irving, Jacob and Anna M. Dunham, May 28, 1856 (English).  
 Irving, Peter A. and Jane D. Bockoven, May 29, 1858 (Rankin).  
 Irving, Richard and Susan L. Sanders, March 1, 1862 (Rankin).  
 Irving, Samuel C. and Eleanor T. Amerman, May 4, 1859 (Cornell).  
 Irving, William and Mary Voorhees, Nov. 19, 1857 (Brush).  
 Irwin, Charles I and Elizabeth Van Dewater, Aug. 26, 1851 (Gardner).  
 Irwine, Samuel and Phebe Lewis, Feb. 5, 1829 (Fisher).  
 Isaacs, Thomas and Sarah Ann Benbrook, July 19, 1848 (Messler).  
 Ives, Milton J. and Lucretia Smith, Aug. 4, 1870 (Gardner).  
 Ives, Nathaniel I and Mary Horner, August 9, 1830 (Lowrey).  
 Ivey, Peter and Evaline Edgar, Jan. 18, 1855 (Cammann).

LETTER J

Jack and Polly, Feb. 16, 1828 (Van Kleek).  
 Jackson, Andrew and Phillis Nevius, July 30, 1851 (Romeyn).  
 Jackson, Emery and Agnes Coon, Aug. 20, 1843 (Harris).  
 Jackson, Francis and Phillis Lane, Aug. 28, 1841 (Blauvelt).  
 Jackson, George and Frances Bence, Oct. 12, 1844 (Talmage).  
 Jackson, Henry and Jane H. Howard, May 5, 1866 (Carmichael).  
 Jackson, Henry and Aletta Dunham (colored), Aug. 29, 1872 (Messler).  
 Jackson, James H. and Mary M. Rodgers, May 1, 1864 (Parsons).  
 Jackson, John and Sarah Cowenhoven, Dec. 26, 1861 (LeFevre).  
 Jackson, John L. and Anna H. Maria Hall, July 31, 1863 (Doolittle).  
 Jackson, John S. and Jane Sharp (colored), Nov. 26, 1868 (Mesick).

[*To be Continued*]



## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

### Some Notes About Judge John Bryan

Few of our readers, perhaps none, have ever heard of a Judge John Bryan, as an eminent and useful man in his day in this County. We do not recall knowing of his existence, unless in a most casual way, until there appeared in a recent number of the Newark "Evening News" a note on a Judge John "P." Bryan, whose epitaph was sent to the contributing "Lorist" of that journal by Mr. William B. Van Alstyne, of Plainfield. The latter stated it was copied "by a friend in the woods at Farmington, an estate three miles from Charlottesville, Va." The epitaph reads:

"Judge John P. Bryan, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., N. J., born Nov. 14, 1746, died at Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Va., Jan. 6, 1803, on a visit to Virginia College."

According to the note referred to, and also according to McLean's "History of the College of New Jersey," (Vol. II, p. 47) it appears that "Judge John Bryant [sic] was associated with Rev. Joseph Clark in soliciting funds in Virginia, and died while engaged in this agency, at Farmington, Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 13th of December, 1803."



"The Judge," continues McLean, "was a native of Virginia, but was for many years a resident of Peapack, Somerset County, New Jersey. He was a Judge of the Pleas of that county, and was held in much esteem as a citizen and upright man."

"John Bryant" is stated by Snell, in his "History of Hunterdon and Somerset," as being taxed for 221 acres of land in Bedminster township, this county, in 1787 (p. 710); in 1793 as selling (with Robert Blair) 212½ acres to John Honeyman, Sr. (p. 707); in 1795 "John Bryant" is noted as one of the lay Judges (p. 644); in 1797 "John Bryan, Esq.," was a voter in Bedminster township (p. 710); and it is also stated that "John Bryant" owned tracts on the west side of the township, and also at Peapack (p. 704), south of Van Dorn's Mill, which latter tract he sold to Nicholas Jeroloman (p. 706). There is also a "John Bryan" who is mentioned as being one of the committee of the Board of Freeholders of Somerville to report on the kind of courthouse and jail to be built in 1798 (p. 572), and his was one of the large bills connected with the erection of those structures in the report of bills against the County in 1800 (p. 573). Snell states, further, that he lived on Main street, and in 1797 bought a lot "next to the log jail, on the same side of the street where he lived" (p. 663); and that in 1801 he aided to form the Somerville Academy Association, of which he was vice-president (pp. 667, 668).

Evidently the same man is alluded to in every case, and a search in the records of this County proves it to be so. But there is no evidence that the Judge ever resided in Somerville. Deeds from him show that he conveyed his interest in certain Somerville lots, including property conveyed to him by Sheriff Hardenberg, to James Van Derveer, Philip Tunison and George Van Nest, the real estate being "late of Cornelius Tunison, deceased," and in one deed it is stated to be for the use of the association forming for a hotel (the Somerset House Company; as to this, see ante, p. 110). In 1802 he was chief member of the Board of Trustees of Lamington church. He evidently always resided near Peapack.

The reason for Judge Bryan going to the South in 1803 to solicit funds for Princeton College is made clear when we know that, on March 6, 1802, Nassau Hall was burned by an incendiary, and nearly everything within, of books and apparatus, destroyed. The Trustees then issued an address to the people of the United States for aid and, among others, President Samuel S. Smith went through the Middle and Southern States, returning, it is said, with \$100,000. (Hageman's "Princeton and Its Institutions," Vol. II, p. 266).

Judge Bryan's estate was administered on March 5, 1803, his administrators being Hon. George C. Maxwell, of Flemington, and John Bray. (Trenton Wills, etc., Book 40, p. 260). Neither there, nor in any





of his deeds, nor in his widow's will, is he named as John "P." Bryan, or as "Bryant." He took acknowledgments to deeds as Judge, and no "P." appears therein. How it happened that this middle letter crept into his tombstone inscription in Virginia we cannot ascertain, but believe it was his early name, later in life discarded. Possibly he once dropped "t" in his name. His widow, Marian, died about September, 1804. Her will, made the year of his decease (dated Oct. 14, 1803; probated Oct. 4, 1804, as per Somerset Wills, Book A,) shows there were two children, daughters, one being Elizabeth Bryan, and the other Rachel, wife of Hon. George C. Maxwell, lawyer at Flemington, and, later, Member of Congress. (John Bray, co-administrator with Maxwell of Judge Bryan's estate, later a lay Judge of Somerset, was perhaps only a friend to the family). These daughters being sole heirs by descent to the Judge's real estate, conveyed it in different parcels, as deeds of record show. Mrs. Bryan's maiden name was Sloan. She was a daughter of William Sloan, who lived near Kline's Mills, Bedminster township, whose descendants intermarried with the Kirkpatrick, McCrea and other Somerset, Hunterdon and Warren county families, and had various ministers among them.

Judge Bryan was reputed a wealthy man for his day, having much land in Bedminster and elsewhere. The inventory of his estate in this County shows seven slaves, much farming and household personalty, and about \$48,000 worth of bonds, notes and bills of indebtedness, although, when settled in 1807, the estate was greatly reduced. Otherwise than what is stated above, nothing seems known of the Judge. We think originally he may have come from Warren county, but this is yet conjecture. It might be interesting to know more about his early name, parentage, character, which must have been high, ancestry, and other details of his life, but such facts are yet to be discovered. That he was a man above the ordinary seems proven by his success, his connections and his mission to Virginia.

#### **The Fenner House at Pluckemin**

The first of the two frontispiece pictures in this number of the *QUARTERLY* is of the house known in recent days as the "Fenner House" at Pluckemin, because it has been owned and resided in for 32 years past by Mr. John Fenner. The photograph from which the picture was made was taken about ten years ago, but is also as it looks to-day. By whom this house was erected is not known, but probably it was built about 1750. It was there during the Revolution, when the incident is said to have happened in it which has often been narrated, viz., that during the Revolution, when Washington's army was encamped near Pluckemin, an officer rode up and down its broad staircase on horseback. McDowell (in "Our Home," p.



438) says that "over their cups he (the officer) and his companions were boasting of the prowess of their respective animals. A bet was made and taken. 'I will ride that horse,' said one, 'from the street into that house, then up into the second story.' He accomplished his feat and won his wager." He states that on a later training day the same feat was accomplished. While this is only traditional, it is one of those stories handed down from early times that probably have a basis of fact. Old residents of Pluckemin fifty and more years ago talked of it frequently as a true incident. In Magill's articles, written in 1870 for the "*Somerset Unionist*," he gives it as "a popular tradition" that it was General Washington who rode up the stairs, but this is undoubtedly an added fiction. Soon after the Revolution the house was owned by Matthew Lane, the merchant whose store was connected with it, probably as a later attachment to the building, and here William Teeple had a tailor shop during the middle of the last century, he having purchased the land and buildings Dec. 9, 1836, of Peter Van Derveer. Teeple sold, Mar. 31, 1856, to Jacob Dow, who, on Mar. 14, 1857, conveyed to Rev. Frederick F. Cornell, and the latter was its owner at his death in 1875; then his estate; and, later (1884), it was sold to Mr. Fenner. There was formerly a farm connected with it, which in part was conveyed by Mr. Fenner to James Brown, Jr., by him to Nathan Compton, and by him to his son, Andrew Compton, present owner. We have not learned who owned the house during the Revolution.

Other traditions are that General Washington wrote his account of the Battle of Princeton in the front room of this house; that he held important councils with his officers in this same room; that he and his wife, Martha Washington, passed two successive nights in the large room overhead. It is a pity these facts, if facts, cannot now be verified. The wide hall, broad stairs and their clumsy banisters, immense oaken beams of the ceiling and small inner doors (except as stated below), are there as they were in the olden time. So is the old Colonial chimney, with its four separate flues, fireplaces and mantels. Also the windows on the second floor and their 7x9 panes of glass, except that two of these panes were removed by Rev. Mr. Cornell during his ownership, because there were scratched on them several names, two supposed to be those of British prisoners temporarily confined there after the Battle of Princeton. On one pane so removed are the names "Henry Dawkins, engraver" and "George Dickens," and on the other, under the figures of a man and woman and a dog, or fox, is the name, "John Phenix, Esq." We know who the latter was—a justice of the peace of Bedminster and a staunch loyalist. The two former names are certainly of British origin. The Cornell family at Somerville still have these panes. The windows in the first story were replaced with new glass by Mr. Fenner. He also replaced two doors, one







taken from the recently destroyed old Somerset courthouse, and another from the ancient Freeman house at Mine Brook, which was pulled down by the present owner of that property, Mr. Richard V. Lindabury.

In an article written some years ago for the Newark "Evening News," the following was stated about Mr. Fenner's hospitality to those visiting or stopping over at this house:

"For twenty years the present proprietor of the 'Washington House,' John Fenner, never allowed the doors to be locked either by day or night. On the contrary he always kept a room, a bed and a meal ready for any wayfarer who might be hungry or footsore as he passed by. No distinction was made as to the traveler's country, creed or color. If he was thirsty, there was a pitcher of water; if hungry, here was good food; if in need of rest, there on one side of the room was a bed upon which he was welcome to lie down and rest, and afterward go upon his way."

The eleventh of twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. Fenner was born in this house twenty-five years ago on "Washington's birthday," and was named Washington.

In front of the house is a stone marker recently erected by the D. A. R. Chapter of Morristown, to mark the route Washington took on the way from Princeton to Morristown.

It is Mr. Fenner's intention to keep the house in its present condition while he owns it, and it is to be hoped that the next owner will be some patriotic society that will continue to perpetuate it as it now is.

### **The Hunterdon County Historical Society**

We have two nearby Historical Societies that are doing good work, and in some respects our Somerset Society might well pattern after them. The New Brunswick Historical Club meets regularly and usually has one interesting paper read at each meeting. Dr. Austin Scott is the President, and many of the Professors in Rutgers College are active members. This Club has published interesting matter. The Hunterdon Society has for its President Mr. Hugh C. Nevius, and has also published pamphlets and papers of real historical importance. Just now the active librarian of that Society is publishing weekly, in the "Hunterdon Democrat," the marriages recorded in the county, patterning the same after the manner in which the Somerset marriages are published in the *QUARTERLY*. On Jan. 8th the annual meeting was held at Flemington, and the special feature of exhibits was one of the Indian relics of the Stone Period, gathered, for the most part, within two miles of Flemington. It comprised collections owned by seven different persons. A paper was read by Mr. D. S. Hammond, of Englishtown, on "Early Land-ownership in Northern Hunterdon County," and another on the "Delaware Guards," a military organization located at Sergeantsville at the outbreak of the Civil War.



**Death of Rev. Dr. William H. DeHart**

Although Dr. DeHart removed from this County to Plainfield in 1911, he made an impress here which will long remain. His death on Feb. 14, 1916, after several strokes of paralysis, re-awakened many pleasant memories of the man and of his work while pastor at Raritan. Born in New Brunswick in 1837, and graduating at Rutgers College in 1865 and at the Theological Seminary there three years later, he served as pastor of the Reformed churches at North and South Hampton, Pa., 1868-'71; Knox Memorial Chapel, N. Y. City, 1871-'77; Jamaica, L. I., 1877-'87; Bethlehem (First), N. Y., 1887-'88; and then came to Raritan, where his faithful services for 23 years (1888-1911) were marked by fine courtesy, great industry and success. From 1896 until his last illness he was also busy as Stated Clerk of the General Synod of New York. A charming man, full of grace and good cheer, always ready to perform his duty in every capacity in his church, community, county and state, he adds one more to the long list of noble preachers of the Gospel who, during long pastorates, have done so much to build up the cause of righteousness in Somerset.

**The Lord Stirling House Illustration**

Those of our readers who possess the October, 1915, number of the *QUARTERLY* are requested to turn to the photographic reproduction facing that number (frontispiece, opposite p. 241), and change the reading to "Rear View of the Hardenbergh House, Somerville," and make the reference there under refer to "*QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, p. 173." By an unfortunate error, for which we cannot fully account, this picture was inserted as of the Lord Stirling house at Basking Ridge. The real Lord Stirling house photograph was sent to this office at least one year previously but was mislaid, and, when what was believed to be the Stirling photograph was found later, it was reproduced as stated. It has only recently been made known to us that the picture in the October number is a rear view of the well-known Hardenbergh house in Somerville, the front view of which appeared in the *QUARTERLY* for July, 1913 (facing p. 162). At present this noted house is now the property of ex-Senator Joseph Frelinghuysen. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, p. 173; Vol. V, p. 80). We reproduce, in one of the frontispiece pictures in this number, the real view of the Lord Stirling house, as it is at present. (For particulars of it, see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 37).

**DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES**

[114]. **BARON STEUBEN.**—"There have appeared from time to time in the pages of the *QUARTERLY* accounts of the life and services of Baron Steuben during the Revolutionary War, and also a partial account of his subsequent career and death. One item has been strangely omitted, that







of his religious life and faith. Of this one can now speak but in part for the records are incomplete; but the fact remains that subsequent to the Revolutionary War Baron Steuben became a member in full communion of a German-speaking Reformed church, then located in Nassau Street, New York City, the same being connected with the denomination that for many years was known as the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, now the Reformed Church in America. He was later elected to the Consistory, and is recorded on June 20, 1785, as chairman of the board of trustees.

"Subsequent to his death a memorial tablet was erected in his honor in the church, and when, in 1896, the congregation erected a new church at 355 East 68th Street, the memorial was carefully preserved and now occupies a prominent place in the vestibule of that church. The slab, of obelisk form, and the square frame, are of bluish, clouded marble. The lower urn has upon it a representation of the Order of Fidelity. The memorial was erected by Col. William North, who was Baron Steuben's aide-de-camp, and upon it is the inscription given below. The date of death is stated as 1795, but this is evidently an error, as Baron Steuben died November 28, 1794. The abbreviations of his name are noted as characteristic of the time:

"Sacred to the memory of  
FREDK WILLM AUGS BARON STEUBEN,  
a German  
Knight of the Order of Fidelity;  
Aid-de-camp to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia;  
Major-General and Inspector General  
in the Revolutionary War.  
Esteemed, respected and supported by Washington,  
he gave military Skill and Discipline  
to the Citizen-Soldiers;  
who,  
(fulfilling the Decrees of Heaven,)  
achieved the Independence of the United States.  
The highly polished manners of the Baron  
were graced  
by the most noble feelings of the heart.  
His hand, 'open as day for melting Charity,'  
closed only in strong grasp of Death.  
This Memorial is inscribed  
by an American  
who had the honor to be his Aid-de-camp,  
the happiness to be his Friend.  
Ob. 1795.'

"In 1908, when the Church was preparing to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of its organization, the pastor, Rev. Julius Jaeger, wrote to Emperor William calling his attention to the fact of the celebration, and also to the fact that Baron Steuben had been one of the members and officers of the church subsequent to the Revolution. The Emperor re-



sponded by sending to the Church a bell, which was formally presented at the anniversary exercises, held December 6, 1908, by Hon. Carl Buenz, Consul-General, acting as representative of Emperor William. The bell is highly treasured by the congregation and is known as the 'Kaiserin Bell.' Thus, though Baron Steuben died in obscurity he is fondly remembered, not only because of his patriotic endeavors, but because of his religious faith and his active services in a Christian church."

O. M. V., (New York City).

[115]. LAMINGTON CHURCH FARM.—"Recent reference to the Presbyterian church at Lamington makes appropriate a note concerning the acquisition by that congregation of a farm, of which I do not recall having seen any previous reference. This farm contained 105.2 acres, was located along the Alamatunk River, and was deeded July 2, 1784, to the Trustees of the 'Presbyterian Congregation at Bedminster in the Counties of Somerset and Hunterdon, and their successors' by 'William McEowen, yeoman, and Martha his wife,' the consideration being five shillings. The property is said to have been part of the 'lands of John Dumound, deceased,' and 'sold by Thos. Berry, surviving Executor, July 1, 1784.' In addition to the river the farm was bounded by lands of Thomas Berry, Andrew Leake, Alexander Adams, Godfrey Rhineheart and Robert Rodenbough. (See Somerset Deeds, Liber A., p. 233). Can any one locate this farm definitely and tell what became of it?" V.

[The farm referred to was purchased for the use of Rev. William Boyd, pastor at Lamington from 1784 to 1807, and is mentioned in Dr. Blauvelt's account of the church in "Our Home," p. 170. William McEowen took the title from the estate of John Demund for one day only, being the medium for the transfer to the Presbyterian congregation. A point we have not observed in print is that, on February 25, 1802, the Board of Trustees of the congregation conveyed the land over to Rev. William Boyd, and it seems to have embraced what was and is the parsonage lot, which had been purchased by the Trustees from Colonel James Henry and wife, February 7, 1798. The graveyard lot was expressly excepted, containing two and one-half acres. The farm, therefore, adjoined the church property, and, in Dr. Blauvelt's time and later, was owned by Hezekiah Ten Eyck.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[116]. VAN DYKE—BEEKMAN.—"In the October, 1915, number of the QUARTERLY, in the article 'Ancestral Line of the Somerset Van Dykes,' by Mr. Warren B. Stout, I notice he did not mention my ancestor, the second child of Jan Van Dyck (III, on p. 264) and Annetje Ver Kerk—Catrina Van Dyck, b. Apr. 12, 1708, who m. Gerardus Christopher Beekman."

M. B. C., (High Bridge, N. J.)





[Mr. Stout says it was a real and unaccountable omission and that the fact is correct. See also *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 159. While on this subject of the Van Dyke, or Van Dyck family, it may be well to state also that Dr. Henry Van Dyck, of Princeton, the famous author, and now our U. S. Minister to the Netherlands, also descends from Jan Van Dyck and Annetje Ver Kirk, through (1) his son, Jan, who m. (as his second wife), Garetta Bergen, dau. of Frederick Bergen, of Somerset County; (2) his son Frederick, b. 1751; (3) his son, Frederick Augustus, M. D., of Philadelphia, who m. Eliza Anderson; (4) his son, Rev. Henry J., who m. Henrietta Ashmead; (5) his son, Dr. Henry, of Princeton, b. 1852, who m. Ellen Reid, of Baltimore. A brother to the Frederick (b. 1751) was Abraham, of Bedminster twsp., this County, who was the great-grandfather of the other famous Van Dyke author, Dr. John C. Van Dyke, of New Brunswick.—EDITOR *QUARTERLY*].

[117]. TALMAGE.—“While in Salt Lake City some time since, I was given at the Mormon Tabernacle a pamphlet entitled, ‘The Philosophical Basis of Mormonism,’ being an address by a ‘James E. Talmage, D. Sc.’ (Doctor of Science). It occurs to me to inquire if he is one of the noted Talmage family of Somerset.”

P. I. C.

[Referring this matter to Mr. Robert S. Talmage, of New York City, an authority on the Somerset family, his reply is that “James E. Talmage was b. in Hungerford, Berks Co., England, in 1862, and came to America in the 80’s. He m., at Alpine, Utah, in 1887, May Booth. He is in no way related to us, but doubtless springs from the same English stock. . . . All my relatives who are married and still bear the name of Talmage content themselves with but one wife.” We have seen the address referred to; it was delivered before the Congress of Religious Philosophies in San Francisco in July last, and is a succinct, well-prepared exposition of the impossible tenets of the Morman faith.—EDITOR *QUARTERLY*].

[118]. VAN LIEW-WYCKOFF-VOORHEES.—“I can find no definite statement of the children of Frederick Van Liew, b. Feb. 5, 1727, who married a Hendrickson, lived at Middlebush, and died 1758. Nor of the children of Denice Van Liew, b. Jan. 7, 1734, who m. Ida, widow of Jacob Wyckoff, resided at Three-Mile Run and d. Oct. 17, 1777. Can your readers assist me?”

M. S. V., (Albany, N. Y.)

[119]. THE COEJEMAN HOUSE.—“In the *QUARTERLY* for April, 1912 (Vol. I, p. 91), it is stated the Coejeman house at Raritan was built in 1736. In Snell’s ‘Hist. of Hunterdon and Somerset,’ p. 657, it says that a foundation stone in the house gives the same date, 1736. The house was resided in by Rev. John S. Vredenburg from 1800 to 1821. A daughter



of his, in 1874, wrote an article upon the house and said in it that 'upon a large stone in the foundation is cut the date of 1676, at which time it is supposed to have been built.' Which date is correct?" A. D.

[An examination of the foundation of the house referred to, made in September last by Mr. Joshua Doughty, of Somerville, shows that two stones in the foundation are dated, viz., on the south side, near the door, a stone reads, "S. C. 1732," and on the east side, in the middle, "S. S. 1736."—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[120]. McDONALD-McPIKE.—"I will be grateful if the author of the George McDonald family article in the last number of the QUARTERLY knows of any connection between the McDonald and McPike (or Pike, or Pyke), Halley, Freeman, Day, Parry, or Stewart families. My ancestor, James McPike (Pike or Pyke, formerly) had a sister who m. a McDonald about 1770." E. T. M. (Chicago, Ill.)

[We have no information on the subject. Pike was quite wholly a Middlesex county family. And there were many McDonalds also in Middlesex. We believe the Middlesex McDonalds, if threshed out, will furnish the clue.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[121]. BERGEN-PROBASCO.—"You may recall my query in 1913 relative to the name of the second wife of George Bergen. (QUARTERLY, Vol. III, p. 80). I have just noticed in 'N. J. Archives,' First Series, Vol. XXII, an entry covering the license for George Bergen, Somerset, and Maritie Probasco, Somerset, issued Sept. 10, 1744; the 'Bergen Family' work says they were married Sept. 14, 1744. I think this is conclusive that her name was 'Probasco' and not Hoagland. It is probable that she was the dau. of Jacob Probasco and Maria Van Liew."

E. K. V., (Chicago, Ill.)

[122]. BLACKFORD-COON.—Since the publication of the article upon Judge Blackford in our last number, wherein it was stated that his mother married, 'not later than 1801,' Thomas Coon, we have learned that this Thomas Coon died in Hanover twsp., Morris county, about 1854, his will of Jan. 22, 1848, being probated in that county on Aug. 7, 1852. His children, as named in the will, were Charlotte T. 'Condict' and Mary E. Coon. Either he married a second wife, after the death of Mary Blackford, by whom was born the daughter, Mary E., or, more probably from the name, Mary E. was also a half sister of Judge Blackford, who died before Dec. 31, 1859 (the date of the Judge's death), as Charlotte E. was the Judge's sole heir. We have also ascertained that the Judge started life, on the settlement of his father's estate in 1807, a year after his graduation from Princeton, with at least £2,221.0.10 (as per executors account filed in Somerset Surrogate's office).





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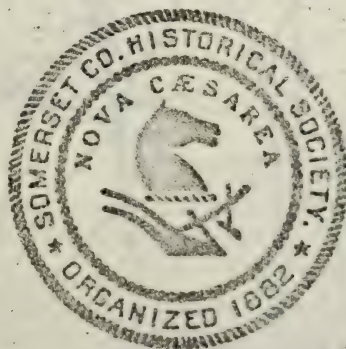
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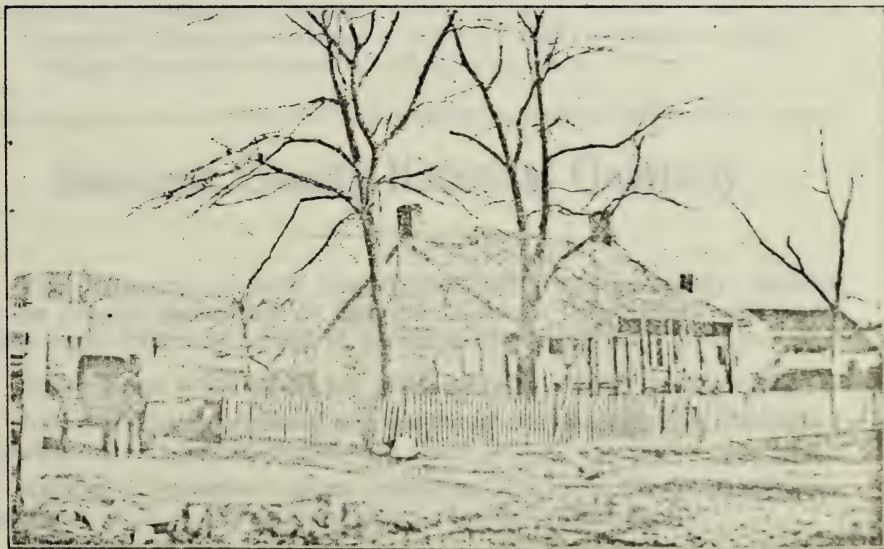
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(See page 234).



REVOLUTIONARY HOUSES—McEOWEN HOUSE, PLUCKEMIN  
(See page 234).





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## Somerset County Historical Quarterly

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# SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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## MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN SOMERSET DURING THE REVOLUTION

BY REV. T. E. DAVIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[The following was prepared by Mr. Davis for and read before the Somerset County Historical Society Dec. 22, 1903, and is sufficiently important and interesting in its details to be permanently preserved in the QUARTERLY.—EDITOR QUARTERLY.]

It was NOT until the Fall and Winter of 1776 that New Jersey was called upon to know by actual experience the bitterness of war; but henceforth her soil was the scene of warlike activity, and her territory, much of the time, was fighting ground or a place for plunder to the enemy. New Jersey suffered more during the Revolution than any other State, with, possibly, the exception of South Carolina. No county in New Jersey suffered more and lost more than Somerset County. Lying in the centre of the State between New York and Philadelphia, it became the great highway for the armies.

On November 16, 1776, Washington, believing that the plan of Lord Cornwallis was to march through New Jersey and capture Philadelphia, crossed over the Hackensack and Passaic rivers and began his march to the Delaware. He hoped to receive recruits enough in New Jersey and Pennsylvania to make a stand against the enemy. But in this he was sorely disappointed. Every day, by desertions and sickness, he found his army diminishing. The route of Washington on this march was through Newark and New Brunswick, passing through Somerset County by the King's Highway at Six-Mile Run, Rocky Hill and Princeton (the latter then being in Somerset County). For the first time the Continental army had entered Somerset. Washington had sixteen regiments with an apparent roll of 4,300 men, but with actually only 3,305 who were fit for service.

A terrible storm of rain hindered their march, and it was only with the





greatest difficulty that any progress could be made, the mud being ankle deep and often the men sank into the mire to their knees.

General Charles Lee, with an army of 3,000 men at White Plains, east of the Hudson, had been asked by Washington to hasten and join him. But Lee did not obey. Only after the Commander-in-Chief had given positive orders to come without delay did Lee move his forces, but so slowly that it took him three weeks to reach Morristown. On the 13th of December his troops reached Somerset County and encamped at Bernardsville, then called Vealtown. Lee himself was two miles away at Basking Ridge with a few soldiers as a guard. While at the breakfast table the next morning he was surprised by a band of British cavalry and captured. He was taken by way of Bound Brook to New Brunswick, and given to the British commander as a prisoner of war. General Sullivan now assumed command of the army and crossed through Somerset County by way of Pluckemin and Lamington, crossing the Delaware at Phillipsburg and joining Washington's army on December 20. On December 25 the battle of Trenton was fought, when the Hessians were completely demoralized and defeated. On January 3, 1777, Washington defeated the British troops at Princeton. But, fearing a collision with the superior force of Cornwallis, he decided to take his army for safety to the hilly country in the north.

The army marched along the King's Highway to Van Tilburgh's Inn at Kingston. Then turning to the left on the Rocky Hill road crossed the Millstone river. Reaching Griggstown, they saw a large force of British cavalry on the opposite side of the river.<sup>1</sup> Not being in a condition to attack or be attacked, Washington ordered the bridge to be destroyed. Advance guards were sent on to Millstone informing the people of the coming of the army, so that food might be secured for them. Before reaching Millstone many of the infantry, worn out with fatigue, fasting and want of rest, lay down by the roadside and fell asleep.

The encampment for the night was in a large field directly south of where now stands the parsonage of the Reformed church, and here the patriotic people of the community, under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Foering, pastor of the church, had large quantities of food in readiness. During this encampment Washington and his staff occupied the home of John Van Doren. The house is still standing, also the barn in which the horses were kept. On that night Captain John Stryker of Millstone, with

<sup>1</sup> It is not to be overlooked that it is a disputed point as to the road Washington took to Millstone. He certainly had his officers, if not his men, take dinner at Abraham Van Doren's house, in Griggstown, east side of the river, before he reached Millstone. We hope to have Washington's army movements between Rocky Hill and Millstone cleared up in an article in a future QUARTERLY.—EDITOR QUARTERLY.



a party of twenty men, captured a British wagon train guarded by a large number of British soldiers. Under cover of the thick darkness they hid themselves among the trees in a semicircle, partly surrounding the wagon guard. At a given signal they gave a loud shout and fired a volley among the guard, who, supposing they were being attacked by a superior force, fled in haste toward New Brunswick, leaving the greater number of wagons in the hands of the Americans. These wagons were principally laden with woolen clothing, which was so much needed by the American army. This capture was effected in Somerset County between Kingston and Six-Mile Run. The captors with their spoils moved on as rapidly as possible after the army, and overtook the main body a day or two after.

On the morning of January 4, Washington moved his army toward the north, crossing the Raritan river at Van Veghten's bridge, then to Tunison's tavern, now Somerville, then turning to the right and marching over the hills reaching Pluckemin in the afternoon. The army remained two days at Pluckemin. They had carried their wounded and prisoners with them. The former were kindly cared for at the homes of the good people of the town, while the prisoners were safely kept in the Lutheran church of the place. Capt. Leslie, a brave young British officer, had been mortally wounded at Princeton and captured. He died on the march and was buried at Pluckemin with military honors. His grave and tombstone may now be seen in the Presbyterian churchyard of that place.

On Monday morning, January 6th, the army moved to Morristown and here went into winter quarters.

During this winter of 1777, Somerset County was entirely at the mercy of the Hessian and British soldiers who were encamped at New Brunswick. The atrocities committed by them were terrible. Property of friend and foe was taken alike. No home was safe from plunder or destruction. No age or sex was protected from insult or injury. It was at this time that Lord Howe offered pardon and protection to all who would swear allegiance to the King, making an exception, however, of four prominent citizens all of Somerset County, to whom no such favors would be shown. But to the honor of our county be it said that no man of prominence or influence in Somerset ever took the oath of allegiance to King George.

While the main body of the American army lay quietly at Morristown, Washington sent out two detachments of troops to protect the people of the Raritan and Millstone valleys from the depredations of the enemy. A line of earth forts was built from Millstone to Princeton. These were in charge of General Dickinson with 400 New Jersey militiamen and 50 Pennsylvania riflemen. On January 20th Cornwallis sent a foraging







party to capture the mill at Weston which contained a large amount of flour. The party consisted of 400 men and over 40 wagons. This party arrived at Weston in the early morning and had already loaded their wagons with flour, when General Dickinson, leading his soldiers through the icy waters of the Millstone, attacked them so fiercely that they fled in haste, leaving behind them all their booty, 43 wagons, 164 English draught horses, 118 cattle and 70 sheep. Twelve prisoners were captured and a number killed. The American loss was five. Washington warmly commended General Dickinson for his watchfulness and bravery.

At Bound Brook General Lincoln was stationed with 500 soldiers. A block house was built at the eastern end of the town and a line of earthworks extended to the Raritan river. Lincoln's orders were to allow no foraging boats to pass up or down the river. On Sunday morning, April 13, 1777, before daybreak he was surprised by a large party of British soldiers, 4,000 in number, in command of Lord Cornwallis. The attack was so sudden that General Lincoln had only time to rush from his bed and mount his horse and escape to the mountains, leaving all his clothing and papers to fall into the hands of the enemy. His little army was not so fortunate, 100 of them being killed or captured, the rest succeeding in gaining a safe retreat in the mountains. The British held Bound Brook until the afternoon, when, after thoroughly plundering every home in the town, they left for New Brunswick, carrying their load of spoils with them.

After this disaster Washington came to Bound Brook, and, after a careful investigation, decided to move a large force there and to build permanent forts. But a change in the movements of the British troops changed his plans. Early in May Washington ascertained that Lord Howe had largely increased his force at New Brunswick and that he was building a portable bridge that could be laid on flatboats. Believing that this indicated that the British Commander was to move forward and cross the Delaware, Washington at once decided to move his forces nearer to New Brunswick, and where he could at least be in striking distance of the enemy if any such move should be attempted. The place selected was the range of hills north of Bound Brook, generally called the Heights of Middlebrook, and named after the stream which was the western boundary of the first land purchased in Somerset County by the Eight Proprietors on May 4, 1681. To this encampment the army moved on May 28th. The exact site of this camp was just over the first mountain toward Martinville on the right side of the road. Three strong earth forts were thrown up near here toward Pluckemin, and so located as to guard the entire valley. Two of these forts are entirely destroyed. The third is still in a good state of preservation and is one of the best relics of the Revolution in New Jersey. The outlines of the fort, the trenches around, and the



places where the cannon were located can be plainly seen. A fort was also built on Round Top opposite Chimney Rock, to guard the road leading through the narrow mountain gorge along the Middlebrook. Cannon were also planted on the hill looking toward the valley of the Raritan.

The entire army under Washington numbered 8,398 men, including artillery, cavalry and infantry. Of these 2,660 were on the sick or disabled lists, so that the real strength of the army was only 5,738 men. The British army in New Brunswick numbered about 17,000 effective men. Lord Howe's plan undoubtedly was to march through New Jersey, cross the Delaware and try to capture Philadelphia. But he feared to do this, knowing that Washington would attack his army in the rear. So he endeavored to tempt the American Commander to engage in battle on the plains. With such an object in view he divided his army in three detachments, one remaining at New Brunswick; another marching at night to Millstone, and the third moving at the same time to Middlebush.

On the morning of June 14 Washington discerned the movements of the enemy during the past night, and immediately gave orders to move his army to the high slope on the south side of the mountain east of Chimney Rock. The whole army was drawn up in battle line and thus continued for five days, the troops sleeping on their arms at night. Lord Howe used every effort to induce Washington to leave his strong position and meet him in battle on the plains but without avail. On the night of June 19, Lord Howe seeing that the Americans would not leave their mountain stronghold, he returned with the two divisions of his army to New Brunswick. During these five days Washington was almost constantly in the saddle, riding from point to point on the mountain summit to discover, if possible, any new movements of the enemy. Three days after, on June 22, Lord Howe with his army left New Brunswick and went to Amboy. Here they made a bridge of boats over the Kill Von Kull, across which the army began moving to Staten Island.

Washington quickly moved three brigades to New Market. Lord Howe recalled his troops from the Island on the night of June 25, and in two columns made a rapid march to Westfield. Here they separated, one column hoping to cut off Washington's retreat to the mountains, thus compelling him to fight on the plains. But the British plans were thwarted. They were constantly meeting with squads of the American militia, which poured deadly volleys into the British ranks and delayed their progress. The sound of this firing was understood by Washington, and without delay he moved his brigades back to their former strong position on the Heights of Middlebrook. Lord Howe, seeing that he had failed in his plans, and not daring to attack Washington in his secure position, retreated from New Jersey, leaving the State entirely in possession of the American army







on June 30. As there was no further need of holding the position at Middlebrook, Washington moved with his army to Pompton Plains on July 2.

The army was encamped in Washington Valley from May 28 to June 14, and on the east side of the mountain from June 14 to July 2. This was the first camp on the Middlebrook and continued 35 days. During this whole encampment Washington occupied a tent with his army, as he wrote in a letter to his brother John Augustus Washington. In a letter to Maj. Gen. Arnold from this camp, on June 17 he says: "The position here at Middlebrook is very strong and with a little labor can be rendered a great deal more so. The passes in the mountain are for the most part extremely difficult and cannot be attempted with any degree of propriety. Our right is our most accessible and weakest part, but two or three redoubts will render it as secure as could be wished. My design is to collect all the force that can properly be drawn from other quarters to this post, so as to reduce the security of the army to the greatest possible certainty, and to be in a condition of embracing any fair opportunity that may offer to make an advantageous attack upon the enemy. In the meantime I intend by light bodies of militia to harass them and weaken their number by continual skirmishes."

The British army leaving New Jersey destroyed all these plans of Washington, and no doubt kept him from making Camp Middlebrook the strongest fortification in the State. No less than 25 letters written by Washington during this period, with the headlines "Middlebrook" or "Headquarters at Middlebrook," are now published.

While Washington was encamped on the Middlebrook Gen. Sullivan with 1,500 troops was on the high ground at Rocky Hill, and afterwards moved back behind Neshanic mountains to Clover Hill. Col. Morgan with his Rangers was at Van Veghten's bridge. He had scouting parties guarding all the roads leading from New Brunswick. Gen. Wayne, with another body of troops, was at Mt. Pleasant.

For two weeks after leaving the camp at Middlebrook, Washington was in great doubt as to the plans of the British. When it was learned that the British fleet with the army on board had sailed for the South, the American army was again put in motion, passing through Somerset County in three divisions, reaching the Delaware river on July 28. Washington at once concentrated his army in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

On September 11 the battle of Brandywine was fought, and on October 4 the battle of Germantown, in both of which the British were victorious, and soon after in triumph entered the city of Philadelphia. During the winter of 1777-78 the British remained in that city while Washington and his army were encamped at Valley Forge. The British



army left Philadelphia on June 18, 1778, intending to march to New York by the way of Allentown. Washington with his army crossed at Coryell's Ferry, now Lambertville, and marched through Somerset County by way of Pennington and Kingston. The battle of Monmouth was fought June 28 with a decided victory for the Americans.

Not until the winter of 1778-79 do we find the American army again in Somerset County. Remembering the bitter experiences of the winter at Valley Forge, Washington resolved to quarter his troops in the most advantageous positions. The disposition was made as follows. Six brigades on the west side of the Hudson river; one brigade at Smith's Cove near Haverstraw; three brigades at Danbury, Conn.; the New Jersey brigade at Elizabethtown, and seven brigades at Middlebrook. The army reached Middlebrook, November 30, 1778.

Washington did not come with the army and did not reach the camp until December 11. He had been strongly urged to turn the command of the army over to Gen. Greene and spend the winter in Philadelphia. But as a matter of duty he resisted the invitation, feeling that the affairs and needs of his army should receive his constant care and attention. When Washington now came to Middlebrook all the suitable homes in the vicinity were used as headquarters for the various officers. Hence he was obliged to go four miles away, where he found a comfortable home with William Wallace in his new house, which was not yet completed. Mrs. Washington spent the entire winter here with her husband.

The encampment at Middlebrook was in three parts. Nearly all the local historians place one division south of the Raritan and west of the road leading to Weston. Washington makes no mention of any such camp. He says: "One division is on this side of Van Veghten's bridge on high grounds [this was the camp known as Mt. Pleasant]; the other two parts are upon the mountains over Bound Brook."

The entire force consisted of from eight to ten thousand men at Middlebrook and Mt. Pleasant, while at Pluckemin Gen. Knox had an artillery corps of forty-nine companies, with 1,607 men and 60 cannon. Washington had only eight or ten cannon at Middlebrook. The condition of the army was much better than at any previous time. There was little sickness, the men were better clad, and there was no lack of food. Congress on January 23, voted one hundred dollars to every soldier who had enlisted for the war previous to that date. Provision was also made for pensions to those who should be disabled in the service or relief for their families in case of death before their term of enlistment should expire. The weather was unusually mild. Dr. Thacher, one of the surgeons writes in his diary: "We have passed a winter remarkably mild and moderate; since the tenth of January we have had scarcely a fall of snow,





or a frost, and no severe weather." For two months the army lived in canvas tents. About the first of February the log huts were completed, and both officers and soldiers were made comfortable for the rest of the season.

Among the prominent officers at Camp Middlebrook were Generals Nathaniel Greene, Anthony Wayne, William Alexander, Thomas Sullivan, John DeKalb, Fred. William Steuben, Gilbert Motier De La Fayette, Colonels Alexander Hamilton, Stephen Moylan, Alexander Scammel and Major Harry Lee, father of General Robert E. Lee. Many important events transpired during this encampment.

A grand parade and review of the army was held on May 2, 1779. This was in honor of two European court representatives who were visiting the camp. On May 14 there was another grand parade of the army in honor of a band of Indians who had come to visit Washington. On the 20th of April a crowd of people with the soldiers gathered to witness the execution of five soldiers, who had been condemned to death for desertion and robbing the inhabitants. Three of them, while sitting on their coffins with ropes around their necks, were pardoned by Washington. The other two suffered the penalty of death.

At the beginning of June Washington received information that the British were about to begin some important enterprise on the Hudson river. Orders were at once given for the troops to leave their camp at Middlebrook and march by way of Morristown to the Highlands. On June 2 and 3 the whole encampment began to move, Washington himself leaving with the last of his army on June 3. This last camp on the Middlebrook and in Somerset County lasted from November 30, 1778, to June 3, 1779, a period of six months and four days. It was while encamped at Middlebrook that Washington completed his plans for an active campaign against the Six Indian Nations that had united in the massacre of the Wyoming and Cherry Valleys. His object was not only to punish them, but to destroy their alliance with the British. The whole American force was under command of General Sullivan, and consisted of four brigades with some independent companies and a company of artillery.

General Maxwell's New Jersey troops, consisting of three regiments, received orders to join this Indian expedition. They had not been with the Continental army in camp at Middlebrook, but had spent the Winter at Elizabethtown. This New Jersey Brigade consisted of 111 officers and 1,294 men.

The three regiments started at different times, the First leaving Elizabethtown May 11, 1779. The Second regiment, the last to leave, on the 29th of the same month. The entire New Jersey force marched



through Somerset County, entering the County at Bound Brook, where they were encamped for several days receiving supplies and being received by Washington. Their march through the State was by way of the Raritan river and the South Branch, from Bound Brook through Pittston to Easton. The return of this victorious army, after the severe punishment given to the Six Nations, was by way of Oxford, Sussex, Morristown and Springfield to Scotch Plains.

During the Winter of 1780-'81, Washington, with his army, was at New Windsor, on the Hudson river. General Anthony Wayne, commanding the New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops, was in New Jersey. The New Jersey soldiers were at Pompton, the Pennsylvanians at Morristown. During this encampment General Wayne writes: "The men are poorly clothed, badly fed and worse paid, some of them not having received a paper dollar for nearly twelve months; exposed to Winter's piercing cold, to drifting snows and chilling blasts, with no protection but old worn-out coats, tattered lined overalls, and but one blanket between three men."

This condition, aggravated by some disagreement with the Government regarding the term of enlistment, brought on an open revolt on the night of January 1, 1781. About midnight the Pennsylvania troops, 1,300 in number, with six pieces of artillery, started on their homeward march to their native State. Their line of march was through Somerset County. They had reached Bernardsville when they were overtaken by General Wayne. He had an interview with the leading officers in the revolt. A list of grievances was made out and the march continued. General Wayne had sent couriers to Philadelphia informing Congress of the state of affairs. When they reached Princeton they were met by a committee from Congress, with President Reed at the head. All differences were explained and the whole matter satisfactorily adjusted, and the Pennsylvania troops returned to the loyal support of the American cause.

A little matter of history not in line with the subject, but interesting nevertheless, may be inserted here. This revolt of the Pennsylvania troops soon became known to the British, and Sir Henry Clinton sent messengers to them, promising to pay all the American Congress owed them, and to ask no military service in return, if they would only swear their allegiance to the British Government. These messengers were hung as spies, and the spirit of the men was well expressed by one of the leaders in this revolt: "Clinton takes us for traitors. Let us show him that the American army can furnish but one Arnold, and that America has no truer friend than we."

During the Winter of 1780-'81 the traitor Arnold had been carrying on a plundering warfare in Virginia. General La Fayette was sent to







oppose him. The march of La Fayette across New Jersey was the most rapid in the history of the Revolutionary War. Although the roads were deep with mud, but two days were taken in the march from Morristown to Princeton. Their route was through Somerset County. In this army of the French general was a battalion of light infantry from New Jersey, of which La Fayette said they were the best troops that had ever taken the field, and that an equal number of British had never ventured to meet them.

In the Summer of 1781 we find the American army again in Somerset County. It is the march of the allied forces of America and France. There are two divisions of each. The right column of the Americans pass through the County from Chatham to Bound Brook on August 28, the left column going by way of New Brunswick and Kingston. The two French divisions march one day apart by way of Bernardsville through Bedminster to Millstone and Princeton, reaching Philadelphia on the 3rd and 4th of September. On October 19 Lord Cornwallis surrendered his entire army, consisting of 7,000 men, and the war of the Revolution was virtually at an end. A provisional treaty of peace was signed November 30, 1782. This treaty, however, did not take effect until January 20, 1783, and a proclamation declaring a cessation of all hostilities was issued on April 19, 1783.

The war was now ended. Somerset County was free from the tramp of marching troops of friends, and from the invasion and ravages of the enemy. But to her honor and praise be it ever said that she was always loyal and unswervingly true to friend, but just as intense in her hostility to the foe, with a righteous indignation against the invaders of this new country, where men had come to seek for freedom and for peace.

I have given you a connected but very hasty outline of all the movements of the Continental army, as an army, during the War of the Revolution. I have not referred to the movements of independent companies of the militia, and especially of the minute men, who rendered such splendid and heroic service, many details of which I could give and many names I could mention, that ought to shine with unfading lustre in the history of Somerset County. I might have interested you with sketches of the old houses of the county that are so grandly historic. If they could but speak to-day to this Historical Society, you would need no historian to unfold the past, no orator to inspire patriotism.

The old Dockwra house, the oldest standing in the County, built in 1688, the home of Hendrick Fisher for 77 years; the Staats house where lived one of those four "arch traitors" whom Lord Howe would not pardon; the Van Horne house, where so many of the American officers had their headquarters during the camp on the Middlebrook, where Corn-



wallis dined during his raid on Bound Brook, and where Washington so often consulted with his officers; the Fisher Hotel, still carrying the marks of the bayonets of Simcoe's Queen's Rangers; the Van Veghten house, built of bricks brought from Holland, the headquarters of General Greene during the Middlebrook encampment; the Van Doren house at Millstone; the Berrien house at Rocky Hill, where Washington wrote his farewell address to the army; the Wallace house, the home of the Father of his Country for six months, that has been made so grand an historical monument: these and a score of others that I could mention helped to make Somerset famous in the time of the Revolution, and to make her glorious forever in the annals of time.

The great men of Somerset during the Revolution are worthy of a better place than we have given them in our histories. Somerset County has the honor of being the home and the last resting place of New Jersey's greatest man during the Revolutionary period. I care not whom you name from all the honored and heroic men of those eventful days, Hendrick Fisher stands first,—the noblest patriot of them all, the grandest character in New Jersey's Colonial or early State history. William Paterson, Col. Vroom, General Frederick Frelinghuysen, General William Alexander, Captain John Stryker and Richard Stockton are only a few of a host of Somerset's great men.



## THE KIRKPATRICK FAMILY IN LINE OF "ROYALTY"

BY THE EDITOR OF THE QUARTERLY

IN A PREVIOUS issue of the *QUARTERLY* (Vol. III, p. 268) much useful information was given concerning the Kirkpatrick family of Somerset County. In that article the author, Rev. Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees, quotes from a document said to have been compiled by Hon. Walter Kirkpatrick, grandson of Alexander, the pioneer in this country, respecting a titled family ancestry in Scotland. No connection, however, is made between Alexander Kirkpatrick and either of the Baronets, etc., named, and we judge that the exact relationship was not discovered, though very likely it existed. As a matter of fact the "compilation" spoken of, with much fuller data, is to be found in "*Burke's Peerage*," and must have been taken from one of the early works on English and Scotch heraldry. The same supposed titled ancestry appeared in "*The Kirkpatrick Memorial*" (1867), and in general substance it reappeared in an article on the Kirkpatrick family in Lee's "*Genealogical and Memorial History of New Jersey*" (p. 458), where also an exact connection with the "*Lords of Closeburn*" is not made out. In this latter named work, however, it is expressly stated





that the Empress Eugenie, of France, was a grandchild, in the maternal line, of the Scottish Kirkpatrick family.

But we have recently had our attention called to a volume known as Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent," published in Philadelphia in 1911, in which, under "Pedigree 134," there is a direct tracing of the ancestry of Alexander Kirkpatrick through, usually a male, but sometimes a female, line, back to Alfred the Great and his son King Edward. This is interesting, if true, and we herewith repeat the line as stated by Browning. Unfortunately dates are not given, except in the fewest instances:

1. ALFRED THE GREAT, KING OF ENGLAND, had:
2. EDWARD THE ELDER, KING OF ENGLAND, who had:
3. PRINCESS EDGIVA, m., secondly, Henry, Count Vermandois, and had:
4. HUBERT, COUNT VERMANDOIS AND TROYES, who had:
5. LADY ADELA DE VERMANDOIS, who m. Prince Hugh the Great, Count Vermandois, son of Henry I, King of France, and had:
6. LADY ISABEL DE VERMANDOIS, who m., first, Robert, Baron de Bellemont, Earl of Mellent and Leicester, and had:
7. ROBERT, SECOND EARL OF LEICESTER, JUSTICE OF ENGLAND, who had:
8. ROBERT, THIRD EARL OF LEICESTER, who had:
9. LADY MARGARET DE BELLOMONT, who m. Sairer, Baron de Quincey, of Bushby, created Earl of Winchester, and had:
10. ROGER, SECOND EARL OF WINCHESTER, CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND, who had by his second wife, Helen, daughter of Alan, Lord Galloway:
11. LADY ELIZABETH DE QUINCEY, who m. Alexander, second Baron Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, and had:
12. LADY — CUMYN, who m. Sir John de Keith, fourth Great Marshall of Scotland, and had:
13. ADAM DE KEITH, RECTOR OF KEITH-MARISCHALL, 1292, father of:
14. JOHANNA KEITH, who m. Sir Alexander Stewart, of Derneley and Cambusnethan, Knt., and had:
15. LADY JANET STEWART, who m., Thomas, first Lord Somerville, d. 1445, and had:
16. LADY MARGARET DE SOMERVILLE, who m., first, Sir Roger Kyrkepatrick, Laird of Klyosebern, Dumfriesshire, and had:
17. ALEXANDER KYRKEPATRICK, second son, Laird of Kirkmichael. His son:
18. WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, OF KIRKMICHAEL, obtained, in 1565, from the vicar of the parish of Garrel, the church-lands and glebe of the parish, though, just previous to this, he was "under scandal with the Reformers for allowing mass to be celebrated within his bounds." He was summoned to Parliament in 1548, and was father of:
19. SIR ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK, KNT., OF KIRKMICHAEL, eldest son, who m. Margaret Chataris, and had:
20. WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, OF KIRKMICHAEL, eldest son, father of:
21. WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, OF KIRKMICHAEL, who sold his estate, and d. 9 June, 1686. His eldest son:
22. GEORGE KIRKPATRICK, OF KNOCK, in Kirkmichael parish, had Thomas and:



23. ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK, younger son, who had:
24. ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK, born in Watties Neach, Dumfriesshire; removed to Belfast, Ireland, about 1725, and then to America in 1736, and finally settled in Somerset County, N. J., where he d. 3 June, 1758, leaving issue by his wife, Elizabeth:

The foregoing twenty-four generations carry the record to America and to Somerset County. The Browning article then gives the line from Alexander Kirkpatrick down to various descendants of a preceding generation, and, while most of it can be gleaned from the "Kirkpatrick Memorial," yet we shall rather follow Browning, adding some facts from the "Memorial" and giving much additional information in names and dates gathered from Somerset records and various sources, in order that the history of the family may be made more complete than has hitherto been published. As the important members of the family (e. g., Capt. David Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, etc.) have had their lives fully published in other works, we give dates concerning them, and but few other facts. In reprinting this line we have changed the numbering to correspond with that in ordinary genealogies.

DESCENDANTS OF ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK AND ELIZABETH —:

I. Andrew Kirkpatrick, who removed to Washington co., Pa.; m., in Somerset co., N. J., Margaret, dau. of Joseph Gaston, of Sussex co. (For particulars of this Joseph Gaston, see QUARTERLY, Vol. V, p. 40). Children:

(1) Alexander. (He is not named by Browning, but by the "Kirkpatrick Memorial," and also in Lee's "Gen. and Mem. Hist. of N. J.," p. 458).

(2) Jennette, wife of Abner Johnson (who probably removed to Bucks co., Pa.)

(3) Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Bartley, farmer, of Bedminster twsp.

(4) Margaret, wife of Joseph McMartin.

(5) Mary. (6) Sarah. (7) Anne. (8) Hannah.

II. Alexander Kirkpatrick, merchant, of Peapack, N. J.; m. Margaret Anderson, of Bound Brook. Child: Martha, who m. John Stevenson, of Morristown, N. J.

III. Jennet Kirkpatrick; m. Duncan McEowen, who removed to Maryland. (As to McEowen, see QUARTERLY, Vol. III, p. 271).

IV. Mary Kirkpatrick; m. John Bigger (who removed from New Jersey) and had children: (1) John. (2) David. (3) Elizabeth. (4) Anne. (5) Ruth. (6) Mary.

V. David Kirkpatrick, b. at Watties Neach, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1724; d. at Mine Brook, Somerset co., N. J., Mar. 19, 1814; m., Mar. 31, 1748, Mary McEowen (dau. of Daniel McEowen; she was b. in Argyleshire,

*Capt. Stevenson  
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Scotland, Aug. 1, 1728; d. Nov. 2, 1795. As to David, see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. III, p. 271; Elmer's "Reminiscences," p. 304, etc.) Children:

(1) Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, b. Sept. 27, 1749; d. Dec. 13, 1829; m. (first) Henry Sloan (son of William and Mary Sloan, of Lamington), one of whose ch. was Rev. William B. Sloan, of Greenwich, N. J. [As to this Sloan family, see post under "Department of Notes and Queries"]. She m. (second) Capt. John Maxwell, of Flemington. (The unfortunate statement in the "Kirkpatrick Memorial," p. 22, that her second husband was Gen. William Maxwell has been followed by various writers on the family, and also appeared in the *QUARTERLY*, Vol. III, p. 272. Gen. William always remained a bachelor). Capt. John Maxwell, brother to Gen. William, was b. Nov. 25, 1739; d. Feb. 15, 1828; m. three times, his third wife being Elizabeth Kirkpatrick (Sloan).

(2) Alexander Kirkpatrick, b. Sept. 3, 1751; d. Sept. 24, 1827; m. Sarah Carle (dau. of Judge John Carle, of Long Hill, Morris co.), who was b. about 1761, and d. Feb. 15, 1852; resided in Warren twsp., Somerset co. His will of Mar. 22, 1826, mentions his wife Sarah, sons Alexander, Robert Finley, John and Jacob, and sons-in-law, William Annin and Squier Terrell (Somerset Wills, Book C, p. 315). Children:

(a) David Kirkpatrick, b. Dec. 24, 1776; m. Sarah Cooper (dau. of Daniel Cooper, of Long Hill, Morris co., as to whom see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 155).

(b) Mary Kirkpatrick, b. Apr. 25, 1781; m. John Lafferty Cross, of Basking Ridge.

(c) John Kirkpatrick, b. July 24, 1783; d. Dec. 11, 1855; m. Mary Ayers (dau. of David Ayers, of Liberty Corner). After his marriage he removed to the State of New York. He was a miller, carrying on a gristmill at Friendship, Allegheny co., N. Y., for some twenty-three years; then removed to Cuba, in the same county (the county seat), where he had a mill until his death. He is spoken of as an exceedingly fine man. His children were: (1) William Ayers, b. in Somerset co., 1809; d. at Cuba, N. Y., Mar. 23, 1890; m., 1833, Louisa Blossom. He went from New Jersey to Seneca co., N. Y., in 1812; in 1822 to Friendship, N. Y., and later resided at Olean, Belfast, Cuba, Angelica, and finally to Cuba in 1843, where he remained until his death. He was on the board of supervisors of Belfast and Cuba, was superintendent of the Genesee Valley canal, and was a contractor and builder of railroads and canals. In company with Gen. C. P. Chamberlain, he built the first grist and flour mill in Cuba, N. Y., and was also a director of the Cuba National Bank. (2) Elizabeth, b. 1810, in Somerset co.; d. Feb. 20, 1849, at Wayne, N. Y.; m. William



Harrison. (3) Hannah, b. at Ovid, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1812; d. at Hornell, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1899; m., 1835, Frank Chapman. (4) Sarah Carle, b. at Ovid, Aug. 16, 1815; d. Aug. 8, 1891, at Sykesville, Pa.; m., Feb. 2, 1834, Justus Madison Scott, of Friendship, N. Y. They removed to Jefferson co., Pa., in 1849. (5) David, b. at Ovid, Dec. 29, 1820; d. Apr. 7, 1903, at Cuba; m. Joanna Armstrong. He learned the milling trade with his father at Friendship, removing to Cuba in 1844; was engaged in construction work on the Erie R. R. nine years; for 23 years was supervisor of the Western & Buffalo division of the Erie R. R.; in 1881 became superintendent of construction of the T. V. & C. R. R. from Cuba to Attica; and was director of the First National Bank of Salamanca. He was said to be an unusual man in many ways. (6) Walter, b. at Friendship July 23, 1823; d. at Marinette, Wis., 1905. He became a millwright, and in the States of Washington and Oregon put up large sawmills. (7) Mary Jane, b. at Friendship 1828; d. at Etna, N. Y., 1892; m. Jacob Albright, of Etna; was a milliner many years in Friendship, and was nearly sixty years of age when she married. (This information concerning John Kirkpatrick's descendants is from Mrs. E. T. Bird, Clearfield, Pa., a granddaughter of Sarah Carle Kirkpatrick and Justus Madison Scott).

- (d) Rev. Dr. Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Ringoes, N. J., b. Aug. 8, 1785; d. May 2, 1866; m., 1809, Mary Burroughs Howell (dau. of John Sutfin, of Freehold, N. J.) Dr. Kirkpatrick's life is given in the "Kirkpatrick Memorial." Children: (1) Alexander. (2) David Bishop. (3) Dr. Henry Augustus, b. 1816; grad. at Jefferson Medical College 1840, and practiced at Stanton, Hunterdon co., until his death Sept. 29, 1851. He m. (first) Mary Lewis; (second) a Miss Quick. (4) Calvin. (5) Newton, b. 1820; d. 1863; m. Susan Sebring. He was father to Hon. William Sebring Kirkpatrick, who was b. Apr. 21, 1844, and m. Elizabeth Huntington Jones. Judge Kirkpatrick has brought additional honor to the Kirkpatrick family, having been President Judge of the Northampton co. Courts, Member of the 55th Congress, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania and acting-President of Lafayette College. He resides at Easton, Pa., where, as head of the law firm of Kirkpatrick & Maxwell, he is the recognized leader of the Bar. He has two ch., William Huntington, a member of his father's law firm, and Donald Morris. (6) Charles Whitehead. (7) Mary. (8) Lydia B.; m. Dr. Justus Lessey, of Philadelphia. (9) Sarah; m. J. Gardiner







- Bowne, of Oakdale, N. J. (10) Frances J.; m. Edward H. Schenck, of Ringoes, N. J. (11) Anne F.; m. Henry Schenck, of New Brunswick. (12) Elizabeth G.; m. Martin Nevius, of Blawenburg, N. J., (13) Rev. Jacob, of Trenton, N. J., b. Oct. 6, 1828; d. Oct. 27, 1859; m., 1853, Sarah Catherine Van Liew, who was b. June 14, 1829, and d. Mar. 20, 1859.
- (e) Sarah Kirkpatrick, b. Sept. 22, 1787; m. William C. Annin, of Liberty Corner, N. J., who had a son, Rev. John A. Annin, of Red Wing, Minn., a Presbyterian minister, and at least daughters Jannete, Mary and Sarah.
- (f) Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, b. Sept. 21, 1789; d. Jan. 28, 1837; m. (1), Mar. 4, 1809, Alexander Vail, and (2), about 1812, William B. Gaston, of Basking Ridge, N. J. William B. Gaston, known in later years at Somerville, to which place he removed about 1824, was well-known as Judge Gaston, and was the father of the late Hugh M. Gaston, Esq., of Somerville. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. V, pp. 128, 132).
- (g) Lydia Kirkpatrick, b. Dec. 20, 1791; m. Peter DeMott, of Bedminster, N. J. Peter DeMott was b. May 18, 1792; d. Nov. 2, 1873, and was the son of John DeMott, who was b. Dec. 3, 1746, and d. May 1, 1834, and of Catherine Vroom, who was b. Feb. 17, 1750, and d. Feb. 13, 1836. The children of Peter and Lydia DeMott were: Arispa, Jane V., David K., Sarah, John, Ida, Henry Vroom and Ann Elizabeth.
- (h) Anne Kirkpatrick, b. Jan. 27, 1794; d. 1866; m. John Stelle, of Bernards twsp., Somerset co., who d. 1850.
- (i) Rebecca Kirkpatrick, b. June 15, 1796; m. Squier Terrell, of Warren twsp., Somerset co., who d. 1867.
- (j) Jane Kirkpatrick, b. May 20, 1798; m. John Cory, of Morris co.
- (k) Martha Kirkpatrick, b. Oct. 8, 1802; m. Israel Squier, of Morris co.
- (1) Alexander Kirkpatrick, b. Aug. 10, 1800; m. — Tingley.
- (m) Robert Finley Kirkpatrick, b. July 22, 1805; m. Charity Terrill (sister to Squier Terrell).
- (3) Hugh Kirkpatrick, b. Sept. 2, 1753; d. Jan. 9, 1782; unm.
- (4) Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, of New Brunswick, b. Feb. 17, 1756; d. Jan. 7, 1831; Member of New Jersey Assembly, 1797, and the same year became Justice of the Supreme Court; appointed Chief Justice in 1803; m. Nov. 1, 1792, Jane, dau. of Col. John B. Bayard, of New Brunswick. Children:
- (a) Mary Ann Kirkpatrick; d. Mar. 17, 1882; m. (as his second wife) Rev. Samuel B. Howe, D. D., of New Brunswick, who was



- b. Oct. 14, 1790, at Burlington, and d. Mar. 1, 1868. His pastorates were: Salisbury, Pa.; Trenton; First Presbyterian ch., New Brunswick; Savannah, Ga.; First Reformed ch., New Brunswick.
- (b) John Bayard Kirkpatrick, b. Aug. 15, 1795; d. Feb. 24, 1864; m., 1842, Margaret Weaver, who d. June, 1889, and had ch., (a) Hon. Andrew, of Newark, formerly U. S. District Court Judge for New Jersey, who was b. Oct. 8, 1844, and d. May 3, 1904, and who m., first (1869), Alice, dau. of Joel W. Condit, and, second (1883), Louise C. Howell. His ch. were (by A. C.): Andrew, John Bayard, Alice. (By L. C. H.): Littleton, Isabelle, Elizabeth. (b) John Bayard, of New Brunswick, b. Feb. 14, 1847; m., June 28, 1871, Mary E. H., dau. of John Phillips, of N. Y. City.
- (c) Littleton Kirkpatrick, of New Brunswick, b. Oct. 19, 1797; d. Aug. 15, 1859; was a graduate of Princeton, a prominent lawyer and Member of Congress 1843-'5.
- (d) Jane Eudora Kirkpatrick; d. Mar., 1864; m. Rev. Jonathan Coggsell, D. D., one time professor of Ecclesiastical History at East Windsor Theological Seminary.
- (e) Elizabeth Kirkpatrick.
- (f) Sarah Kirkpatrick.
- (g) Charles Martel Kirkpatrick.
- (5) Captain David Kirkpatrick, of Mine Brook, Somerst co., b. Nov. 12 (or 1), 1758; d. Dec. 11, 1828; m. (1) Mary Farrand, of Troy, Morris co., who was b. about 1772, and d. Sept. 5, 1805; (2) Sarah ——. Children (by M. F.):
- (a) Walter Kirkpatrick, b. Apr. 12, 1795; d. Dec. 13, 1841; m. Mary Caroline, dau. of Col. Lemuel Cobb, of Parsippany, Morris co., who was b. Oct. 12, 1798, and d. Oct. 6, 1826. He was a graduate of Princeton, and Member of the New Jersey Legislative Council 1836-'38.
- (b) Dr. Hugh Kirkpatrick, b. May 31, 1797; d. Mar. 11, 1860; unm. Practiced medicine, and was Sheriff of Somerset 1844-'46.
- (c) Elizabeth Farrand Kirkpatrick, b. Nov. 19, 1799; d. Dec. 11, 1857; m. Hon. Andrew B., son of Col. Lemuel Cobb, of Parsippany, and had dau. Julia, who m. Frederick A. DeMott, lawyer, of Morristown, who d. at sea Aug., 1879.
- (6) Mary Kirkpatrick, b. Nov. 23, 1761; d. July 1, 1842; m., first (as his third wife), Hugh Gaston, Jr., of Peapack, N. J., who was b. 1734 and d. June 25, 1808; and, second, Apr. 15, 1819, George Todd, who d.





about June, 1830. (As to Hugh Gaston, Jr., see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. V, pp. 37, 39). Children:

(a) Dr. Samuel Kirkpatrick Gaston, who m. Nancy T. Cooper (dau. of Henry Cooper, of Chester), and is said to have gone West about 1817. Ch.: Henrietta.

(b) John Gaston, b. July 4, 1796; d. Feb. 17, 1800.

(7) Anne Kirkpatrick, b. Mar. 10, 1764; m. Capt. Moses Este, of Morristown. Children:

(a) Hannah Este, who m. at Nottingham, in England, and had Lydia, (dau. of Edward Lewis of Basking Ridge) died in 1832.

Ewing, of Trenton, N. J.

(b) Judge David Kirkpatrick Este, of Cincinnati; m., first, 1819, Lucy Singleton, dau. of Gen. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States; second, Louisa, dau. of Judge William Miller, of Cincinnati, and had ch. (a) Major William M. Este, of New York, (b) David K. Este, of Cincinnati.

(c) Charles Este; m. Mary Johnson, and had son David K. Este, of Philadelphia, who m. Eliza, dau. of George A. S. Houston, and had ch., Charles, Lucy P., Lillian, Florence May, Elizabeth Worthington.

(8) Jennet Kirkpatrick, b. July 9, 1769; d. 1836; m. Dickinson Miller, of Somerville, who d. 1826.

[The "Kirkpatrick Memorial" arranges the foregoing ch. of David Kirkpatrick in a slightly different order].

The foregoing lines could be carried much further by investigation. It should be stated that not all the Kirkpatricks living at an early day in Somerset, or elsewhere in New Jersey, are given above. An examination of the list of burials at Basking Ridge (*QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 215) shows that there are some Kirkpatricks not appearing above, for example, a James, "Esq.," Justice of the Peace in 1782; also a Thomas; and there was a Lewis, of Warren twsp. Probably these and others to be found elsewhere in New Jersey were descendants of John and David, sons of the first David (*supra*), or, otherwise, of Andrew, the brother and fellow immigrant of Alexander, who located in Sussex co. after being for a period in Somerset, and whose descendants seem to have scattered widely. The "Kirkpatrick Memorial" states that Andrew had sons John and David, and daughters Martha (wife of Joseph Linn, who d. in Sussex county about 1800) and Elizabeth (wife of Stephen Roy, who also lived and died in Sussex). Capt. John Kirkpatrick died in Sussex in April, 1822, as his will of April 12, 1822, was probated there May 1, 1822, and it mentions his children as follows: Sons, Andrew, David, Thomas, Alexander, William and John; daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Ann and Lydia. David, son of Andrew,



doubtless left Sussex; at least he does not appear there among the wills and administrations recorded, nor in Warren co.

This Capt. John lived near Johnsonburg, now Warren co. His wife, (dau. of Edward Lewis of Basking Ridge) died in 1832.

Somewhere in the Somerset or Sussex line must have been a Hugh Kirkpatrick, who served in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, N. J. Militia. He, as we learn from a Western correspondent, m. Polly Gordon, dau. of David Gordon, and both were living in Kentucky as late as 1803, when a son Thomas was born, who m., about 1826, Malinda Breedon. (Hugh may have been the son of Thomas Kirkpatrick and Elizabeth Gaston and have first m. Elizabeth King. See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. V, p. 39).

An Alexander Kirkpatrick, who m. a Margaret Gaston (whether of Somerset or Sussex we are not informed), had ch., Alexander, Jennie, Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Anna and Hannah.

A Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Somerville, whose will of 1806 was probated Jan. 24, 1809, had ch., John, Jane and (Mrs.) Mary Heath. (Somerset Wills, Book A, p. 193).

There were Somerset marriages of Kirkpatricks recorded at Somerville as follows: James to Aulette V. Van Arsdalen, Oct. 30, 1853; James to Mary Stout, July 20, 1844; Jacob to Sarah C. Van Liew, Apr. 21, 1853; William to Mary Herbert, Jan. 20, 1875; Anne to John Steele, June 20, 1812; Letty to Thomas Suydam, June 28, 1860.

Services in the Revolutionary War in the Continental Army were: Andrew, of Somerset, Captain in First Battalion; David, of Somerset, Lieut. and Captain in Spencer's Regiment; James, of Somerset, drummer in Capt. Paterson's Co., Third Battalion, Second Establishment, and also in First Regiment; John, of Sussex, Lieut. and Captain of Second Regiment; Samuel, of Somerset (?), private in Third Battalion. Services in the militia were: Alexander, of Somerset, private; David, of Somerset, private, wounded June 1780; Hugh, of Somerset, private in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Co., First Battalion; John, of Morris, private; Samuel, of Morris, private; William, of Somerset, private; Alexander, of Morris, private.

In Pennsylvania, in 1790, the U. S. census gives Kirkpatricks as heads of families in the following counties: Allegheny, Chester, Franklin, Lancaster, Luzerne, Washington and Westmoreland. In the State of New York in the same census an Alexander is noted as having a family in New York City, a James in Westchester, a John in Newburgh and a Samuel in Rochester.

There were other Kirkpatricks who came to America besides Alexander and family of the Somerset line. For example, there was a Rev. William Kirkpatrick, b. about 1727; d. 1769, who was pastor of the





Amwell Presbyterian church, Hunterdon co., 1766-'69; a trustee of Princeton College, etc. He left a small family. There was a Rev. John Kirkpatrick in North Carolina (b. 1787; d. 1842), who was a son of Thomas Kirkpatrick and Mary Hutchinson, emigrants from North Ireland.

About the year 1825 a John Kirkpatrick came over from Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, to Nova Scotia, whose son, David, was the father of Hon. John P. Kirkpatrick, now living at New Brunswick, lawyer and recently Member of the Assembly of New Jersey.



### MONMOUTH AND MIDDLESEX EARLY RECORDS

THE COUNTIES of Monmouth and Middlesex have preserved, fortunately, far more ancient records than any now existing in Somerset County. The destruction of the early records of Somerset by the burning of the courthouse at Millstone during Simcoe's raid in 1779 makes our remaining records among the latest in the State. Some of the Middlesex records, however, refer to Somerset, and inasmuch as both Monmouth and Middlesex gave to Somerset many scores of settlers, and it is frequently important to refer to their records, we give herewith a statement of what early books may be consulted at Freehold and New Brunswick.

#### MONMOUTH COUNTY RECORDS

In the County Clerk's office are the following:

Minutes, 1688-1721. This volume of 530 pages contains inventories, road records, marriages, letters of attorney, minutes of the several Courts and coroners' inquests.

Deeds A. B. C., 1667-'96. Deed Book A contains 123 pages and includes "Records in General for the townes of Midltowne and Shrowsbury," beginning Dec. 14, 1667. Deed Book B, containing 179 pages, gives records of the Sessions Courts beginning June 26, 1683, and ending June 26, 1688; also deeds from 1688-1691; also minutes of the Court of Common Pleas, 1689-1690, and some odds and ends of matters. Book C, of 197 pages, contains deeds and bills of sale, 1691-'94. These books, A. B. and C., were bound under one cover, but have been recopied into separate volumes, paged as in the originals.

Deed Book D, 1696-1715, of 212 pages, embraces deeds, protests of shipmasters, letters of attorney, bonds, marriage records, road records, releases, etc.

Deed Book E, 1710-'20, of 364 pages, contains deeds, with the exception of a few powers of attorney, releases and road records. This record has also been recopied.

Deed Book F, 1720-'21, of 206 pages, contains usually regular conveyances, with a few Indian deeds and some road records.



Deed Book H, 1730-'47, of 415 pages, consists of deeds and releases, and some road records.

Deed Book I, 1783-'91, of 533 pages, consists of deeds and releases. As will be observed, deeds are lacking from 1747-1783. After Deed Book I there are only the regular conveyances down until to-day.

Manumission of slaves and Minutes of Revolutionary soldiers. This small volume, of 176 pages, contains records of Revolutionary pensioners, manumissions of slaves, appointments of trustees of churches, etc., from 1780-1816. There are two succeeding volumes of manumissions of slaves.

Mortgages, 1733-'46. (No records of mortgages again until 1765).

Mortgages, 1776.

Mortgages, beginning with Book A, records dating from 1765 until present date, the first volumes, between A and Z, omitting J and Z.

Road records. There are regular records so indorsed, lettered from A onward, dating from 1745 to date. Book A, however, extending from 1745 to 1780, contains also minutes of the Court of Sessions and Pleas 1745-'60, tavern licenses, suits, deeds for land, also sheriff's bonds of 1754. The Road records in this book extend to 1772; Book B embraces from 1780-1813.

Miscellaneous Records. There are nine volumes under this heading, containing certificates of names of churches, bills of sale of negro slaves, letters of attorney, conditions of sales, etc.

Aside from the foregoing there are the usual records of later dates to be found in every clerk's office.

In the surrogate's office records relating to wills and estates are, as in other county offices, only from 1804 to date, but the "Minutes of the Orphans' Court" begin with 1785.

#### MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORDS

In the County Clerk's office are the following:

"Early Records 1714 Middlesex County." Contains about 533 pages of written matter, giving records of roads 1720-'75; also, loose, the now important map made by "Az: Dunham," May 9, 1766, being "a map of the division line between the countys of Middlesex and Somerset protracted by a scale of 20 degrees to an inch." This is the map which is being followed up in the "Franklin Township Historical Notes" of the late Judge Voorhees, now running through the QUARTERLY, a synopsis of the names of places appearing on which will be given in the "Historical Notes and Comments" department in the next number.

"Court Minutes No. 1" contains minutes from 1683-1720; the same book contains road minutes 1705-'23. There are no following minutes of Courts until 1802.





Deeds begin with 1784, although, in a volume called "Ancient Deeds," there are eight records of deeds recorded out of time, the earliest being 1757.

Mortgages date from 1765 to date.

The surrogate's office only contains matters from 1804 to date, except that the Orphans' Court Minutes begin with 1785.



### FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL NOTES

BY THE LATE JUDGE RALPH VOORHEES, IN 1874-'76

*[Continued from Page 119]*

AMONG THE many adventurers from Holland to seek a home in the wilds of New Netherlands, were Abram, Guysbert, Ryneer and Hendrick Rycken, from whom the Ryker and Suydam families in New York and other States have descended.

Hendrick Rycken came from Holland in 1663 and located in the suburbs of New Amsterdam, remained there for some time and then removed to Flatbush. His wife's name was Ida Jacobs. They united with the church there in April, 1679. He acquired a large estate and enjoyed a very respectable standing among the men of that day. He died in 1701. About 1710 his children adopted the name of Suydam. His children were: Jacob, Hendrick, Ryck, Ida, Gertrude and Jane. Of these Jacob was born in 1666 and married Syche Jacobs. He was a person of intelligence and influence. He died in 1738, aged 71 years. His children were: Jacob, Hendrick, Johannes, Jane, Ryck, Cornelius, Dow, Ida, Adriana, Gertrude Isabella, Jane and Syche.

Of these last-named children Ryck removed to Six-Mile Run, Somerset County, about 1728, and settled on 158 acres of land on the western corner of lot No. 7, which he received in exchange for about the same number of acres purchased by him of Joost Schamp lying opposite to it, and along the path on which Adrian Hagaman built, lived and died. Ryck possessed other additional lands, and died in 1798, aged 95 years; his wife's name was Maria. His children were: Peter, Jacobus, Abram, Isaac, Ryke, Mary and Ida. Peter (now to be called Peter, the first) married Femmetie (or Phebe) —, and in 1743 purchased a lot of land of Peter Soulard, built a house thereon, which was standing in 1766 across the road and nearly opposite to where John Garretson, Sr., now resides. It was taken down about 1806. His first child was Ryke, who married Rachel Merrill, and whose children were: Peter, who married Catharine Priest, now his widow, living in New Brunswick; Phebe, who married George Van Derveer; John, who married Anetie Williamson; William,



who married Charlotte Andrews; Ryke, who married a Miss Hoagland; Sarah, who married John T. Davis; and Cornelia, who married Garret Garretson.

Lawrence, son of Peter the first, married Abbey Fry, lived about three hundred yards farther up the road in the house where John Garretson, Jr., now lives; in 1766 the house was occupied, according to the map, by John Suydam, of whom nothing further is known. Lawrence, during a thunder shower, while standing in the door of his house, was struck dead by lightning. He had ten children: First, Phebe, who married Samuel Gulick; second, Ann, who married Cornelius Van Liew; third, Peter M., who married (1st) Mary Oakey, and (2nd) the widow of David Nevius, (Peter M. died in 1876, aged 80 years); fourth, John S., who married, (1st), a daughter of John Elbertson, of Griggstown, and (2nd) Cornelia, daughter of Dr. James S. Cannon, and lived in New Brunswick; fifth, William, who married Cornelia, daughter of Garret Polhemus of Middlebush, and lived and died there, both deceased; sixth, Abram, who was a successful merchant in New Brunswick, and, while President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of that city, was cruelly murdered by Peter Robinson, the latter being tried, convicted and executed April 16, 1841; seventh, Isaac, who died unmarried; eighth, Jacob, who died young; ninth, Catharine Sarah, who married Henry Snyder—he survived her and lives at Six-Mile Run; tenth, Maria, who married Henry Bound, and lived at Six-Mile Run.

Peter, son of Peter the first, married Jane Cox, and lived and died at Three-Mile Run.

Of Abram, son of Peter the first, nothing is known.

Ann, daughter of Peter the first, married William Williamson, of Three-Mile Run. He was an elder in the church of Six-Mile Run, and a kind friend of his pastor, Dr. Cannon. They had nine children: William, who married ——— Williamson, and lived and died in New Brunswick; Phebe, who married John Rodgers, and lived and died at Six-Mile Run; no children; Isaac, who married Ida Van Tine, was a deacon in the church of Six-Mile Run, and lived and died at Three-Mile Run; Peter, (nothing known); Anetie (or Agnes), who married John Suydam, (whose children were: William, who died young; Ryke, who married Elizabeth Davison; Peter, who married Sarah French, who survives him; and Lawrence, unmarried); Abram, who married Eliza Scott, who survives him and lives at Franklin Park; Lowe (or Lawrence), who went to Illinois, aided in the building of the Reformed Church at Fairview and died there unmarried; Jane, who lived and died unmarried; Sarah, who married John Scott of Six-Mile Run, and moved to and lives in western New York, and had children, names not known.





The road leading from the Union School house of Three-Mile Run to George's Road was settled originally by the Williamsons and Suydams. From the intermarriages which have taken place between their descendants, it has been called "Cousins Lane."

Jacobus Suydam, son of Ryck the first, married Maria Wyckoff, of Middlebush; had children: John, Peter, Ryke, Joseph, Jacob, Jane and Abram. John, married Charity Demott, and lived and died on the homestead; had one child, Maria, who married, Jan. 18, 1825, Peter A. Voorhees, of Harlingen. Peter married Cornelia Cox, lived and died at Three-Mile Run. Children: Henry, John, Jacob, Jane and Maria. Ryke married Ida, daughter of John Waldron. Both lived and died in Middlebush. Their children were: Ann, who married John P. Smith, lived in Middlebush (she survives him; no children); John W., who removed to Fairview, Illinois, and died there; Maria, who married G. Washington Barcalow, and lives at Millstone; Joseph married two wives, and lived at Six-Mile Run, but died in the West. Had children: William, Peter, Maria, Voorhees and Cornelia. Jacob married Syche Van Arsdale; no children; lived and died at Ten-Mile Run. Jane married Luke Night; removed to Western New York. Had children, names not known.

Abram, son of Ryck the first, married Jane Voorhees. Children: Joseph, Peter, Maria, Ann. Joseph married Mary Brown; died at Middlebush, aged 95 years, and had: Abram, Matthew, Andrew, Peter, Jane, John and Isaac (of whom Abram J. is living at Three-Mile Run, and Peter is residing on the homestead). Peter married Leah Yorks, and lived and died at Three-Mile Run. Their children were Abram and Maria. Maria married Jacob Wyckoff, and lived and died at Middlebush; no children. Ann married Jacob Van Nostrand, of Three-Mile Run; she survived him and died at her daughter's, near Blawenburg, aged 98 years.

Isaac, son of Ryck the first, married Sarah Voorhees. Children: Peter, John, Ann. Of Peter, nothing is known. John moved to the State of New York. Ann married Andrew Brown, and lived and died at Six-Mile Run. Their children were: Mary, who married John Staats Nevius; Isaac, who married Eliza Veghten, and has survived him, living with her daughter, the wife of Lawrence Corzine, at Pleasant Plains; Matthew, who married Garretta Quick and lives at Trenton; and Sarah, who married Garret Schenck.

Ryke, son of Ryck the first, was unmarried; lived and died on the homestead.

Mary, daughter of Ryck the first, married (1st) Lawrence Van Cleef, and (2nd) Roeloff Voorhees. No children. They lived and died at Six-Mile Run.



Ida, daughter of Ryck the first, married Peter Pomyea, and lived and died at Six-Mile Run.

The homestead is now owned and resided on by ex-Sheriff Peter A. Voorhees and his wife Maria, and Mary Helen, their daughter, who married J. Calvin Hoagland, she being the great-great-granddaughter of Ryck the first settler. (Another daughter Garretta, married J. Boyd Van Doren and lives near Princeton). The land when first cleared was very productive, but by continued cropping became so reduced that many parts of it yielded nothing besides what was then called poverty grass, growing in summer and sometimes blown away by the winds in winter, but by modern modes of culture, and the application of manures and fertilizers, and the erection of judicious buildings, it will now compare favorably with the best farms in the township. While conducting its operations the owner has officiated in various public capacities, such as sheriff of the County, Member of the Legislature, etc. In 1863 and 1864 he was elected and served as President of the State Agricultural Society, in 1869 of the State Sunday School Convention, and has always been an active worker in the church and its institutions.

There was a Cornelius Suydam, who came from Long Island at the commencement of the last century and settled on the south side of the Raritan, two miles above New Brunswick, where R. A. S. Johnson now resides. He is believed to have been a grandson of Hendrick Rycken, of Flatbush. In 1717 he and his wife, Maratie, were members of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick at its organization. He and his descendants went by the name of both Ryker and Suydam. Some of the descendants settled in the upper part of Somerset County and in Hunterdon. There was also a Charles Suydam who located in Piscataway, Middlesex county, having sons Okie, Cornelius, Charles, Jacob and Henry.

I learn from "Riker's Annals of New Town," that the Rikers were originally a German family, located at a very remote period in Lower Saxony, where they enjoyed a state of independence at that day, regarded as constituting nobility. They then possessed the estate or manor of Rycken, from which they took the name Von Rycken. Hans Von Rycken, the lord of the manor, a valiant knight, with his cousin, Melchior Von Rycken, who lived in Holland, took a part in the first crusade to the Holy Land in 1096, heading 800 crusaders in the army of Walter the Penniless. Melchior lived to return, but Hans perished in the expedition. The different branches of the family had different coats of arms.

Adjoining Adrian Hagaman's and on the Somerset side of the Old Indian Path or old road in 1766, was the house of Gretie, widow of John Stryker, who was the son of Garret Stryker of L. I., and who in 1712







purchased of Peter Cortelyou of New Utrecht, Long Island, 300 acres of land for £300, lying between the old and the Middlebush road.

In 1651 came from Netherlands Jacob Stryker, settled at Long Island, and who, doubtless is the great ancestor of the numerous families of that name in this country. Herman Stryker, a Romish Monk in Holland, in 1556, renounced his vows, and became one of the most popular preachers of his day.

Gretie, the wife of John Stryker, was the daughter of Frederick Hendrickson Van Liew of Jamaica, L. I., whose children were: Mary, who married Jacob Probasco of New Jersey; Gretie, who married John Stryker, who settled on the 300 acres of land at Six-Mile Run, as before referred to; Elizabeth, who married Evart Van Wicklen; Dinah, who married Fulkert Derrickson of New Jersey; Anolete; Alche the wife of John Dortalant; Henry; Johannes and Frederick, who in 1715 married Helen Denice of the Narrows, L. I. Frederick settled on the land left to him by his father in his will, described as all his lands lying in the Jerseys, and is now owned by Abraham J. Voorhees of Three-Mile Run, whose wife, Ida, was the great-great-granddaughter of Frederick Hendrickson Van Liew of Jamaica, as before stated.

John Stryker died between 1735 and 1745, as at the last date his widow Gretie was assessed for 292 acres of land, 30 cattle and 27 sheep, £1, 1s, 1d., her name being then written Margreta. He had a son John, who must have succeeded him in managing the farm. John the second was succeeded by his son, known by many now living, as Captain John Stryker, who was a commander of a troop of light horse called State troops in the Revolution. John the first, son of Garret, had sisters, Lamache, Gaertie and Alche. Lamache married, first, Jacob Wyckoff of Six-Mile Run, and second, Minna Van Voorhees of New Brunswick. A sister-in-law named Dinah appears to have lived in the family of his mother. John the second married Nelly, a daughter of Lucas Voorhees, who kept a mill and store at the place on the Six-Mile Run brook where Abram Voorhees lives, adjoining the Middlebush road. Lucas was a prominent man in the church; had children, Ann, Abram and Lucy, who married Peter Quick of Ten-Mile Run, a woman highly esteemed for her many Christian virtues.

After the death of the widow Margreta, Capt. John Stryker, her grandson, became the owner of the homestead farm and added 100 acres to it of land which he purchased of a Mr. Kearney, lying across the road, and opposite to the old 300 acre tract, making his farm then to contain 400 acres, excepting eight acres which had been sold to Peter Pumyea and are now resided on by Edward Cushman.

Capt. John Stryker built the large and commodious house now stand-



ing on the homestead, in 1795. It was then considered one of the finest farm houses between New Brunswick and Trenton. He officiated in various public capacities, and as justice of the peace, executor of estates, etc., enjoying the confidence of the public in an unusual degree. He was born June 27, 1745, married Catrene Van Derveer, a daughter of Johannes Van Derveer, Nov. 10, 1764. He died in 1820, aged 75 years. She was born Jan. 20, 1740, and died in 1815, aged 75 years. They had five children: John, born in 1765; Dinah, born in 1767, and married Jaques Voorhees of Middlebush; Lucas, born in 1769; Frederick, born in 1773, and Cornelia, born in 1776. Frederick owned and lived on the homestead; married, first, Sophia Van Doren of Griggstown, who died in 1826; second Harriet Cox of Ten-Mile Run, who has survived him and lives at Franklin Park village. He died in 1853. She is in her 88th year.

Frederick had six children by his first wife: John, Catharine Ann, Abram, Isaac, Dinah and John the second, all of them deceased. Abram married Mary, daughter of Albert Voorhees of Harlingen, and died February, 1874. His remains lie buried in the Elm Ridge Cemetery. All the others who died on the farm were interred in the old family burying ground, established at an early day on the homestead.

Abram's widow and their daughter (widow of Peter Boisnot), are living in the house where he resided in Franklin Park. Another daughter married Henry Van Doren and is living at Pleasant Plains. Another daughter of Frederick, named Catharine, married Austin Blackwell of Mapleton, and died at Plainfield in 1875, where they resided at that time.

The Cushmans, who own and reside on the old Stryker farm, came from Otsego county, New York, and are direct descendants of Robert Cushman one of the "Pilgrim Fathers."

Robert Cushman left England very early in the 17th century, driven out by religious persecution, and formed one of that now famous Colony which settled at Leyden in Holland. Subsequently he joined the devoted band who sailed from England for America in the "Mayflower," and the "Speedwell." But the latter vessel proving unseaworthy was sent back under the charge of Mr. Cushman, who, after much delay and trouble secured the ship "Fortune," which followed the "Mayflower," and landed at Plymouth in 1621.

Mr. Cushman was one of the committee appointed by the church at Leyden to go to England to secure permission for the Colony to emigrate to America, and after the landing at Plymouth Rock, was, together with Elder Brewster, Governor Carver, Governor Bradford, and Isaac Allerton, an influential and important manager of the affairs of the Colony. Governor Bradford, in speaking of Robert Cushman, says, "he was as our right hand, and for divers years managed all our business to our great advantage."



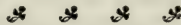




Robert Cushman returning to England on business for the Colony, died there, leaving his only son Thomas in care of Governor Bradford. Thomas married Mary Allerton, daughter of Isaac Allerton above mentioned, and from them the Cushmans on the Stryker farm are descended, and are of the eighth generation from Thomas Cushman and Mary Allerton, his wife. Mary Allerton survived her husband, and died in the ninetieth year of her age. She was the last survivor of the one hundred passengers who came over in the "Mayflower."

From the description given of the Stryker property, the following persons have owned and resided thereon: John the first, John the second, third John the Captain, fourth, his son Frederick, fifth, Frederick's son John, sixth, Moore Baker, seventh, Peter Cortelyou, eighth, Peter Ayres, and ninth, the Cushmans now owning and residing thereon.

[To be Continued]



## EARLIEST AMERICAN ANCESTORS OF SOMERSET FAMILIES

FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

**CONE.**—Daniel Cone, b. about 1627 in England, was in Connecticut in 1657, and, in 1662, settled at Haddam, that State; m. (previously) Mahitable Spencer, and, again, in 1692, Rebecca, wid. of Richard Walkley. He died Oct. 24, 1706. Sons were Daniel, Jared, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, Stephen and Caleb. The Bound Brook Cones descend from Caleb.

**CONKLIN-CONKLING.**—Ananias Conkline came from Nottingham, England, in 1638, settling at Salem, Mass.; then on Long Island; d., about 1656, at Easthampton, L. I. Wife Susan ———. Sons were Jeremiah, Cornelius, Benjamin, Lewis and Jacob. Somerset Conklins and Conklings descend from Cornelius.

**COOK.**—Various Cook families came early from England. Ellis Cook, progenitor of various families of Morris, Somerset, Union and Monmouth counties, came to Lynn, Mass., prior to 1640, when he is found in Southampton, L. I.; m. Martha Cooper; d. there 1679. Sons were John, Ellis and Abiel. Abiel's grandchildren settled in New Jersey.

**COOL-COLE.**—Barents Jacobsen Cool had children baptized in New Amsterdam between 1640 and 1657. His son Jacob Barentsen settled at Kingston, N. Y. Tunis Bartiansen Cool came to America on the "Spotted Cow" in 1663, and d. 1664. His son Cornelis came with him, being then eight years of age, and m. Janneke Brink. Cornelis Lambertse Cool was in New Amsterdam in 1638. His son, Lambert, probably settled at Hackensack.

**COOPER.**—John Cooper came from Olney, England, in ship "Hope-



well," in 1635; settled at Southampton, L. I. Daniel Cooper (probably not related) was said to have been b. at sea while parents were coming from England in 1699; had six wives and ten children (see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 155). He was sheriff of Morris co., and d. aged 100; was buried at Basking Ridge. Both of these Coopers have descendants in Somerset.

CORIELL.—Elias, Emanuel (or John Emanuel) and David Coriell, perhaps with another brother, Abraham, emigrated from the island of Corsica in 1663, and were French. Emanuel went to Lambertville, and operated the ferry there in 1733. David owned land at Dunellen, N. J., and left a son David (this is the David as I understand it, b. 1735; d. 1779, <sup>who</sup> was the father of Abraham (1738-1828), who was the father of Richard (1775-1838), who was the father of Abner S., of New Market (1820-1905), who was the father of Mr. A. S. Coriell, of Bound Brook); also Moses, Abraham and Elisha.

CORNELL.—Guilliam (William) Corneille, of Huguenot descent, but son of a merchant in Rotterdam, Holland, came to L. I. about 1650, settling at Flatbush; d. 1666; name of wife unknown. Sons were Peter, Jacob, Wilhelmus, Johannes, Simon and Abraham.

CORTELYOU.—Jacques Cortelyou was of a Walloon family, son of Jacques, of Utrecht, Holland. The younger Jacques, a graduate of Utrecht University, was b. about 1625, and came to America in 1652 as a private tutor; was also a surveyor; m. Neeltje Van Duyn, and resided in New Amsterdam. He d. about 1693. Sons were Jacques, Peter, Cornelis and Willem. The Somerset line is derived from the Jacques last named.

CORWIN.—Matthias Corwin, b. in England about 1595, came over about 1630; was at Ipswich, Mass., in 1633; d. at Southold, L. I., in 1658; m. Margaret (perhaps Morton). Sons were John and Theophilus. The late Rev. Dr. Corwin, of this county, traced his ancestry to John. There are descendants of other English Corwins in New Jersey.

CORY.—John Cory, b. 1611, came from England, and was at Southampton, L. I., before 1644. Sons were John, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Somerset families descend from John, Jr., who was b. in 1639.

COVENHOVEN.—Wolfert Gerretse Van Couwenhoven came from Couwenhoven, a small estate four miles west of Amersfoort, Holland, in 1630, being engaged to superintend estates in Rensselaerwick, near Albany, and then settled at Flatlands, L. I.; m. Neeltje ———; d. after 1660. Sons were Gerrit, Jacob, Derick, Peter and John. The Somerset line descends through Gerrit.

COVERT.—Teunis Janse Covert and Barbara Lucas, his wife, came from Heemstede, Holland, in 1651, and settled in Brooklyn; d. before 1700. Sons were Hans, Lucas, Mauritsz, Arent, Garret and Johannes.







Hans (John) settled in Somerset on the Raritan about 1705; Johannes near New Brunswick; Lucas at Three-mile Run, in Somerset.

COX.—A John Cox was in Middletown, Monmouth co., in 1667, being one of the Associates who purchased land of the Indians; may be the same who d. in Freehold twsp., 1728, leaving wife, Mary, and sons John, Joseph and Samuel. In 1656 he was a freeholder at Gravesend, L. I. A Jochem Gerretsen Cock was in Brooklyn in 1656. A Daniel Cox was in Readington twsp., Hunterdon co., in 1735. It would seem as if from one of these the Somerset and Hunterdon Cox families are derived. No one seems yet to have been able to trace out the various Cox lines, but the name Cox and Cock were frequently blended a century ago.

CRAIG.—There were various Craigs who came from the north of Ireland (but all Scotch) to New Jersey at an early date, including several who settled in Monmouth co. Moses Craig, b. 1702, d. July 31, 1777, came in 1736 and settled in Bedminster twsp., this county. Sons were Robert, John and Aaron, the latter (Dr. Aaron) being a surgeon in the Revolutionary War. Generally speaking, Somerset Craigs belong to this line. There have also been Somerset descendants, however, of Andrew Craig, who came direct from Scotland about 1684, and, in 1700, was located near Westfield. He was b. in 1662, and d. Oct. 6, 1739; wife was Susanna ———, who was b. 1668 and d. Apr. 6, 1727. His sons were Andrew, John and William. John had a son, Samuel, who settled in Westmoreland co., Pa., whose life and descendants have recently been published. The writer on Samuel, in correspondence with the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* two years ago, believed Samuel's father, John, was the same who is buried at Lamington, this County; date of death being May 23, 1753 (*QUARTERLY*, Vol. IV, p. 135). The fact seems to be proven by an examination of John's will, of May 9, 1753, probated June 6, 1753. (Trenton Wills, Vol. F, p. 175), which mentions his son Samuel, and was witnessed by "John Belyou, Robert Craig and Wm. McQown" (McEowen). His wife was Ann ———. So far as known, none of John's descendants are now in this County.

CRANE.—Stephen Crane, b. about 1635 in England or Wales, became one of the original "Associates" of Elizabethtown in 1665; m., about 1663, a Danish woman, name unknown. Sons were John, Jeremialh, Daniel and Nathaniel. One of Daniel's descendants m. into the Van Veghten family near Somerville. A Jasper Crane, b. about 1605, in Hampshire, England, settled at New Haven; removed to Newark, N. J., about 1665, where he d. in 1681; m. Alice ———. Sons were John, Azariah and Jasper, Jr. Probably both Crane lines have had descendants in Somerset.

CRANMER.—William Cranmer, from England, became one of the original settlers of Southold, L. I., about 1640. Wife Elizabeth Car-



withy. He d. 1689. Sons were Thomas, William and John. (See further in "Department of Notes and Queries" in this issue).

CRATER.—Morritz Crater, German, probably the same who landed in Philadelphia in 1729 in the ship "Mortonhouse," was b. in 1712 and d. in 1772; wife Elizabeth ———. He resided in Morris co. Sons were Jacob, Morritz and Philip. The Somerset line is said to have come through Morritz, Jr.

CRUSER-KRUSEN.—Gerrit Dircksen Croesen (or Kroesen), came from Ninschoten, Holland, and settled in Brooklyn; m., 1661, Neeltje Jans; d. about 1694. Sons were Dirck, William, Hendrick, Cornelius, Gerrit and Jan.

DAVENPORT.—Family name traceable to Orme deDavenport, of Cheshire, England, born about 1086. John Davenport, b. in Bury (near Manchester, Eng.) in 1777, came to America about 1799, and after a year at Danbury, Conn., located, in 1800, at Pluckemin, this county; d. 1830; m. (1) Margaret Traphagen, and (2) Mary Boylan. An earlier immigrant, Rev. John Davenport, came from Coventry, Eng., to Boston in 1637, but no connection has been traced between the earlier and later immigrant.

DAYTON.—Ralph Dayton, b. in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1588, came to Boston about 1637, and removed to Southampton, and then Easthampton, L. I.; m., June, 1656, the widow of James Hinds; d. in 1667. Sons were Samuel and Robert, through the latter of whom the Daytons of Basking Ridge descended. As it is stated that Robert was b. in 1628, it follows that he and Samuel were sons by an earlier wife.

DECAMP.—Laurens Jans DeCamp came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1664, and Hendrick (probably his son) settled at Woodbridge, while another son, Laurence, settled in Franklin township, this county.

DEGROOT.—Peter DeGroot, a French Protestant, came from Rochelle, France, in the 17th century, settling in New York City. His son Jacob came to Bound Brook, erecting a house there as early as 1700, and it was owned by him and his descendants until 1843, and burned in 1853. The name is now extinct in Somerset, though descendants are still in the county.

DEHART.—Balthazar, Daniel, Matthias and Jacobus DeHart were early immigrants from Holland (about 1658) to New Amsterdam. The family was originally from France. Jacobus settled in Elizabethtown in 1671, and Daniel, a physician, came there later. Balthazar became a wealthy New York merchant. Simon Aesen DeHart came over in 1664, and resided in Brooklyn. Various of his descendants were early in Monmouth and Somerset.

DEMAREST.—Originally des Marets, or de Marest, a French Huguenot







family. David des Marets, b. about 1623, came from Middleburg, Holland, on the ship "Bontecou" in 1663, to New Amsterdam, with his wife Marie Sohier and four children; removed to Hackensack, N. J., 1680; d. 1693. Sons to grow up were Jean, David and Samuel. Rev. Dr. Demarest, President of Rutgers, descends from David; other N. J. Demarests have been descendants from Jean and Samuel. There was also a Jean de Marest from Beauchamp, Picardy, also a French Huguenot, who went to Holland, then to Mannheim, Germany, then, in April, 1663, came to America, and finally settled, in 1667, in Bergen co. He also left N. J. descendants.

DEMOTT.—Michael DeMott, of Huguenot descent, came to America about or before 1665; when he appears in the records of Esopus (now Kingston), N. Y. His wife was Annetie Westbrook, dau. of Anthony Janse Westbrook, of Albany. His sons were Anthony, Johannes and Dirck (Richard). Dirck was bapt. Sept. 21, 1684, and d. July 14, 1753. He m. Styntie ———, and settled in the neighborhood of Neshanic. The Somerset DeMotts descend from this Dirck.

DEMUN.—Peter de Mun, b. 1699 (or 1700), d. 1783, was in Monmouth co. in 1729, and, in 1745, purchased 200 acres of land in Bedminster township between Lamington and Vliettown. His first wife, Susanna ———, b. 1704, d. in 1758. His second wife was a widow, Patience (Potts) McQuackin, of Bethlehem, Pa. Sons by first wife were Peter, Jr., John, Edward and William (d. young); by second George and William. The Demun family of Bedminster descend from this Peter, and it includes some of the name of Dumont, who mistakenly supposed they descended from Wallerand Dumont, and changed the name from Demun to Dumont some years ago. The first Peter we know to have come over from Europe.

DENISE (VAN MIDDLESWART).—Teunis Nyssen came from near Utrecht, Holland, about 1638, and resided at New Amsterdam, Gowanus and Flatbush. The surname became De Nyse and then Denise. He m. Phebe Felix, of England, widow of Hendrick "the Boor." Sons were Denys, Jan, Cornelis, Joris and others. Joris took the name of Van Middleswart, and so did Jan, and both settled near Somerville. Cornelius and Denys also settled in Somerset, and their descendants retained De Nyse (or Denise).

DE WITT.—This family can be traced back to 1295 in Holland, when John De Witt, the "Grand Pensionary," was one of the most distinguished men in the Netherlands. Tjerck Claessen De Witt, of Grootholdt, Zunderland, in Holland, came to America about 1648 with his brother Andries. Tjerck m., in New Amsterdam, Barbara Andriessen from Amsterdam. In 1657 he went to Albany; in 1660 to Kingston, N. Y.; d. Feb. 17, 1700.



Sons were Andries, Klaes, Jan, Jacob, Lucas and Peek. Tjerck was the ancestor of the late Peter De Witt, of Somerville, and of the Sussex De Witts.

**DILTS.**—Daniel Dilts came over from Germany about or before 1740, settling in Round Valley, Hunterdon co. His son Daniel, b. 1741, m. Rebecca Merlitt. His son Daniel, b. 1789, m. Elizabeth Neighbour and the late Isaiah N. Dilts, Esq., of Somerville, was his son.

**DITMARS.**—Jan Jansen came from Ditmarsen, Holstein, about 1638, and resided at Dutch Kills, N. Y. Sons were Jan, Dowe and Rynier. The family name was added in this country, as "van Ditmarsen." The Somerset Ditmars seem to be derived from Dowe.

**DOLLIVER.**—Family name originally Dalyber (probably Welsh). Robert Doliber, who d. at Stoke Abbot, England, in 1633, had three sons, William, Samuel and Joseph, who came to Massachusetts about 1647. Two other sons, Tristram and Robert, also came, the former returning to England, but Robert's future is unknown. Samuel, b. 1608, was a selectman of Marblehead in 1648, but settled finally at Gloucester. He m. Mary Elwell in 1654, and d. 1684. Joseph, also of Marblehead, in 1648, settled at Salem; wife Margaret ———. From one of these two brothers descended the Henry Dolliver, b. at Gloucester 1774, who m., in New York City, Maria Voorhees, of Saratoga. Their son Victor M., b. 1800, wife Catherine J. Quick, was father of James J., William H., of Neshanic, Peter Q. and Garret Q. Dolliver, of Plainfield.

**DORLAND** (see Durling).

**DOTY.**—Edward Doty came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620 and settled at Plymouth; wife (second wife) was Faith Clark, whom he m. Jan. 6, 1635. He d. Aug. 23, 1655. Sons were Edward, John, Thomas, Samuel, Isaac and Joseph. The Bernards twsp. Dotys descend from the above line. The name is said to have been pronounced "Dowty," and in this way, it may be the line has sometimes been mixed with the real Doughty line.

**DOUGHTY.**—Francis Doughty, from Hempstead, Gloucestershire, England, was in Taunton, Mass., in 1639, and, in 1641, removed to Long Island. Name of wife unknown. Sons were Francis, Charles, Elias and Jacob. The Doughtys of New Jersey are descended from one of these sons (probably Elias, whose sons were Francis, Charles, Elias, Jacob, Benjamin and William), and not from the Edward Doty of preceding paragraph, although so stated in "The Doty Family."

**DRAKE.**—Robert Drake, b. 1580 in England, was at Exeter, N. H., in 1643; d. 1668. Sons were Nathaniel, Abraham and (supposed) Capt. Francis. Capt. Francis was more probably, however, only a relative, not being mentioned in Robert's will. He was at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1654,





and, about 1669, came to Piscataway, N. J. He m. Mary ———, and d. about 1687. Sons were Francis, George and Rev. John. Attempts have been made, without full success, to show that Capt. Francis was a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Drake.

Du Bois.—Louis Du Bois, Huguenot, b. at Wicres (or Wierer), France, Oct. 27, 1626, went first to Mannheim, Germany, and there m., Oct. 10, 1655, Catherine Blanchan. He came to America about 1661, settling at Kingston, N. Y., as a merchant; then at Hurley, New Paltz and again at Kingston. Of his ten children, the sons were Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, Solomon, Louis and Matthew.

DUMONT.—Wallerand Dumont, a French Huguenot, came to New Amsterdam from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1657, settling at Kingston, N. Y. He m., 1664, Margriet Hendricks, wid. of Jan Arentsen, and d. 1713. Sons were Walran, Jan Baptist, Peter. The latter settled in Somerset co. about 1699, was prominent in church and civil affairs, and left many descendants. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, pp. 106, 208).

DUNGAN.—Rev. Thomas Dungan, b. in London 1632, came to New England and settled at Newport; wife Elizabeth Weaver. In 1682 he removed to Cold Spring Falls, Pa.; d. in 1688. (See "Department of Notes and Queries" in this issue for the Somerset line).

DUNHAM.—John Dunham, b. in England (sup. in Lancashire) in 1589, came over from Leyden, Holland, in 1630, and d. 1669 at Plymouth, Mass. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly for twenty years, and d. in office. Sons were John, Jr., Samuel, Thomas, Jonathan, Joseph, Benajah and Daniel. The Somerset family descends from Benajah (becoming Benyeu), b. 1732, who m. Mary Heath, and settled in Piscataway twsp., Middlesex co., this State.

DUNSTER.—Charles Dunster, b. in England, came to America in Nov., 1704. He was owner of what was known as the Dunster Tract, in Bernards twsp., consisting of 7,500 acres. His son James m. a Woodward and from him the Bernards Dunsters descend.

DURLING-DORLAND.—Jan Gerritse Dorlandt, b. about 1625, came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1652; d. after 1711. He settled in Brooklyn, and, in 1699, was collector of Brooklyn. Name of first wife unknown; second wife was Anna Remsen, dau. of Rev. Jansen Vanderbeeck. Sons were Gerret, Elias and Samuel, by first wife, and Rem and Jan by second wife. Lambert, brother to Jan Gerritse, came in the "Spotted Cow" in 1663, and also settled in Brooklyn, but later (about 1681) on Staten Island. He was Member of the General Assembly in New York. In 1715 he removed to Somerset co., near Harlingen, and d. about 1720. Wife was Hermina Peters. Sons were Gerret and John. The Somerset families of Durling and Dorland generally descend from Gerret, son of Lambert.



**DURVEA.**—Joost Duryee came over from France, and, in 1753, located in Montgomery township, this county. Through his son George the Duryea families of this county descend.

**DUYCKINCK.**—Evert Duyckinck came from Barken, Holland, about 1638, in service of the Dutch West India Company, and, in 1640, was stationed at Fort Hope (near present Hartford), Conn. In 1643 he was at New Amsterdam as painter, glazier, etc., and is said to have painted the coats of arms in the First Dutch church of New Amsterdam. He m., Sept. 9, 1646, Hendrickje Simons, and d. about 1701. Sons were Evert and Garret. The Somerset line descends through Evert.

**EGE.**—Adam Ege came from Germany about 1738, when about thirteen years of age, and resided near Hopewell. He m., about 1748, Margaret Hunt. Sons were Samuel, Jacob, Nathaniel, George and Andrew.

**ELMENDORF.**—Jacobus van Elmendorf was at Kingston, N. Y. in 1667. Date and place of emigration from Holland unknown; m., Apr. 25, 1667, Grietje van Wagonen, dau. of Aert Jacobson Van Wagonen. Sons were Coenradt and Jacobus.

**EMMONS.**—Andrew Emmons went from England to Leyden, Holland, and thence, on the ship "St. Jean Baptist," in 1661, settling at Gravesend, L. I. His children signed their name Emans. Jan Emans came from Holland with his wife Sara, and settled near Flatbush; d. about 1734. From which of these two those of the name in Somerset are derived has not been determined.

**EOFF.**—Jacob Eoff, b. about 1678, in the Palatinate, Germany, probably came over with his (supposed) mother, Magdalena, in 1710, and, in 1742, settled on 432 acres of land at Pluckemin, this county; m. Mary ———; probably d. 1780, when will was proved; if so, then 102 years old. Sons were John, Peter, Garret, Jacob, Abraham, Robert, Cornelis, Christian. The name is now extinct in this county, but a descendant of Christian Eoff resides in Plainfield.

**FIELD.**—This family has been traced back to John Fields, the astronomer, and even further, to William the Conqueror's time, when the name was De la Ffield. Robert Field, b. 1605, at Sowerby, Eng., came to Newport, R. I., before 1638, and, in 1645, was one of the patentees of Long Island lands, including the site of Flushing. He d. before 1673. He m. (1) Ruth Fairbeck; (2) Elizabeth Taylor; (3) Charity ———. Sons were John, Robert, Anthony and Benjamin. A son of Anthony, John Field, b. 1659, settled near Bound Brook in 1695, and was the ancestor of the Field families in that locality and near Lamington.

**FINLEY.**—James Finley, b. in Scotland in 1735, came from Glasgow in 1769 and settled at Princeton; in his later days he resided at





Basking Ridge with his son, the noted Rev. Dr. Robert Finley; d. 1808. Other sons were James and Alexander.

FISHER.—Hendrick Fisher (originally Vischer), the noted patriot of this county, b. in Germany about 1697, came over in 1703 with his father, Hendrick, the two settling near Bound Brook. The father d. in 1749, and Hendrick, Jr., in 1729. The house occupied by Hendrick, Sr., and Jr., is said to have been built in 1688 by William Dockwra, and was purchased, in 1703, by Hendrick, Sr. It still stands. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. 3, frontispiece facing p. 1). The patriot's wife was Elizabeth ———, and his sons were Volkert, Abraham, Hendrick, John and Jeremias, who left many descendants. George Fisher came from Germany in 1753, and left descendants in Bedminster township, this county and in Hunterdon and Warren counties. Peter Fisher came from Germany in 1725, settling somewhere in Somerset, but later near Rocktown, Hunterdon co., and his descendants were mostly in Hunterdon.

FRELINGHUYSEN.—Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen (spelled van Frylinghuysen in Holland records of 1719), was b. about 1691 in Lingen, East Friesland; came to Somerset county as pastor of three, later increased to six, Reformed Dutch churches in 1720; m. Eva Terhune; d. about 1748. Five sons, all ordained ministers, were: Theodore, John, Jacobus, Ferdinandus and Henricus. The Somerset family descend from Rev. John (whose wife was Dinah Van Bergh, of Amsterdam, Holland) through John's only son, General Frederick.

FULKERSON.—Dirk Volkerse, said to have been a Norwegian carpenter, was at Bushwick, L. I., prior to 1648, and probably Dirk, of the Sourland mountains, near Neshanic, in 1685, was his son. John and Richard Fulkerson were probably sons of this second-named Dirk.

GASTON.—Joseph Gaston, b. about 1690, of French Huguenot ancestry, and his brother Hugh, came from Antrim, Ireland, in 1720, settling in Bedminster township. Their history has already appeared in the January *QUARTERLY* of this year.

GILES.—James Giles came from England in 1668, and settled near Bound Brook.

GRIGGS.—Thomas Griggs came from England to Massachusetts prior to 1639, settling at Roxbury. His son John had sons Benjamin, Daniel, Samuel and James, all of whom settled near Griggstown, this county in 1733 or earlier.

GULICK.—Hendrick Gulick and wife, Geertruyt Willekms, came from Holland in 1663 with two children, Jan and Jochem; he d. the same year. Jochem (or Joachim) settled first at Gravesend, L. I., and then at Six-mile Run, Somerset co. Sons were Benjamin, Henry, John and William.

[To be Continued]



**SOMERSET COUNTY REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS**

IN OUR January number we published a list of the Revolutionary pensioners of Somerset County, as appeared on the rolls of the United States in 1835. We now give a list of the pensioners on the roll in 1840, five years later, by which it will be seen that a large number had died between 1835 and 1840. The Government list from which this is taken gives the names of heads of families with whom the pensioners resided on June 1, 1840. If living in their own residence, their names are simply repeated in the list, but we have not repeated the same in the following abstract. Where they were residing in the home of some other person, same will be found stated below:

**BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP**

Annin, Joseph; age 89.  
Field, Hendrick; age 88.  
Todd, William; age 79.

**BERNARDS TOWNSHIP**

Kennan, Joseph; age 58; residence with Jonathan Hand.  
Kennan, Mary; age 76; residence with Alva Lewis.  
Norris, Ziba; age 78.  
Southard, Henry; age 92; residence with Samuel S. Doty.  
Tonlin, John; age 69; residence with Samuel Stanbury.  
Van Sickel, Hannah; age 84.  
Whitaker, Nathaniel; age 80.

**BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP**

Autin, John A.; age 78.  
Brokaw, Richard; age 83.  
Degroot, Jacob; age 90.  
Little, Robert; age 86.  
Steele, John, Sr.; age 85.  
Van Pelt, Rulif; age 82.  
Voorhees, Paul; age 82; residence with Philip A. Tunison.  
Vosseller, Lucius; age 83.  
Vroom, Henry; age 83.

**FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP**

Brokaw, Isaac; (age not stated).  
Perrien, James D.; (age not stated); residence with Henry Hagaman.  
Van Tyne, Ellen; age 78.  
Wyckoff, John C.; age 83.

**HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP**

Bellis, Adam; age 91; residence with John Hall.  
Quick, Peter J.; age 81.  
Scamp, George N.; age 89.





Taylor, Willet; age 81; residence with Gilbert B. Taylor.  
 Van Cleaf, Dinah; age 86; residence with Jacob S. Van Cleaf.  
 Voorhees, Peter; age 84; residence with Rinear Staats.

#### WARREN TOWNSHIP

Coddington, John; age 78.  
 Pennington, John; age 78.



### GASTON FAMILY LINES OF SOMERSET

BY MRS. ANNA REGER GASTON, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

[Concluded from Page 133]

[NOTE.—Since the publication of the previous instalment of these articles in the April number the following corrections have been received:

91c. Evelina Belmont Linn Gaston was m. Sept. 25, 1838 (not 1834), and d. June 23, 1849 (not 1838).

91g. Catherine Gaston m., June 2, 1864, Rev. George Zahniser. He subsequently m. his wife's niece, Mrs. Charles McGill (dau. of Dr. Albert Sergeant and Sarah Elizabeth Gaston, 91), as will appear under that family below].

#### CHILDREN OF WILLIAM KER GASTON (78) AND ALLETTA MARGARET TUNISON:

98. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 13, 1847; d. Jan. 23, 1858.

99. WALTER; m. (1), Nov. 4, 1873, Gertrude J. Phillips, who was b. Jan. 3, 1850, and d. Apr. 1, 1894; (2) Mary L.——. He formerly lived in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., then at Plainfield, N. J., but now resides in Buffalo, N. Y. By his first wife there were two children: WILLIAM and EDWARD.

100. MARY, b. Sept. 10, 1851; d. Sept. 13, 1890; m.—— Vreeland, and had one child; Gertrude.

#### CHILDREN OF DANIEL C. GASTON (79) AND IDA A. VLIET:

101. MARGARET, b. Nov. 16, 1830; d. Jan. 28, 1816; m., Feb. 28, 1850, James English Hedges (son of William Woodhull Hedges and Jane English, of Chester, N. J.), who was b. 1824, and d. Jan. 7, 1892. Mr. Hedges was an active and successful merchant in New York, head of the firm of Hedges, Powers & Co., with business at 27 Murray and 31 Warren street, but with residence in Elizabeth, N. J. Child: J. Edward Hedges; deceased; m. Amanda Louise Bedell. Two ch.: Frank Louis, of 12 Floral ave., Elizabeth, and Caroline Bedell.

102. WILLIAM, of Elizabeth, N. J., b. Oct. 26, 1839; d. Sept. 18, 1907; m., May 15, 1865, Margaret Ann Keiley (dau. of Matthew Keiley and Rachel Parker, neé Connelly), of New York City. (For ch., see *infra*).



103. JOHN D., of Somerville; living; m., May 31, 1881, Margaretta G. Brokaw (dau. of John B. Brokaw and Magdalena Garretson). He served as a private in the Civil War in Company A, 30th N. J. Volunteers, from Sept. 17, 1862, to June 27, 1863. Children: (1) LENA MAY, b. Jan. 23, 1884; d. Feb. 12, 1884. (2) JAMES HEDGES, who was b. in Kansas, June 18, 1888.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL B. GASTON (80) AND JANE M. VANDERVEER:

104. SARAH; d. in infancy.

105. SARAH JANE, b. May 11, 1835; d. June 17, 1836.

106. WILLIAM B., of Trenton, photographer, b. Mar. 29, 1837; d. Mar. 23, 1902; m. Sarah Anderson, who d. in 1910. He was a member of Co. A., National Guard of Trenton, from Apr. 16, 1861, to July 16, 1861. Child: MORRIS, b. 1874; d. 1876.

107. CORNELIA JANE, b. Mar. 10, 1841; d. Dec. 4, 1891; m. Captain Owen Huntingdon Day of Trenton, also deceased. No ch.

108. EMMA LOUISE; living in Trenton.

109. SAMUEL BRANT, Jr., b. Feb. 14, 1846; d. Nov. 11, 1906; was twice married, but left no descendants. He served in the Civil War as private in Co. D., 9th Reg't, N. J. Volunteers, from Feb. 9, 1864, to Jan. 15, 1865, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, being discharged Mar. 1, 1865.

110. JOHN; living in Trenton; unkm.

111. SARAH, b. Feb. 2, 1851; d. Apr. 29, 1908. Graduate of State Normal School, Trenton, and long a teacher in public schools of that city.

112. CHARLOTTE; m. John Chapman, who d. about 1906. No ch.

113. OLIVER; living in Trenton; m. and has ch.: (1) FRED, traveling salesman in the West; is married; (2) PERCY, artist, of Los Angeles; m. and has one ch.; (3) ALBERT, machinist, of Sacramento, Cal.; m. but no ch.; (4) OLIVER; (5) FLORENCE; (6) HELEN.

114. LIZZIE, b. June 3, 1858; d. Aug. 2, 1867.

CHILDREN OF JOHN GASTON (84) AND REBECCA A. WORTMAN:

115. JOSEPH; d. in infancy.

116. JAMES (twin with Joseph); m., Jan. 1, 1873, Emma Jane Potter (dau. of Samuel Potter and Jane B. Rue). Mr. Gaston long kept a stationery and book store in Somerville, and still resides there. He served in the Civil War in Company A of the 30th N. J. Volunteers, from Sept. 17, 1862, to June 27, 1863. He was for about thirty years librarian of the Second Ref. church Sunday school, Somerville, N. J. No ch.

117. JOHN WORTMAN, of Somerville, married Anna Reger (dau. of Augustine Reger and Margaret Vosseller). He resided on the homestead





farm until 1891, when he removed to Somerville; has been an active elder in the Second Ref. ch. Child: MABEL, supervisor of drawing in the Montclair public schools.

118. NAOMI, b. Dec. 16, 1846; d. June 27, 1903; m., Nov. 21, 1866, Peter Dumont (son of Isaac V. C. Dumont and Maria V. D. Nevius, the widow of Cornelius Nevius). He is an agriculturist of White House, N. J. Children: (1) John Gaston, farmer, of White House; m., Sept. 1, 1897, Margaret Vail, and has two ch.: Leroy; Mabel Naomi. (2) Cora, of Dunellen, who m., Mar. 14, 1887, Alvah Haver, and has ch.: Clara Matilda (wife of William Smalley, having dau. Helen); Florence; Earle; Ruth; Charles; Russell; Elsie. (3) Oliver Pillsbury, of Dunellen, who m., Dec. 3, 1902, Carrie Wylinsky, and has ch.: Naomi Alberta; Harold, deceased; Evelyn Frances.

119. WILLIAM KER, of Somerville; m., Dec. 3, 1873, Eliza Van Arsdale Nicholas (dau. of Tunis Vanderveer Van Arsdale and Sarah DeMott, widow of William Henry Nicholas), who was b. July 18, 1846, and d. May 4, 1916. Mrs. Gaston, by her first marriage, had one son, Rev. Vanderveer Van Arsdale Nicholas, formerly pastor of Kennett Square Presby. church, Pa., but recently of the First Presby. church at Midland, Mich. Mr. Gaston is in the employ of the C. R. R. of N. J., and has been an active deacon of the Second Ref. ch., Somerville. (For ch., see *infra*).

120. OLIVER B., b. July 18, 1852; d. Sept. 1, 1853. He was drowned by falling in a spring.

121. HUGH, of North Branch; m., Nov. 24, 1880, Rachel A. Ten Eyck (dau. of John S. Ten Eyck and Margaret Hull). He owns at present the Gaston farm at North Branch. Child: ETHEL REBECCA, who m., Dec. 15, 1908, Fred Clinton Kellem, and has ch.: Darothy Charlotte and Alice Ray.

CHILDREN OF OLIVER BERTON GASTON (85) AND SARAH A. WORTMAN:

122. JANE MARIA, of Jamesburg, N. J., b. Sept. 27, 1841; d. Nov. 3, 1903; m., Nov. 3, 1869, George Henry Smock (son of Henry Smock and Maria Boice), who was b. Aug. 19, 1842, and d. Sept. 19, 1910. Children: (1) Freddie G., b. 1872; d. 1880. (2) Cassie Van Nest; m., Aug. 18, 1904, Robert Ayres Graff, farmer at Jamesburg, N. J., and has ch. Janet Gaston, b. Oct. 9, 1905. (3) George Willets; m., Apr. 5, 1907, Belle Brown; also farmer at Jamesburg, and has ch., Homer Brown. (4) Edna C.

123. CATHERINE VAN NEST, b. Feb. 4, 1844; d. at Locust Valley, N. Y., June 1, 1905; m., June 12, 1866, Rev. John Henry Smock (son of Henry Smock and Maria Boice), who was b. at Freehold, N. J., Jan. 20,



1836, and d. at Locust Valley, Jan. 8, 1903. Mr. Smock graduated from Rutgers College in 1863, and from the New Brunswick Seminary in 1866. In college he was a classmate of former Vice-President Hobart. His charges were Oyster Bay, L. I., 1866-'71; Readington, N. J., 1871-'83; Oyster Bay and Locust Valley, 1883-'96; Stated Supply, Locust Valley, 1896-'98; without charge until death. Children: (1) Augustus Hobart, who m., Nov. 29, 1892 (a), Anna Grace Cock, and had ch., Helen Maria (b. and d. 1893); and (b) Nancy Burgess. Mr. Smock is said to be the highest paid tenor of any church singer in this country; was for a time in All Saints church, New York, and is now at Baltimore, Md. (2) Jennie Alma; d. in infancy. (3) Clarence McKay; m., 1900, Eula Whiting. (4) Ethel L.; m., Dec. 22, 1902, Henry C. Duden (son of Frank P. Duden and Phebe Wright). Have ch.: Dorothy Grace and Eula.

124. IDA ANN, b. 1846; d. Sept. 30, 1851.

125. JOSEPH, b. June, 1848; d. Sept. 10, 1851.

126. REBECCA W., b. 1851; d. Feb. 10, 1852.

127. JOSEPH (second), b. Mar. 8, 1853; d. July 14, 1853.

128. OLIVIA B., b. Apr. 8, 1854; living; m. (1) Oct. 5, 1882, William S. D. Chandler, of Elizabeth (son of Charles S. Chandler and Louisa Styles), who was b. July 18, 1853, and d. Dec. 21, 1891; and (2) Aug. 3, 1898, Rev. Abram Irving Martine (son of Jeremiah Martine and Charity N. Crum), who was b. at Clarkstown, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1848. Mr. Martine was graduated from Rutgers College in 1873, and from the New Brunswick Seminary in 1876. He was pastor of Reformed churches at Stanton, N. J., 1876-'82; Manhasset, L. I., 1882-'91; Dunellen, N. J. (Presby.), 1891-'99; Marlborough, N. J., 1899-1905; Little Falls, N. J., 1908-'11; New Prospect, N. Y. (P. O. address, Pine Bush), 1911 to the present. From 1905-'08 he was Superintendent of the Passaic General Hospital. There were two children by the first marriage, both dying in infancy.

129. SYLVIA BEAVERS; m., Aug. 3, 1876, George Sidney Willits, Jr. (son of George S. Willits and Elizabeth Githens), of Philadelphia, who graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June, 1875. Ch.: (1) Charles C., who m., Oct., 1902, Ethel Dumont. (2) Albert, who d. aged seven. (3) Grace G., who m., Jan. 19, 1912, Henry W. Von Bremen, and has child Berend, b. Nov. 28, 1913. (4) Alfred S. (5) Jessie A., who m., Oct. 25, 1913, Edward B. Yansey. (6) Oliver G.

130. LIZZIE, of Elizabeth, N. J., m., Oct. 17, 1888, George Muny Williams (son of John R. Williams and Caroline McCormick), who is director of the P. Lorillard Tobacco Co., New York. Children: (1) Carolyn Gaston, who m., Apr. 22, 1910, Captain Charles Stuart Donavin,





U. S. A., and has one child, Elizabeth Stuart. They reside in Texas.  
(2) Ralph Schuyler, unm.

CHILDREN OF HUGH GASTON (87) AND JANE V. GARRETSON:

131. ROBERT, b. Aug. 21, 1845; d. June 11, 1852.

132. CATHERINE; m. (1), Jan., 1869, Andrew Quick, of North Branch, and (2), Apr. 4, 1894, Oscar Dunham, of Newark. Mr. Quick was a farmer who settled in Virden, Illinois, and died Nov., 1872. After his death his widow returned to N. J. Child by Andrew Quick: Jane, of Arlington, N. J., who m. Archibald Derby and has ch., Cathrine.

133. SARAH, who m., Nov. 2, 1869, William Voorhees, of Pluckemin (son of James Voorhees), who d. at Jacksonville, Ill., Mar. 28, 1913. Children: (1) Ella Ramsey, deceased. (2) Lena May; m. Otto Coultons, of Riggston, Ill. (3) Hugh, who m., Mar. 28, 1915, Harriet Pierson and resides at Woodson, Ill.

134, 135. MARY and MARTHA (twins), b. 1851; d. 1851.

136. MARGARET, of Somerville, who m., Dec. 25, 1872, Ira Voorhees (son of John S. Voorhees and Sarah Vosseller), who was b. 1851 and d. Apr. 6, 1913. Mr. Voorhees was a skilled wood-worker, who met his death through an injury while in charge of the mill of Smith, Schoonmaker & Co., in Somerville. He was long active in the Second Ref. church. No ch.

137. CORNELIA, of Somerville; m., Sept. 30, 1879, James Henry, of North Branch, now deceased. No ch.

138. JANE, m., Dec. 6, 1876, Isaac Newton Dumont (son of Cornelius Nevius Dumont and Rachel Brokaw). Resides at Trenton, N. J. Child: Helen Gaston Dumont, who m., Oct. 20, 1914, Clifford Dean Phoenix, of Somerville, paying teller in the First National Bank of Somerville.

139. MARIETTA, of Somerville; m., Dec. 25, 1878, Peter B. Dumont (brother to her sister's, Jane's, husband). Children: (1) Emma Jane, who m. William Parry, merchant of Somerville. (2) Hugh Gaston. (3) Cornelia, deceased. (4) Irene, deceased. (5) Lillian. (6) Mary, who m., Jan. 22, 1913, Clarence Wyckoff. (7) Harold. (8) Arthur.

140. JOHN GARRETSON, of Somerville, who m., Mar. 17, 1886, Ella Bergen Smith (dau. of Cornelius V. D. Smith and Judith Tunison Ten Eyck). He is the well-known head of the firm of Gaston, Black & Co., merchants of Somerville. He was Post Master of Somerville 1906-1914, and is Vice President of the First National Bank of Somerville. Child: GEORGE A., who m., Nov. 22, 1911, Mary E. Brown, is connected with his father's dry goods firm, and has one ch., JOHN GARRETSON, JR., b. Nov. 23, 1915.



141. HUGH, b. June 11, 1865; d. Aug. 16, 1866.

142. ISAAC, b. Oct. 20, 1867; d. Sept. 9, 1868.

143. WILLIAM GARRETSON, of 254 West 76th St., New York City; m., Oct. 12, 1897, Elizabeth Sutphen Craig (dau. of David Kline Craig and Mary Elizabeth Amerman). He started in the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York in the lowest capacity, over 20 years ago, and is now cashier of that institution. Children: (1) KATHARINE CRAIG, b. and d. 1903. (2) MARY ELIZABETH.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC GASTON (88) AND CATHERINE C. SUTPHEN:

144. ARTHUR SUTPHEN, who m., Dec. 20, 1871, Ella R. Ramsey (dau. of Joseph Ramsey and Euphemia Cramer). He was postmaster at North Branch Station in 1885, and was, until recently, in the employ of the N. J. Central R. R.

145. ANNA S.; living in Newark, N. J.

146. IDA; living in Newark.

147. JOHN WALTER; deceased.

148. MINNIE; living in Newark.

CHILD OF ISAAC GASTON (88) AND CATHERINE E. SUTPHEN:

149. EDDIE, deceased; d. from railroad accident.

CHILD OF JOSEPH A. GASTON (89) AND MARY COLLINGS:

150. CAROLINE CUTHBERT, b. 1837; d. 1910; m. John R. Phillips, of Philadelphia. Before her marriage she taught in the Butler school, at Somerville.

CHILDREN OF DR. ALBERT SERGEANT AND SARAH E. GASTON (91):

(1) Elizabeth Sergeant, b. in Somerville, N. J., May 25, 1835; living at Mercer, Pa.; lived for a number of years with Judge Brown's family in Somerville, after she was Widow McGill; m. (1) Charles McGill, by whom no ch.; (2), July 5, 1866, in Somerville, Rev. George Wright Zahniser, of Mercer, Pa., who was b. Mar. 19, 1823, and d. June 12, 1889. Mr. Zahniser's first wife was Catherine Gaston (91g), youngest dau. of John I. Gaston, whom he m. June 2, 1864, and who was an aunt to his second wife. Mr. Zahniser graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., 1846; subsequently entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Erie, Pa., April 10, 1851. His pastorates were at Conneautville, Pa., 1851-'59; Huntington, Pa., 1859-'75. He then removed to Mercer, Pa., where he filled various supplies in the Presbytery of Erie until his death. Children: (a) George Brown Zahniser, civil and mining engineer of Newcastle, Pa., who m., 1902, Ruth Agnew, of Sewickley, Pa., and has ch., Elizabeth and George Brown, 2nd. (b) Katherine Gaston Zahniser, unm. (c) Albert Wright Zahniser, civil





and mining engineer, now member of firm of Camp & Zahniser, of Philadelphia, who m., 1905, Hannah Oliver Barton, of Baltimore, and has ch., Hannah Mary, Albert Wright and George Wright.

(2) William Gaston Sargeant, b. Nov. 25, 1837; d. Oct. 21, 1898; m., in Waterford, Pa., 1876, Jessie Benson who d. June 2, 1910. Children: (a) William Gaston Sargeant, who m., 1915, in London, Mary Jaffrey, of New York City. (b) Dorothy Sargeant, who lives in England. (This family spells the name "Sargeant," as above).

CHILDREN OF HON. GEORGE H. BROWN AND JOANNA B. GASTON (91a);

(1) Mary Houston Brown, b. Feb. 15, 1842; d. Jan. 23, 1912; unm. She was a teacher for many years in Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.; also at Grove City and Newcastle, Pa., but died in Somerville.

(2) William Rezeau Brown, b. Nov. 25, 1844; d. July 10, 1870. He was employed in the National State Bank at Newark, N. J., and died at Roselle.

(3) John Gaston Brown, b. July 2, 1846; d. Sept. 23, 1893; m., Oct. 11, 1871, Jennie B. Bryant, who was b. Nov. 3, 1852, and d. Nov. 29, 1889. He was long connected with the Adams Express Co., N. Y. City; lived and died in Somerville. Children: (a) Rezeau Blanchard Brown, who is general manager of the Milwaukee Gas Works, in Wisconsin; m. Eliza Schmelzel, and has ch., Dorothy Hatton, Louise Elizabeth and Marjorie. (b) George Houston Brown, of Somerville (with the Mutual Life Ins. Co., of N. Y. City); m. Anna Ethel Dorland, and has ch., George Houston. (c) Elinor Garretson Brown, teacher in the Somerville High School.

(4) Churchill Houston Brown, b. Apr. 16, 1849; d. July 1, 1881. He was a clerk in the National State Bank of Newark; lived and died in Somerville.

(5) George Houston Brown, b. July 30, 1852; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 25, 1908; m., first, June 6, 1883, Gertrude C. Carmer, who was b. Jan. 9, 1859, and d. Sept. 14, 1896; second, Apr. 14, 1898, Laura Hasbrouck Le Fevre, now of Somerville. Mr. Brown was well-known for years in Somerville as an insurance agent of the firm of Carmer & Brown. About 1874 he became a partner in the firm of Fitzgibbon, Messer & Co., paper and strawboard dealers, in N. Y. City, and, later, went to Colorado and then to Iowa, where he became interested in a paving brick plant; subsequently was a public official in Sioux City. In 1894 he gave up the office and became associated with the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., of N. Y. City; from 1895 to 1908 was Superintendent of the Cincinnati, O., district for that Company. The Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., in paying a tribute to him, declared that "his character, his personality, his rugged



honesty and all his splendid qualities of mind and heart will be a precious and abiding memory." Children: (By G. C. C.), (a) Morris Houston Brown, now of State of Washington, who m., 1914, Gertrude Campbell, of California, and has ch., George Houston. (b) Joan Churchill Brown, now of Elizabeth, N. J., who m., 1914, Stockton Cranmer, (son of Rev. William Stockton Cranmer, D. D., of Somerville) and has ch., Winifred Stockton. (c) Henry Carmer Brown, now in the West, who m., 1913, Dora Brown, and has ch., Georgia and Marjorie. (By L. H. LeF.), (d.) Mary Loomis Brown.

(6) Isaac Henry Brown, b. Dec. 18, 1854; d. Jan. 6, 1860.

(7) William Stewart Brown, b. Aug. 13, 1857; m. Aug. 31, 1907, Anna Flora Hugo; living at Dayton, Ohio.

(8) Ida Augusta Brown, b. Nov. 23, 1859; d. May 29, 1883; m., July 1, 1880, in Sioux City, Ia., Judge Samuel Smiley Mehard, Jr., formerly of Mercer, Pa., now a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh, Pa. Child: Churchill Brown Mehard, who m. Mary Klein, of Anniston, Ala.; lives at Sewickley, Pa.; is a lawyer associated with his father in Pittsburgh, the firm being Mehard, Scully & Mehard, and has ch., Ida Brown.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL S. GASTON (91d) AND MARGARET E. WHITENACK:

151. JOANNA BROWN, physician, of Elizabeth, N. J.; living; m. George S. Leary. Children: (1) Lewis Gaston Leary. (2) Russel Woodward Leary. (3) George Daniel Leary; deceased. (4) Evelyn Leary.

152. SARAH ELIZA; d. Mar. 8, 1857.

153. IDA ALMIRA, of East Orange; living; m. Ferdinand Adams. Children: (1) Nellie Frances Adams. (2) Marjorie Catharine Adams. (3) Flora Adams. (4) Ferdinand Gaston Adams.

154. MAGGIE; d. Aug. 6, 1862.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM STEWART AND ALLETTA S. GASTON (91e):

(1) Evelina Reynolds Stewart; living in Seattle, Wash.; m. Austin Gillette, of Mercer, Pa., later of Sioux City, Iowa, who is deceased, and has ch.: (a) William Stewart Gillette, b. 1865; d. 1888. (b) Charles Austin Gillette; living in Salt Lake City; m. Natilda Freitsche. (c) Aletta Maria Gillette.

(2) Mary Stewart; living in Sioux City, Ia.; m. Daniel T. Gilman, of Mass., who is deceased. Children: (a) Sarah Marshall Gilman, who m. William Jordan, of Montana, now of St. Paul, Minn., and has ch., Mary Leighton, Katherine Gilman and Marjorie Stewart. (b) William Stewart Gilman, who m. Florence King, of Mass., and has ch.: Florence King, Daniel Trimble and Henry King.

(3) Robert Annin Stewart; living in Omaha, Neb.; m. Alice Boyle,





and has ch.: (a) Aletta Stewart, who m. Clinton Brome, of Omaha. (b) Elizabeth Hunter Stewart. (c) William Stewart, who m. Ruth Birchard.

(4) Alletta Young Stewart; living in the Stewart homestead at Mercer, Pa.

(5) George Brown Stewart, b. Feb., 1868; d. Jan., 1893.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC GASTON (91f) AND MARY E. BURNET:

155. JOHN FREDERICK, b. Sept. 12, 1852; d. Oct., 1892; m., June 12, 1880, in Newark, N. J., Rose A. McNeill, who d. Jan., 1884. Child: ETHELWYN, b. Sept. 12, 1881; living in Newark.

156. WILLIAM HENRY, b. Nov. 16, 1855; living at 35 Oxford St., Montclair, N. J., m., Apr. 5, 1893, Suzanne Lauenstein, of Springfield, N. J. He is with the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., of New York. Children: (1) MARY ELIZABETH. (2) WILLIAM ISAAC.

157. GEORGE HOUSTON, of Broadway and 79th St., New York City, b. Apr. 11, 1858; m., Sept., 1885, Martha Elizabeth Wilson. He is an active business man, and second Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., of N. Y. City. Children: (1) HELEN WILSON; d. Sept. 3, 1888. (2) GEORGE HOUSTON. (3) DOROTHY WILSON.

158. KATE ZAHNISER; living at 201 N. 6th St., Newark, N. J.; unm.

CHILDREN OF HUGH M. GASTON (94) AND FRANCES MALLET-PREVOST:

159. MARY, who has been a well-known physician in Somerville; graduate of the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, 1888; unm.

160. EVELYN; m., June 15, 1882, Augustus Van Derveer, who was b. June 4, 1850, and d. Apr. 9, 1902. Children: (1) Hugh Gaston; (2) Elizabeth K., graduate of Vassar College and teacher in the Somerville High School.

161. FRANCES; living; unm.

162. LOUIS PREVOST, civil engineer, of Somerville; m., Sept. 5, 1895, Maude Safford. Children: KENNETH S., student in Harvard College; MARY; HUGH; BEATRICE.

163. HARRIET PREVOST, b. May 25, 1850; d. Dec. 2, 1856.

164. HUGH KIRKPATRICK, lawyer, of Somerville, b. Aug. 10, 1858; m., Oct., 1888, Sue D. Cammann. No ch.

165. ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 11, 1863; d. Aug. 30, 1878.

CHILDREN OF REV. JOHN GASTON, D. D., (96) AND ANNA L. TERHUNE:

166. WILLIAM FREDERICK, b. at Pompton, N. J., Feb. 11, 1854; living at 170 Lexington Ave., Passaic, N. J.; m., Oct. 11, 1876, Mary Zabriskie (dau. of Christian A. Zabriskie, of Bergen co.) Mr. Gaston is a well-known lawyer of Passaic, having graduated from Rutgers College in 1874, and being admitted to the Bar in June, 1877. He was also a member of the Legislature (Assembly) in 1882 and 1883. Children: JOHN; FREDERICK W.; ALICE M.



167. MATILDA B.; d. Sept. 7, 1890.

168. ANNA E.; living; unm.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM GASTON (102) AND MARGARET A. KEILEY:

169. FREDERICK KEILEY, of 734 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J., b. Jan. 6, 1868; living; m., Apr. 19, 1892, Charlotte M. King. Mr. Gaston is a general insurance broker, with offices at 30 East 42nd St., New York City. Ch.: (1) Charlotte King, b. Nov. 28, 1895. (2) Frederick K., Jr., b. Oct. 6, 1897. (3) Elizabeth H., b. July 26, 1899.

170. IDA V., of Keene Valley, N. Y., b. June 2, 1871; m. (1), Jan. 10, 1893, Edgar J. Runyon, who d. Nov. 15, 1900; (2), Aug. 19, 1905, Arthur Dracas. Children: (By E. J. R.); Margaret G. Runyon, b. Nov. 23, 1893. (By A. D.): Mary Elizabeth Dracas, b. Feb. 4, 1907.

171. WILLIAM EDGAR, b. July 14, 1873; d. July 27, 1874.

172. MARY B., of Jersey City, N. J., b. Sept. 3, 1875; living; m., Apr. 22, 1909, James W. Pyle.

173. MARGARET H., of Hartsdale, N. Y., b. Dec. 27, 1879; living; m., Jan. 23, 1904, Kenneth Wilbur. Ch.: Margaret K., b. June 2, 1906.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM K. GASTON (119) AND ELIZA V. A. NICHOLAS:

174. WILLIAM IRA, of Plainfield, b. Jan. 2, 1875; d. Dec. 13, 1908; m., June 20, 1900, Bertha Adelle Philpott, who was b. June 1, 1879, and d. Mar. 20, 1909. Children: (1) CLARENCE WARNER. (2) ARTHUR HERBERT.

175. ANNA REBECCA, of Somerville, who has a position in the branch office of the Prudential Life Ins. Co.

176. JAMES HERBERT, of Somerville, in C. R. R. employ; m., Nov. 17, 1904, Louisa Rockafellow (dau. of Solomon Rockafellow and Jeanette Dalley). Children: (1) EDYTHE LOUISE. (2) RUTH TILTON. (3) WILLIAM ELLSWORTH.



## NOTES ON THE WYCKOFF FAMILY

BY WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[Continued from Page 139]

[NOTE.—It is hoped that these articles will induce anybody having knowledge of the Wyckoff, Wikoff, etc., Family, to send such facts relating to any generation, as he or she may have, to the author, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.]

(725) Joseph V. D. Wyckoff, b. Apr. 19, 1817; d. June 27, 1893; m., Dec. 10, 1840, Ellen M. Stothoff, who was b. Dec. 10, 1823. Resided at Laingsburg, Mich. Children:

952. Sarah Stothoff, b. Mar. 24, 1842; d. Oct. 17, 1842

953. Adeline Euphemia, b. Sept. 22, 1843; d. Aug. 21, 1911; m., Nov. 24, 1864, Dr. Arthur H. Biggs, of Detroit, Mich.





- 954. Henry Augustus Raymond, b. Jan. 12, 1847; m., Feb. 8, 1882, Eva B. Hinmon.
- 955. Joseph Van Doren, b. June 23, 1851; m., Nov. 20, 1878, Carrie L. Dillingham.
- 956. John Stothoff, b. Sept. 21, 1852; m., Oct. 10, 1895, Katrine A. Tison. Orange grower of Citra, Fla.
- 957. Sophia Ellen, b. July 19, 1855; m., Sept. 21, 1876, John Ballantine.

(726) Jacob Wyckoff, b. Dec. 20, 1818; d. Sept. 1, 1887; m., Jan. 20, 1842, Sarah Jane Voorhees, who was b. Oct. 21, 1818, and d. Mar. 12, 1900. He owned and operated part of the original farm at Middlebush, purchased in 1702 by his ancestor, Cornelius Pieterse Wyckoff. He was a man highly respected by the community, and of great influence. Children:

- 958. Simon, b. Dec. 29, 1842; d. Sept. 10, 1843.
- 959. Albert Voorhees, b. June 27, 1844; d. June 2, 1864. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, and killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
- 960. Martin Nevius, b. Apr. 10, 1850; d. Jan. 27, 1911; m., July 5, 1873, Anna C. Baird. He d. at Tokyo, Japan, where he was professor and treasurer of Tokyo University.
- 961. James Longstreet, b. Feb. 26, 1855; d. July 27, 1855.
- 962. Benjamin Van Doren, b. June 1, 1856; m., May 8, 1879, Fanny H. Drew. Reformed ch. minister at Readington, N. J.
- 963. Sarah Helena, b. Feb. 11, 1859; d. Nov. 12, 1862.
- 964. Jacob, b. Mar. 21, 1861; m., May 7, 1884, Margaret M. Van Pelt, who is deceased. Retired farmer of Middlebush, N. J.

(727) Isaac V. D. Wyckoff, b. Mar. 2, 1821; d. Sept. 3, 1863; m., Mar., 1860, Harriet Polhemus, widow of Peter Garretson. He was a farmer at Middlebush, N. J. No ch.

(729) John Wyckoff, b. Sept. 8, 1767; d. Sept., 1842; m., Aug. 26, 1789, Jane Barclay, who was b. Apr. 29, 1770, and d. 1857. He was a farmer, and was b. near White House, Hunterdon Co., N. J. He moved, in 1792, to Blenheim, Schoharie Co., N. Y., where he purchased a large farm. Children:

- 965. John.
- 966. Polly B., b. Nov. 3, 1792; m. Col. Elijah Van Horn.
- 967. Nathan.
- 968. Catharine S., b. Oct. 4, 1799; m. Dr. Augustus Knapp.
- 969. Ambrose Spencer.
- 970. Samuel Barclay.

(730) Jacob Wyckoff, b. 1775; d. Sept. 10, 1849; m. Theodosia



Cooper, who was b. 1776, and d. Apr. 29, 1839. He removed to New York, and lived for a time in Brooklyn. He was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Children:

- 971. Gitty, b. Sept. 27, 1795; d. Jan. 28, 1885; m. (1) Cornelius Stephenson; (2), Dec. 9, 1814, James Cross.
- 972. Elizabeth C., b. Apr. 1, 1799; d. June 27, 1884; m., Oct. 6, 1827, Zetus Searle, who was b. Mar. 13, 1799, and d. May 12, 1880.
- 973. Jacob Harvey.
- 974. Harriet, b. Dec. 2, 1804; d. Apr. 19, 1828; m., Nov. 2, 1825, Abraham Van Horn.
- 975. Simon J.
- 976. Fanny C., b. Dec. 11, 1808; m. Charles Daniel.
- 977. Jane, b. Aug. 20, 1811; m. Cornelius Clark.
- 978. Eleanor C., b. Mar. 18, 1813; m. (1) Mott Cannon; (2) Stephen Childs.
- 979. Amos Dayton.
- 980. Israel Ludlow.
- 981. Melvina T., b. Sept. 8, 1820; m. Edward Thomas.

(731) Simon Wyckoff, b. Feb. 18, 1782; d. 1857; m., Mar. 6, 1802, Mary Catharine Kline, who was b. Jan. 5, 1781, and d. 1856. Farmer of Hunterdon and Warren counties, N. J. Children:

- 982. Simon Stockton.
- 983. John S.
- 984. Daniel Miller.
- 985. Jacob I. Schultz, b. Mar. 28, 1817; d. Aug. 17, 1829.
- 986. Joseph Theodore, b. Oct. 3, 1821; d. Mar. 22, 1822.

(732) Joseph Wyckoff, b. 1784; m. Margaret Hardenbergh. Lived in Roxbury, Delaware co., N. Y. Children:

- 987. Joseph.
- 988. John Meyers; unm.
- 989. Catharine; m. Morgan Ferris.
- 990. Agnes; unm.
- 991. Villetta Ann.

(737) John Wyckoff, b. Jan. 20, 1771; d. Aug. 26, 1842; m., Nov. 14, 1793, Catharine McDonald, who d. 1854. He was a farmer near Washington, N. J. Children:

- 992. Mary A., b. Sept. 6, 1794; d. Apr. 16, 1878; m., Sept. 21, 1816, Edward Youmans.
- 993. Simon.
- 994. Daniel McDonald.
- 995. John.





996. Ann McDonald, b. Apr. 20, 1805; d. June 26, 1829; m., Sept. 15, 1825, Isaac Creveling.

997. William.

998. Phebe, b. Apr. 19, 1812; d. Oct. 14, 1818.

999. Margaret A., b. Sept. 3, 1815; d. May, 1879; m., Apr. 12, 1834, Jacob J. Perry.

(741) Jacob Wyckoff, b. Dec. 3, 1784; d. 1846; m. Mary Kitchin. He was a farmer at Mansfield, Sussex co., N. J. Children:

1000. John K.

1001. Simon.

1002. Hettie; m. John C. Miller.

1003. Nancy; m. Andrew M. Nunn.

(743) John Wyckoff, b. Mar. 5, 1785; d. Nov. 26, 1875; m. (1), Jan. 5, 1804, Katharine Benjamin, who was b. Oct. 11, 1786, and d. Feb. 14, 1819; (2), May 16, 1819, Mary Scudder, who was b. June 12, 1787, and d. Nov. 30, 1875. Lived in Greene co., N. Y., and in Westchester co., N. Y., and was a man of great influence. Children:

1004. Roxanna, b. Dec. 20, 1804; d. Dec. 27, 1893; m. (1) John Palmer, who d. 1848; and (2), 1856, Ephraim Penfield. No ch.

1005. Sophia, b. Sept. 4, 1807; d. Sept. 30, 1807.

1006. Hiram B., b. Oct. 1, 1808; d. Oct. 26, 1874.

1007. Alice, b. Mar. 14, 1811; d. June 14, 1895; m. Weasmer.

1008. Elizabeth Maria, b. May 14, 1813; m. (1) ——— Pettit; and (2) ——— Baldwin.

1009. Richard B.

1010. John B.

1011. Cornelius.

1012. Catharine, b. Nov. 14, 1821; m. ——— Mabin.

1013. Eliza, b. Oct. 29, 1823; d. Mar. 24, 1851; unm.

1014. Smith.

1015. George.

1016. Mary, b. Sept. 11, 1834; d. Oct., 1911; m. John Maginnis.

(747) Samuel C. Wyckoff, b. Sept. 11, 1796; d. Apr. 24, 1869; m. (1), May 22, 1819, Mary Brown, who was b. Oct. 18, 1793, and d. Aug. 22, 1849; and (2), 1852, Margaret Conover, who was b. Feb. 7, 1815. He was born at Matawan, Monmouth co., N. J., and lived after marriage in Williamsburgh (now Brooklyn), N. Y., and in New York City. In later life he lived in Tompkins co., N. Y. Children:

1017. Mary Elizabeth, b. May 7, 1821; m., May 23, 1847, Edwin F. Smith.



1018. Hetty Brown, b. Sept. 16, 1823; d. Jan. 25, 1860; m. (1), July 23, 1848, Edwin Decker; and (2) Andrew Kniffin.

1019. Richard B.

1020. Samuel, b. Jan. 15, 1828; d. Dec. 9, 1829.

1021. Caroline N., b. Sept. 25, 1830; d. Apr. 1, 1869; m., Oct. 5, 1851, Fred Adee.

1022. Alice Louisa, b. Oct. 11, 1853; d. Sept. 13, 1896; unm.

(751) Jesse Wyckoff, b. Dec. 5, 1785; d. Oct. 19, 1858; m. Susanna Brown, who was b. May 25, 1787, and d. Jan. 30, 1858. Farmer near Ithaca, N. Y. Children:

1023. John.

1024. Ira.

1025. Levi.

1026. Anna.

(752) Levi Wyckoff, b. Feb. 14, 1788; d. Oct. 4, 1814. No further trace; probably unm.

(753) Joseph Wyckoff, b. July 8, 1803; d. Oct. 15, 1857; m. (1) Ella Gibbs; and (2) Olive Stewart Perkins. Lived in Western Pennsylvania. Children:

1027. Anson.

1028. Jacob.

1029. Elizabeth; m. ——— Dean.

1030. Luther.

1031. Chauncey.

1032. Willard.

1033. Ella.

1034. Wilson J.

1035. Leslie U.

(761) George A. Wyckoff, b. Aug. 4, 1795; d. Nov. 12, 1830; m., Jan. 26, 1817, Kate Klickener, who was b. Sept. 14, ———, and d. 1880. Children:

1036. Cornelius.

1037. George T.

1038. Sarah E.; m. Henry W. Yawger.

1039. Elijah G.

1040. Samuel Stewart.

1041. Abraham D., b. Mar. 29, 1826; unm.

1042. John C.

1043. Benjamin Smith.

(773) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. June 31, 1814; d. Apr. 8, 1882; m., Jan. 7, 1847, Matilda Polhemus, who d. Aug. 11, 1907. He was a farmer at Fairview, Ill. No ch.





✓ (775) Abraham Ten Eyck Wyckoff, b. Sept., 1816; d. Oct. 23, 1878; m. Rachel A. Lane, who d. Aug. 26, 1897. Farmer at Fairview, Ill. Children:

1044. Christiapa; m. ——— Dipperey.

1045. Sophia; m. ——— Cope.

1046. Elizabeth; m. ——— Stout.

1047. John L.

1048. Henrietta; m. ——— Smith.

1049. Margaret; m. ——— Lane.

1050. George.

1051. Ellen; m. ——— Wolford.

(776) George Dennis Wyckoff, b. Sept. 10, 1820; m. ——— Lane (dau. of John A. Lane). He died in Chicago, Ill. Children:

1052. Margaret.

1053. Georgianna.

(781) Ten Eyck Wyckoff, b. 1790; m. Mary Ditmars. Children:

1054. William D.

1055. Peter Henry.

1056. Sophia Cox, b. Apr. 8, 1828; d. Apr. 15, 1846; unm.

1057. Cornelia Ann, b. May 12, 1831; d. Oct. 28, 1861; m. a sea captain.

1058. Theodore.

(782) Simon D. Wyckoff, b. Mar. 25, 1794; m. (1) Gertrude Broadhead, and (2) Rachel Broadhead (widow of ——— Van Wagner). Was a lawyer and farmer living in Keyserike, Ulster co., N. Y., to which place he went from White House, N. J. Children:

1059. Dennis.

1060. George David, b. Mar. 3, 1831; d. Mar. 11, 1831.

1061. Martin N.

1062. Abraham Broadhead.

1063. Margaret Ann, b. Apr. 25, 1817; d. 1900; m. Isaac R. Winfield.

1064. Mary Elizabeth, b. May 1, 1836; d. Jan. 14, 1901; m., Dec. 16, 1862, Moses Mericle, who was b. May 26, 1840, and d. Jan. 7, 1904.

1065. Rebecca, b. June 26, 1833; d. young.

1066. Louis.

(783) Tunis Wyckoff, b. Jan. 25, 1797; d. May 4, 1871; m. (1), Apr. 24, 1818, Ann Vosseller, who was b. July 17, 1797, and d. May 23, 1847, and (2) Mrs. Ruth Reas a widow, nee Montgomery. In 1836 he moved from Readington, N. J., to Wooster, Wayne co., Ohio, where he bought a farm and lived the rest of his life. Children:



1067. Margaret Melick, of North English, Ia., b. May 17, 1819; d. Aug. 20, 1909; m., Feb. 28, 1839, Thomas Buckley, who was b. Oct. 1, 1818, and d. May 3, 1902.
1068. John Vosseller.
1069. Ann Eliza, b. May 6, 1824; d. Oct., 1884; m. Ezra Munson.
1070. Dennis, b. Sept. 21, 1826; d. May 5, 1876; unm.
1071. Luke V.
1072. Sarah Ellen, b. May 29, 1831; d. Apr. 1, 1897; m., Feb. 21, 1854, Joseph Kimber, who was b. May 2, 1826, and d. May 1, 1910.
1073. Mary, b. 1834; d. young.
- (784) George D. Wyckoff, b. Jan. 15, 1799; d. Nov. 21, 1829; m., Dec. 25, 1822, Mary Waldron. Farmer at White House, N. J. Children:
1074. Dennis G.
1075. Jerome W.
1076. Margaret Elizabeth Waldron, b. Oct. 30, 1829; d. Feb. 16, 1843.
- (787) Dennis Wyckoff, b. Feb. 5, 1807; m. (sup.) Martha Lowe. I am not certain about his children, but probably a family living at Dover, N. J., are among his descendants. Information concerning his children is much desired. He probably had five children, whose names are unknown to me.
- (788) Peter Melick Wyckoff, b. Apr. 17, 1809; d. July 19, 1832; m., Jan. 19, 1832, Alice B. Polhemus. Child:
1077. Edgar P., b. Oct. 13, 1832; unm. Lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.
- (792) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. Sept. 7, 1763; d. July 30, 1843; m. Elizabeth Nevius, who was b. July 25, 1765. He was a farmer at Ovid, Seneca co., N. Y. Children:
1078. Peter.
1079. James.
1080. Abraham.
1081. Catharine, b. Oct. 23, 1798; d. Feb. 19, 1875; m. (1), Feb. 17, 1823, Peter Minor, who was b. Apr. 11, 1800, and d. Apr. 30, 1852; and (2) James Quick.
1082. Lenah, b. Mar. 14, 1801; d. Nov. 29, 1845.
- (793) Peter Wyckoff, b. Mar. 27, 1765; d. Aug. 15, 1849. No further trace of this man or his children. He probably lived in Seneca co., N. Y.
- (794) Joshua Wyckoff, b. June 5, 1767; d. May 2, 1839; m. (1), Jan. 24, 1793, Caty Probasko, who was b. June 2, 1770, and d. Dec. 18, 1793, and (2), May 31, 1795, Nancy Halsen. He was a farmer at Lodi, Seneca co., N. Y. Children:





- 1083. Washington.
- 1084. Sarah, b. Sept. 13, 1798; d. Nov. 15, 1869; m., June 25, 1818, Clayton Semans, who was b. Jan. 25, 1792, and d. 1882.
- 1085. Emmeline, b. Apr. 9, 1810; m., Jan. 26, 1828, William C. Kelly, who was b. Feb. 22, 1807, and d. 1870.
- 1086. Nicoll H., b. June 11, 1805; d. Sept. 16, 1878; m., Nov. 25, 1824, Elizabeth Kelly.
- 1087. Catharine P., b. Jan. 13, 1796; d. Apr. 17, 1889; m. (1) John Starkey; and (2) Joseph Moffatt.
- 1088. Susan C., b. Jan. 20, 1801; d. Oct. 21, 1862; m., Nov. 20, 1817, John Y. Manning, who was b. June 7, 1795, and d. July, 1882.

1089. Franklin, b. Nov. 29, 1812; d. Sept. 17, 1818.

(801) Garret Wyckoff, bapt. May 16, 1790; d. 1842; m., 1815, Elizabeth Doty. He was b. in Somerset Co., N. J., moved to Seneca co., N. Y., and thence to Oakland, Mich. Child:

1090. John E. S., b. 1833; now living in Wisconsin.

(803) Cornelius Wyckoff, bapt. Jan. 14, 1786; d. Sept. 25, 1838; m. Susanna Covert. He was born in Somerset Co., N. J., and was a farmer. In 1810 he went to Seneca co., N. Y., and later to White Lake, Mich. Children:

1091. Joshua; d. young.

1092. Garret.

1093. Sarah; m. James Crawford.

1094. Susan; m. John Parrish.

1095. Caroline; m. Lewis Garner.

1096. Lucy Ann; m. Cordian Bachman.

1097. Adeline; m. Henry Calkins.

(804) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. Mar. 18, 1776; d. 1832; m. Catrina Wyckoff. He was a farmer of Franklin twsp., Somerset co., N. J. Children:

1098. William.

1099. Peter.

(807) John Wyckoff, b. July 24, 1783; d. 1852; m., Feb. 14, 1822, Elizabeth Auten. He was a farmer of Franklin twsp., Somerset co., N. J. Children:

1100. William.

1101. Esther Ann, b. Dec. 12, 1825; m., June 2, 1858, Moses H. Condict, who was b. July 22, 1823.

1102. John.

1103. Dennis.



1104. Theodore, b. Apr. 15, 1835; d. young.

1105. Theodore, b. Apr. 19, 1838.

(809) John V. C. Wyckoff, b. May 24, 1794; d. Feb. 17, 1878; m., June 24, 1819, Gertrude Van Pelt, who d. Apr. 3, 1847, aged 48 years. He lived at Millstone, Somerset co., and was a farmer. Child:

1106. Johanna Maria, b. Sept. 25, 1826; d. Jan. 2, 1908; m. Lewis T. Howell, manufacturer and banker of New Brunswick, N. J., who was b. Jan. 31, 1820, and d. Jan. 3, 1900. Mr. Howell resided at East Millstone.

(812) Daniel Wyckoff. No dates of birth, marriage or death. He married twice (names of wives unknown), and settled in Madison, Wis. Child:

1107. Charles, who went to California.

(813) Charles Wyckoff; m. (1) Alletta Field, and (2) Elizabeth Wilkinson, who was a widow, of Newton, N. J. He was a hotel keeper, and ran hotels at different times in the following places: Somerville, White House and Bound Brook, N. J.; North 2nd street, Philadelphia, and the Merchants Hotel and National Hotel in New York City. He finally went to Sauk City, Wis., where he kept a hotel and died of cholera. Children:

1108. Isabella; m. ——— Toto.

(Probably other children).

(819) Abraham Voorhees Wyckoff; m. Jane Berrien. He was a mercantile salesman, and lived in New York City. Children:

1109. Irene E.; m. Charles W. Varney, of Chicago, Ill.

1110. Alletta; m. George L. Putnam, and lived at 310 W. 55th St., New York City.

1111. Charles S.; unm. Farmer in Orange co., N. Y.

1112. William; unm. in 1880. Lived in Jersey City; business in New York City.

(822) Alexander D. Wyckoff, b. Oct. 11, 1813; m., June 17, 1851, Elizabeth C. Berrien. He kept the Merchants Hotel, Cortlandt street, New York City. No ch.

(823) Jacob Wyckoff, b. Sept. 1, 1818; m., June 17, 1852, Martha J. Rainbolt, who was b. Dec. 8, 1832. He settled on a large ranch in San Saba co., Texas. Children:

1113. Liberty, b. June 27, 1854; d. May 15, 1869. Was killed in a raid of the Apache Indians.

1114. William.

1115. Irwin A.

1116. Robert A.

1117. James.





1118. Ellen.

1119. Jacob.

1120. Frank.

(826) Henry Wyckoff, b. May 17, 1793; d. Jan. 23, 1866; m., Sept. 6, 1820, Eliza Ann Nicoll. He was born on Long Island, and became a merchant in New York, having extensive connections in both the East and West Indies. He was obliged to suspend payments in the panic of 1837, but saved a competence and retired to Newburg-on-the-Hudson, where he bought the magnificent estate of Governor Tompkins. Children:

1121. Elizabeth Nicoll, b. Nov. 29, 1821; m., Nov. 26, 1844, William Edgar Le Roy, then Captain in the U. S. Navy and later Rear Admiral.

1122. Mary Lott, b. Sept. 23, 1823; d. young.

(827) Nicholas Wyckoff, b. Sept. 24, 1794; d. Jan. 18, 1866; m., Apr. 10, 1817, Ann Duryea. He resided at Newtown, L. I., where he owned a large farm, now covered by the settlement called Glendale. He died of hydrophobia from the bite of a mad dog. Children:

1123. Maria Lott, b. July 17, 1818; m., Nov. 20, 1846, John Linington.

1124. Gitty Ann, b. Feb. 6, 1820; d. Apr. 28, 1852; m., Oct. 1, 1850, John Drew.

1125. Catherine L., b. Feb. 28, 1822; m., Dec. 23, 1847, John S. Siney.

1126. John, b. Oct. 2, 1824; d. Aug. 3, 1844; unm.

1127. Henry, b. Apr. 30, 1827; d. Aug. 16, 1849; unm.

1128. Eliza, b. Feb. 27, 1829; d. Aug. 14, 1836.

1129. Emmeline, b. Mar. 3, 1831; d. Sept. 18, 1831.

1130. Alletta C., b. Mar. 3, 1831; d. June 26, 1910; m., Dec. 31, 1867, George G. Rapalye.

1131. Sarah Jane, b. Aug. 26, 1833; m., Oct. 20, 1853, Joseph E. Tompkins. Still living.

(828) Jacob Wyckoff, b. Feb. 18, 1797; d. May 8, 1834; unm. He was a prominent lawyer in New York City.

(829) Ferdinand Lott Wyckoff (grandfather of the writer), b. Mar. 22, 1799; d. Jan. 24, 1859; m., Dec. 31, 1827, Sarah Lott. He was a farmer at New Lots, Kings co., N. Y., owning a part of the old estate purchased by his ancestor, Cornelius, in 1678. He was a man of influence. When the town of New Lots was separated from Flatbush, he was its first Supervisor. Children:

1132. John.

1133. Henry Lott.



- 1134. Jacob Snediker (father of the writer).
- 1135. Maria Lott, b. Oct. 14, 1837; d. Feb. 22, 1840.
- 1136. Peter Lott, b. Nov. 27, 1840; d. Nov. 9, 1841.
- 1137. Ferdinand Lott.
- 1138. Sarah Suydam, b. May 26, 1846; d. July 12, 1847.
- 1139. William James, b. Sept. 28, 1848; d. June 7, 1865. He was a student at Rutgers College, and was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

(830) William Wyckoff, b. Nov. 10, 1800; d. Oct. 26, 1878; unm. He was a merchant in New York, and retired from business in 1841 with a fortune, and lived at Newburgh, N. Y., with his brother Henry, where he held many positions of honor and trust.

(831) James Van Buren Wyckoff, b. Feb. 5, 1802; d. Aug. 13, 1857; unm. He lived with his brother Ferdinand, and, having a competence, never engaged in business. He held several town offices, being the first town clerk of New Lots, and tax collector.

(833) Henry Suydam Wyckoff, b. Apr. 2, 1804; d. Feb. 18, 1853; m., Apr. 25, 1833, Elizabeth Brinckerhoff Suydam, who was b. Mar. 18, 1813, and d. at Rome, Italy, Dec. 24, 1898. He was engaged in business in New York, but retired while still young, living on his income. His residence in New York was on the Bowling Green until the great fire. Children:

- 1140. Elizabeth B., b. Apr. 23, 1834; m., June 21, 1855, William Henry Herriman.
- 1141. Phebe, b. Oct. 11, 1835; d. Mar. 9, 1892; m., June 21, 1855, William Henry Tillinghast.
- 1143. Maria Ann, b. Dec. 28, 1836; m., Sept. 15, 1866, Osborn Edward Bright.
- 1144. Catherine Hayes, b. Oct. 1, 1838; m., Oct. 7, 1858, Thomas Belknap. She was the mother of Henry Wyckoff Belknap, of Salem, Mass., a great authority on genealogy.
- 1145. Henry I., b. Aug. 1, 1841; d. Sept. 5, 1842.

(835) Alexander Robertson Wyckoff, b. Jan. 19, 1804; d. May 14, 1849; m., Apr. 30, 1840, Mary Russell. He lived in New York City, and was one of the "400" of his day. He, with other young men of fashion, were in the habit of dining at the most fashionable hotels and restaurants. One day Alexander told his friends that they were paying too high a price for what they got at these fashionable places, and that he could show them how to dine even better for less money. They resolved to try, but soon found Alexander's dinners were more expensive than the old way. Nevertheless, they kept up the plan and called themselves the "Weda" club (i. e., Wyckoff Economical Dinner Association). This Weda club,





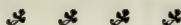
started about 1825, is still in existence. The old members are all gone, but their sons and grandsons still keep up the organization and meet together for good dinners. Lately the club was preparing a history and biography of all its members from the beginning. Col. Delancey Kane had the matter in charge. Child:

1146. Albert.

NOTE.—This completes the seventh generation, and brings the descendants of Cornelius Pieterse Wyckoff down to the memory of living persons

Unless particularly desired by the readers of this magazine, I shall not bring down the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh generations, as so many of them have left Somerset County, and are scattered to the four quarters of the earth.

In the next issue I shall begin with Garret (son of Peter Claesen Wijkhof) who settled in Monmouth co., N. J., and yet many of whose descendants came to Somerset County.



### THE SOUTH MIDDLEBUSH GRAVEYARD

BY JACOB WYCKOFF, MIDDLEBUSH, N. J.

[Concluded from Page 144]

- Polhemus, Ann Voorhees (wife of Henry), d. Mar. 29, 1856, aged 35 yrs., 6 mos., 15 dys.
- Polhemus, Dinah Ann Van Cleef (wife of Henry), d. July 24, 1879, aged 47 yrs., 7 mos., 7 dys.
- Polhemus, Eleanor Du Bois (wife of Joseph H.), d. May 25, 1886, aged 83 yrs., 11 mos., 18 dys.
- Polhemus, Garret, d. Dec. 20, 1837, in his 64th yr.
- Polhemus, Henry, d. Jan. 5, 1881, aged 65 yrs., 3 mos., 12 dys.
- Polhemus, Jane (consort of Garret), d. Nov. 28, 1832, in her 60th yr.
- Polhemus, Joseph H., d. Jan. 21, 1873, aged 68 yrs., 4 mos., 2 dys.
- Polhemus, Peter Gordon (son of Garret J. and Cornelia H.), d. Aug. 15, 1868, aged 9 mos.
- Polhemus, Sarah (dau. of Joseph H. and Eleanor D.), d. Aug. 22, 1855, aged 22 yrs., 4 mos., 22 dys.
- Polhemus, ——— (son of C. V. and Hannah N.), b. and d. Sept. 4, 1883.
- Probasco, Dr. John. [Unhewn stone, simply marked "1792, I. P."].
- Smith, Ann Suydam (widow of John P.), d. Mar. 10, 1891, aged 86 yrs., 11 mos., 24 dys.
- Smith, Idah (dau. of John P. and Ann), d. Oct. 29, 1843, aged 11 yrs., 4 dys.
- Smith, Jacob F., d. Feb. 5, 1860, aged 45 yrs., 8 mos., 18 dys.
- Smith, John P., d. Apr. 26, 1875, aged 69 yrs., 2 mos., 20 dys.
- Smith, John W. (son of Jacob F. and Sarah), d. Dec. 22, 1858, aged 15 yrs., 1 mo., 26 dys.
- Smith, Peter Augustus (son of Jacob F. and Sarah), d. Feb. 4, 1854, aged 5 yrs., 2 mos., 21 dys.
- Smith, Peter Wyckoff (son of Jacob F. and Sarah), d. Sept. 10, 1842, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 11 dys.



- Smith, Sarah W. Wyckoff (wife of Jacob F.), b. Sept. 30, 1816; d. July 27, 1904.
- Snoden, Abigail Ann Wyckoff (wife of Isaac S.), b. Sept. 2, 1825; d. June 26, 1851.
- Spader, A., d. 177—. [Rough stone, marked only "177—, A. S."].
- Spader, J. [Rough stone, marked only "I. S."].
- Stothoff, Catherine, d. July 19, 1784. [Flat stone marked with date and initials "C. S." only].
- Stothoff, Frederick, d. Oct. 5, 1830, in his 35th yr.
- Stothoff, Garret. [Marked with initials only, "G. S."].
- Stothoff, Henry, d. Mar. 24, 1852, in his 68th yr.
- Stothoff, Ida (wife of John), d. July 6, 1824, in her 31st yr.
- Suydam, Anna Maria (dau. of John W. and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 10, 1845, in her 2nd yr.
- Van Anglen, O. [Rough stone; initials gone].
- Van Derbilt, I.
- Van Duyn, Cornelius, d. July 19, 1832, in 54th yr.
- Van Duyn, Dennis C., d. Feb. 5, 1872, aged 67 yrs., 1 mo., 25 dys.
- Van Duyn, Henry C., b. Mar. 21, 1846; d. Nov. 2, 1870. [Soldier Civil War, being private in Co. K., 30th Regt.].
- Van Duyn, Nelly, d. Nov. 2, 1838, in 65th yr.
- Van Dyke, Sophia, d. Nov. 25, 1813, aged 96 yrs., 11 mos., 2 dys.
- Van Hanglen, N., d. Sept. 3, 1780. (Stone marked only "N. H." and date, the initials being run together. The present name Van Anglen used to be Van Hanglen).
- Van Liew, Catharine Cornell (wife of Jeremiah), d. Dec. 16, 1831, in 71st yr.
- Van Liew, Denice, d. Oct. 17, 1777, in 48th yr.
- Van Liew, Dennis, d. Sept. 19, 1811 in 51st yr.
- Van Liew, Dinah Duryee (widow of Dennis), d. Nov. 8, 1832, in 73rd yr.
- Van Liew, Eidah [Wyckoff] (wife of Denice), d. Feb. 27, 1775, in 40th yr.
- Van Liew, Elizabeth Van Dyke (widow of Frederick), d. Jan. 25, 1844, aged 89 yrs., 3 mos., 7 dys.
- Van Liew, Frederick, d. Nov. 28, 1791, aged 35 yrs., 5 mos., 16 dys.
- Van Liew, Frederick F., d. Aug. 6, 1837, aged 45 yrs., 6 mos.
- Van Liew, Giertica Wyckoff (wife of Frederick), d. Feb. 13, 1802, in 74th yr.
- Van Liew, Jeremiah, d. Jan. 10, 1832, in 85th yr.
- Van Liew, M., d. Mar. 25, 1760. [Marked with date and initials only, "M. V." Earliest date found in the graveyard].
- Van Liew, Mariah, d. Aug. 22, 1833, in 70th yr.
- Van Liew, Ralph, d. Apr. 5, 1830, in 55th yr.
- Van Nest, Howard (son of John and Jane), d. Aug. 31, 1855, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 25 dys.
- Van Nostrand, Magdalen Van Liew (wife of Ralph), d. Mar. 2, 1815, aged 19 yrs., 5 mos., 19 dys.
- Van Pelt, Catharine Ann Veghte (dau. of Christopher Van Pelt and Catharine M. Veghte), d. Sept. 1, 1849, aged 5 mos.





- Van Zandt, Sarah Emma (dau. of James N. and Elizabeth), d. May 18, 1854, aged 6 mos., 13 dys.
- Veghte, Catharine Mariah (wife of C. Van Pelt), d. Aug. 21, 1849, in 27th yr. [Dau. of John V. M. Wyckoff].
- Veghte, Garret (son of Christopher V. P. and Eliza), d. Aug. 1, 1862, aged 8 mos., 23 dys.
- Voorhees, Abraham I., d. Aug. 16, 1848, aged 82 yrs., 6 mos., 5 dys.
- Voorhees, Alletta Wyckoff (wife of Jeremiah), d. Jan. 22, 1876, aged 77 yrs., 9 mos., 25 dys.
- Voorhees, Ann Beekman (dau. of Peter and Mary), d. July 4, 1824, in 22nd yr.
- Voorhees, Ellen (dau. of Garret and Matilda), d. Mar. 15, 1810, in 30th yr. [Brown stone, broken off, and inscription becoming unreadable].
- Voorhees, Garret, d. Oct. 18, 1823, in 74th yr. [Revolutionary Soldier].
- Voorhees, Henry, d. Nov. 13, 1832, aged 35 yrs., 6 mos., 7 dys.
- Voorhees, James Romeyn (son of John G. and Rebecca), d. Nov. 4, 1832, aged 7 mos., 19 dys.
- Voorhees, Jeremiah, d. June 12, 1862. [Army stone; served in Co. A, 9th N. Y. Infantry].
- Voorhees, Jeremiah, d. Apr. 8, 1874, aged 79 yrs., 8 mos., 28 dys. [Soldier, 1812; served in 3rd Regt., N. J. Detailed Militia].
- Voorhees, Johannah, d. Nov. 23, 1817, aged 79 yrs.
- Voorhees, John Addison Van Doren (son of Jeremiah and Aletta), aged 1 yr., 8 mos., 15 dys.
- Voorhees, John Calvin (son of John G. and Rebecca), d. Sept. 27, 1832, aged 2 yrs., 6 mos., 24 dys.
- Voorhees, J. Van Derbilt, d. Sept. 16, 1826, aged 16 yrs., 2 mos., 4 dys.
- Voorhees, Letitia (wife of Abraham I.), d. Feb. 2, 1845, aged 71 yrs., 4 dys.
- Voorhees, Mary Boice (wife of Peter G.), d. Dec. 5, 1846, aged 86 yrs.
- Voorhees, Matilda (widow of Garret), d. Feb. 21, 1838, in 82nd yr.
- Voorhees, Nelly. [Flat stone, with initials only, "N. V." She was Neltje Nevius, wife of Garret Voorhees; d. in 1780].
- Voorhees, Peter G., d. Apr. 17, 1833, aged 75 yrs.
- Voorhees, Peter R., d. Nov. 26, 1830, in 36th yr.
- Voorhees, ——— (child of C. V. M.). [D. at birth, Spring, 1861].
- Walter, Catharine Wetherall (wife of Jacob), d. July 13, 1821.
- Walter, Jacob, d. Mar. 23, 1829.
- Walter, Martha, d. June 25, 1854, in 75th yr.
- Walter, Mary, d. Nov. 2, 1858, aged 70 yrs.
- Williamson, Cornelius, d. Nov. 22, 1849, in 31st yr.
- Williamson, David, d. Apr. 18, 1849, in 73rd yr.
- Williamson, Elizabeth, d. June 21, 1835, in 8th yr.
- Williamson, Ellen, d. Sept. 11, 1837, in 28th yr.
- Williamson, Maria (widow of David), d. June 14, 1853, in 57th yr.
- Wilson, James, d. Aug. 15, 1828, aged 75 yrs. [Soldier of Revolution].
- Wyckoff, Adaline, b. Dec. 17, 1856, aged 46 yrs., 10 mos., 13 dys.
- Wyckoff, Albert Voorhees, d. June 2, 1864, aged 19 yrs., 11 mos., 6 dys. (Memorial monument; burial in National Cemetery, Washington.



Was sergeant-major of 15th Regt. N. J. Vols., and killed at battle of Cold Harbor, Va. First buried at Cold Harbor, then transferred to National Cemetery).

Wyckoff, Alche Van Doren (widow of Simon), d. Dec. 13, 1828, aged 93 yrs., 25 dys.

Wyckoff, Ann Walter (wife of John V. M.), d. Jan. 16, 1866, aged 71 yrs., 11 mos., 15 dys.

Wyckoff, Adaline, d. Dec. 17, 1856, aged 46 yrs., 10 mos., 13 dys.

Wyckoff, Benjamin Van Doren, d. Oct. 23, 1855, aged 47 yrs., 6 mos., 8 dys.

Wyckoff, Cornelius I., d. June 9, 1846, in 62nd yr.

Wyckoff, Cornelius Waldron, d. Feb. 9, 1890, aged 89 yrs., 9 mos., 3 dys.

Wyckoff, Eleanor Outcalt (wife of Garret S.), b. Dec. 31, 1800; d. July 18, 1863.

Wyckoff, Elizabeth Van Ness (widow of Cornelius I.), d. Jan. 3, 1860, aged 68 yrs., 4 mos., 15 dys.

Wyckoff, Gardena Van Cleef (wife of Cornelius W.), d. Dec. 15, 1889, aged 85 yrs., 3 mos., 17 dys.

Wyckoff, Garret S., b. May 3, 1795; d. Mar. 5, 1869.

Wyckoff, Isaac, d. Sept. 3, 1863, aged 42 yrs., 6 mos., 1 dy.

Wyckoff, J. [Stone only marked "I. W." Probably John, son of John the earliest settler, and husband of Nellie, or Jacob his brother].

Wyckoff, J. [Two unhewn stones, both marked "I. W." Probably John, the earliest settler of Middlebush, and Jacob, his brother].

Wyckoff, Jacob, d. Sept. 1, 1887, aged 68 yrs., 8 mos., 12 dys.

Wyckoff, Jacob S., d. Mar. 28, 1858, aged 82 yrs., 9 mos., 24 dys.

Wyckoff, James Longstreet (son of Jacob and Sarah Jane), d. July 27, 1855, aged 5 mos., 1 dy.

Wyckoff, John Van Marter, d. June 15, 1873, aged 78 yrs., 2 mos., 28 dys.

Wyckoff, Lucretia Skillman (widow of Benjamin V. D.), d. Jan. 27, 1886, aged 78 yrs., 11 mos., 18 dys.

Wyckoff, Maria Suydam (wife of Jacob S.), d. Feb. 13, 1857, aged 85 yrs., 4 mos., 9 dys.

Wyckoff, Maria Van Liew (wife of Benjamin V. D.), d. Jan. 26, 1847, aged 39 yrs., 2 mos., 25 dys.

Wyckoff, Mary Waldron (wife of Jacob S.), d. May 10, 1800, aged 22 yrs., 3 mos.

Wyckoff, N. [Unhewn stone marked only "N. W." Probably Nelly, daughter of Peter, first settler, who married her cousin John, the earliest first settler of Middlebush].

Wyckoff, N. [Unhewn stone, marked only "N. W." Probably Neeltje Schenck, wife of John Wyckoff, first settler of Middlebush].

Wyckoff, Peter S., d. July 22, 1840, aged 68 yrs., 6 mos.

Wyckoff, Sarah Helena (dau. of Jacob and Sarah Jane), d. Nov. 12, 1862, aged 3 yrs., 9 mos., 1 dy.

Wyckoff, Sarah Jane Voorhees (wife of Jacob), d. Mar. 2, 1900, aged 81 yrs., 4 mos., 9 dys.

Wyckoff, Sarah Stothoff (dau. of Joseph V. D. and Ellen M.), d. Oct. 17, 1842, aged 6 mos., 24 dys.

Wyckoff, Simon (son of Peter and Giertie), d. Aug. 26, 1799, in 4th yr.





- Wyckoff, Simon, d. Oct. 22, 1802, in 72nd yr.  
 Wyckoff, Simon (son of Jacob and Sarah Jane), d. Sept. 10, 1843, aged 8 mos., 12 dys.  
 Wyckoff, Simon, d. April 11, 1856, aged 77 yrs., 10 mos., 25 dys.  
 Wyckoff, Sophia (dau. of Benjamin V. D. and Maria), d. Apr. 30, 1843, aged 3 yrs., 2 mos.  
 Wyckoff, Sophia Van Doren (widow of Simon), d. Feb. 20, 1871, aged 87 yrs., 2 mos., 4 dys.  
 Wyckoff, ——— (infant dau. of Benjamin V. D. and Maria), d. Feb. 28, 1836, aged 1 dy.  
 Wyckoff, ——— (infant son of Benjamin V. D. and Maria), d. Apr. 19, 1843, aged 4 dys.  
 Wyckoff, ——— (infant dau. of Benjamin V. D. and Maria), b. and d. Mar. 13, 1844.  
 Wyckoff, ——— (infant son of Benjamin V. D. and Maria), d. Apr. 6, 1845.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Graves without stones, or with stones not marked, but names and locations appearing on map of the graveyard, are the following:

- Cortelyou (child of H.) [Two rough field stones head and foot of grave; no name or date].  
 Cortelyou (child of H.) [Marked on map, "J. K. 1771"].  
 Cruser, Catherine. [No stone].  
 D., A. [Initials on stone worn away, but on map "A. D."].  
 French (child of John). [No stone].  
 Garretson, Nicholas. [No stone].  
 Harned, Minnie. [No stone. Infant, buried about 1872 or '73].  
 Neefus, Peter I. [No stone].  
 Neefus (two children of Peter I. and Jane Polhemus). [No stones].  
 Polhemus, Sarah. [No stone].  
 Rue, Mary. [No stone].  
 Slover, J. [Stone, unmarked].  
 Slover, ———. [Stone, unmarked].  
 Slover, ———. [Stone now gone].  
 Stothoff, Elsie. [Rough, flat stone, unmarked].  
 Stothoff, G. [no stone].  
 Stothoff, John. [Field stone, unmarked].  
 Snyder, Julia Ann. [No stone].  
 Suydam, Catherine (dau. of Cornelius V. N. and Elsie), b. Apr. 5, 1874; d. July 17, 1875. [No stone].  
 Van Derbilt, I. [No stone].  
 Van Derbilt, Ida. [No stone].  
 Van Duyn, Letty Van Doren (widow of Dennis C.), b. Oct. 18, 1806; d. Oct. 6, 1895. [No stone].  
 Van Nortwick, H. [No stone].  
 Van Zandt, Elizabeth (wife of James N.) [No stone].  
 Van Zandt, James N. [No stone].  
 Voorhees, Garret. [No stone].  
 Voorhees, John. [No stone].



- Voorhees, Mrs. L. Wheeler. [No stone].  
 Voorhees, Mary. [No stone; d. Sept. 1, 1863].  
 Voorhees, William H. [No stone; d. in Civil War].  
 Williamson (child of D.). [No stone].  
 Wyckoff, Elizabeth. [No stone].  
 Wyckoff, John C. [No stone].  
 Wyckoff. [Five very old Wyckoff graves; no stones].  
 Wyckoff. [Three graves, two with stones gone and one badly crumbled.  
 Almost certainly those of Peter Wyckoff, one of the first settlers  
 of Middlebush, and his two wives, Elizabeth Van Pelt and Ger-  
 trude Romeyn].



## SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from Page 151]

RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE—LETTERS J AND K

LETTER J. CONTINUED

- Jackson, Joseph and Mary Elizabeth Vail, July 3, 1862 (Rodgers).  
 Jackson, Morris and Elmira McIntyre, Jan. 15, 1855 (Gardner).  
 Jackson, Richard and Phebe Brokaw, Oct. 13, 1846 (Gardner).  
 Jackson, Samuel and Hennetta Williams (colored), Oct. 9, 1872 (Mes-  
 sler).  
 Jackson, Thomas and Agnes Magee, Dec. 27, 1862 (Clark).  
 Jacob and Jane, Oct. 17, 1818 (Galpin).  
 Jacob, Wilhelm and Mary Christine Brenn, Nov. 11, 1861 (Neef).  
 Jagger, Benedict and Cataline Stansbury, Jan. 18, 1834 (Zabriskie).  
 Jalovette, Henry and Elizabeth Cozjine, July 14, 1849 (Ballard).  
 James and Dianna, Feb. 23, 1828 (Van Kleeck).  
 James, ——— and Mariah Fulkerson, Dec. 30, 1826 (Hindshaw).  
 James, Samuel C. and Catharine R. Hubbard, Apr. 7, 1862 (Rodgers).  
 Jaques, Charles B. and Kate L. Deforrest, July 29, 1862 (Daniels).  
 Jaques, Charles B. and Catharine L. Deforest, March 26, 1863 (Messler).  
 Jaquis, David and Phebe Townley, June 30, 1818 (Riggs).  
 Jaycox, David K. and Sarah E. Hathaway, Feb. 16, 1867 (Gesner).  
 Jeaknis, Alfred and Eliza E. Lonati, May 14, 1868 (Rodgers).  
 Jeffery, David Herbert and Mary C. Tallman, Apr. 3, 1877 (Doolittle).  
 Jelliff, James and Elenora Van Doren, Nov. 16, 1853 (Campbell).  
 Jelliff, Taylor and Catharine A. Lewis, May 22, 1850 (English).  
 Jelliffe, Royal and Mary J. Hardcastle, June 27, 1869 (Mesick).  
 Jellows, Whiting A. and Susan E. Dodson, March 12, 1862 (Morse).  
 Jenkins, Benjamin and Eliza Simms, Aug. 9, 1818 (Boggs).  
 Jenkins, Frederick N. and Jane Field Vescelius, Jan. 17, 1877 (Blauvelt).  
 Jenkins, James and Carissa Blakman, Dec. 21, 1820 (Brownlee).  
 Jenkins, James and Ann M. Martin, Oct. 2, 1845 (Chambers).  
 Jenkins, William and Martha Taylor, Feb. 16, 1817 (Fonde).  
 Jenner, Phillip and Catherine A. Martin, March 3, 1872 (Dutcher).  
 Jennings, Benjamin and Rachel Bishops, May 9, 1821 (Watson).  
 Jennings, Benjamin and Sarah Drake, Aug. 25, 1824 (Watson).





- Jennings, Benjamin and Mary Coon, March 8, 1846 (Cox).  
Jennings, Henry and Hannah Osburn, July 26, 1864 (Romeyn).  
Jennings, Henry, Jr., and Annie Peterson, Oct. 20, 1866 (Ludlow).  
Jennings, Jacob and Margaret Coalther, Dec. 27, 1821 (Watson).  
Jennings, Robert and Hannah Van Doren, July 16, 1856 (Romeyn).  
Jennings, Samuel and Fanny Pearson, July 31, 1828 (Cox).  
Jerolaman, William Wallace and Catherine Ella Martin, July 3, 1874 (Dutcher).  
Jeroleman, Jeffrey and Julia Brown, April —, 1829 (Blauvelt).  
Jeroleman, Jeremiah and Catharine Whitenack, Feb. 9, 1825 (Zabriskie).  
Jeroloman, Daniel and Mary Sutton, August 19, 1815 (Galpin).  
Jeroleman, Thomas and Catharine Shangle, Oct. —, 1829 (Blauvelt).  
Jeroloman, Richard and Mary Brinkerhoof, Sept. 13, 1841 (Schenck).  
Jewell, Alexander and Jane Voorhees, March 27, 1872 (Pitcher).  
Jewell, George and Sarah Penny, March 21, 1831 (Cole).  
Jewell, Theodore and Eleanor Craig, Oct. 8, 1870 (Messler).  
Jewell, Theodore A. and Ann C. Annin, March 27, 1858 (Mesick).  
Jewell, William and Grace Veghte, June 14, 1855 (Mesick).  
Johnson, Charles and Abigail Johnson, Nov. 1, 1834 (Rodgers).  
Johnson, George and Esther Sharp, Oct. 12, 1837 (Blauvelt).  
Johnson, Henry and Jane Proome, July 30, 1806 (Studdiford).  
Johnson, Henry and Ellen Jane Hall, Nov. 12, 1853 (Ludlow).  
Johnson, Henry and Martha Jane Blazier, Jan. 27, 1877 (Wambaugh).  
Johnson, Isaac and Margaret Prine, March 19, 1810 (Studdiford).  
Johnson, Jacob J. and Maria W. Schomp, Sept. 29, 1852 (Dater).  
Johnson, Jacob W. and Mary E. Todd, Jan. 4, 1871 (Pool).  
Johnson, James and Judeth Dumon, Sept. 18, 1821 (Boggs).  
Johnson, John and Hannah Anderson, Feb. 3, 1811 (Vredenburg).  
Johnson, John and Margaret Dow, Oct. 17, 1818 (Galpin).  
Johnson, John and Catharine Tunison, Dec. 25, 1841 (Schenck).  
Johnson, John and Lena Skillman, March 13, 1872 (Rodgers).  
Johnson, John Trebble and Mary Newman, March 12, 1877 (Phelps).  
Johnson, Lawrence S. and Jane Hoagland, Sept. 29, 1855 (Ludlow).  
Johnson, Martin and Ellen Veghte, Sept. 19, 1849 (Sears).  
Johnson, Martin and Sarah E. Wyckoff, Dec. 28, 1865 (Voorhees).  
Johnson, Newton and Josephine Reed, Oct. 17, 1868 (LeFevre).  
Johnson, Oliver and Caroline Van Houten, Feb. 22, 1873 (Oliver).  
Johnson, Peter and Lucretia Rowland, Dec. 26, 1877 (Hart).  
Johnson, Peter D. and Julia Ann Johnson, Sept. 13, 1858 (Van Doren).  
Johnson, Peter D. and Elizabeth Snyder, Nov. 18, 1874 (Oliver).  
Johnson, Porter C. and M. Fannie Voorhees, Dec. 23, 1863 (Voorhees).  
Johnson, Robert and Catherine Brokaw, Oct. 12, 1848 (Rodgers).  
Johnson, Samuel and Catharine Voorhees, Sept. 13, 1835 (Blauvelt).  
Johnson, Thomas and Ellen Whitenack, Oct. 15, 1818 (Zabriskie).  
Johnson, Thomas and Katie King (colored), March 14, 1878 (Eaton).  
Johnson, Tunis T. and Effie Alpack, Oct. 10, 1835 (Blauvelt).  
Johnson, Wadsworth and Mary Nevin, Aug. 2, 1876 (Boswell).  
Johnson, William and Sarah Henth, Dec. 31, 1815 (Zabriskie).  
Johnson, William and Margaret Blackwell, July 25, 1833 (Wilson).  
Johnson, William and Anna Maria Updike, Nov. 4, 1837 (Rice).



- Johnson, William and Dilsey Reed, Aug. 7, 1873 (Roberts).  
 Johnson, William James and Martha Ann Hardgrove, Apr. 20, 1868 (Rowland).  
 Johnston, Alexander and Mary Ann Jaquis, May 1, 1830 (Blauvelt).  
 Johnston, Henry and Mariah Ditmars, Nov. 2, 1850 (Campbell).  
 Johnston, James and Mary Jane Lant, Dec. 30, 1848 (Brown).  
 Johnston, John and Phebe A. Hankinson, June 10, 1848 (Campbell).  
 Jones, Abraham P. and Elizabeth N. Conkling, Oct. 10, 1839 (Harris).  
 Jones, Benjamin and Sarah Harriet, Dec. 15, 1824 (Fisher).  
 Jones, Ebenezer and Caty Robertson, Dec. 30, 1801 (Schureman).  
 Jones, George S. and Ellen Blanche Needham, Jan. 10, 1868 (Rowland).  
 Jones, Henry and Catharine Blessington, Aug. 18, 1855 (Black).  
 Jones, Henry W. F. and Laura M. Van Arsdalen, Oct. 1, 1851 (Van Doren).  
 Jones, James and Mary Hargrove, June 14, 1855 (Black).  
 Jones, James and Isabella Eccler, Apr. 10, 1858 (Rodgers).  
 Jones, James L. and Mary Cooper, April 5, 1829 (Van Kleeck).  
 Jones, John and Sarah Whitehead, June 17, 1825 (Fisher).  
 Jones, Whitefield and Sarah Voorhees, Jan. 20, 1869 (Messler).  
 Jones, William and Elizabeth Appleman, July 7, 1811 (Finley).  
 Jones, William and Judith Dougherty, Dec. 6, 1834 (Cox).  
 Joseph and Dinah, Aug. 23, 1828 (Van Kleeck).  
 Judd, Gideon and Catharine Frelinghuysen, May 18, 1818 (Vredenburg).  
 Julius, Theodore and Joanna Van Nest, Feb. 18, 1854 (Rodgers).

## LETTER K

- Kadell, Philip and Eva Zoowada, June 19, 1859 (Neef).  
 Kain, Aaron and Elizabeth Mulliner, Oct. 28, 1815 (Hardenbergh).  
 Kaizorousky, Lewis and Sarah J. Troutman, Jan. 5, 1870 (Messler).  
 Kalt, William and Henrietta Kluth, June 30, 1872 (LeFevre).  
 Kane, James H. and Elizabeth Huff, Dec. 13, 1854 (Messler).  
 Kane, James H. and Eleanor Winsor, Oct. 29, 1867 (Messler).  
 Karsammer, John and Angel Standenmaior, Jan. 10, 1853 (Craven).  
 Kealye, Thomas G. and Sarah Spencer, Nov. 23, 1862 (Coddington).  
 Keeder, Calvin and Anna Dowe, July 29, 1806 (Schureman).  
 Keefe, John and Annie D. Bellis, Jan. 27, 1877 (Clark).  
 Keeler, Stephen and Ann C. Voorhees, April 2, 1857 (Mesick).  
 Keepsey, Adam and Catharine Perrine, Jan. 8, 1821 (Voorhees).  
 Keidling, Henry and Mary Hughs, July 3, 1861 (Messler).  
 Keipsey, John and Henrietta Hodge, Dec. 18, 1850 (Rodgers).  
 Keiser, Adam P. and Lydia A. Hiner, Jan. 15, 1858 (Rankin).  
 Kelley, Frank P. and Joanna E. Todd, June 28, 1877 (Moffets).  
 Kelley, Patrick and Elizabeth Abro, April 3, 1843 (Cox).  
 Kelly, Charles and Cornelia Golbray, Dec. 19, 1787 (Studdiford).  
 Kelly, John and Francis Miller, Feb. 7, 1848 (Cammann).  
 Kelly, Nathaniel P. and Mary G. West, Nov. 12, 1845 (Ludlow).  
 Kemble, George and Caroline Asbell, June 7, 1852 (Rowland).  
 Kemble, John and Caroline Heath, Feb. 7, 1824 (Zabriskie).  
 Kempton, John and Mary Runyon, Nov. 20, 1815 (Fonde) <







- Kenard, Joseph H. and Beulah E. Cox, June 28, 1822 (Dodge).  
Kennan, Thomas and Irena Roynon, Feb. 15, 1802 (Finley).  
Kennedy, Aaron and Lavina Maley, Nov. 25, 1854 (Gardiner).  
Kennedy, Joseph and Isabel Gattin, April —, 1829 (Blauvelt).  
Kennedy, Joseph and Eliza Stryker, Jan. 1, 1867 (Gesner).  
Kent, Daniel and Elizabeth Mulliner, May 14, 1846 (Campbell).  
Kent, Ruliff K. and Deborah Warren, Sept. 25, 1852 (Campbell).  
Kerr, Enoch and Sarah Stryker, Jan. 15, 1848 (Ludlow).  
Kershaw, Abraham and Rebecca Gano, Oct. 13, 1836 (Schenck).  
Kershaw, George and Jane Voorhees, Feb. 4, 1845 (Gardner).  
Kershaw, George and Sarah Hartough, Nov. 13, 1850 (Romeyn).  
Kershaw, John D. and Catharine Elizabeth Totten, Jan. 18, 1854 (Van Doren).  
Kershaw, Peter and Catharine Ammerman, May 8, 1844 (Campbell).  
Ketch, William I. and Annie E. Walton, March 1, 1877 (Jamison).  
Kettle, Thomas and Julia T. Bruffs, Jan. 2, 1869 (LeFevre).  
Keyser, Edmund and Jennie B. Stryker, Dec. 13, 1871 (Dutcher).  
Kibbe, O. A. and Catharine Stryker, Sept. 5, 1853 (Romeyn).  
Kilpatrick, William and Mary Herbert, Jan. 20, 1875 (Dutcher).  
Kincried, William and Mary Gamble, Nov. 21, 1869 (Mesick).  
Kinds, John and Mahalah Allwood, Oct. 23, 1839 (Cox).  
King, Abraham and Mary Corriell, Sept. 11, 1824 (Watson).  
King, Abraham T. and Abigail Tunison, Feb. 18, 1829 (Fisher).  
King, Adrian V. and Julia Ann Heath, March 17, 1867 (Carmichael).  
King, Colerton and Catharine Kennedy, Feb. 12, 1831 (Fisher).  
King, Daniel and Eliza Ellen White, April 4, 1863 (Rankin).  
King, David and Margaret Webster, Sept. 16, 1819 (Hardenbergh).  
King, David and Fanny Powelson, Oct. 12, 1833 (Fisher).  
King, George and Helena Goltry, Aug. 30, 1810 (Hardenbergh).  
King, Henry A. and Adaline V. Smith, Oct. 14, 1857 (Van Doren).  
King, James and Margaret Wyckoff, Jan. 18, 1845 (Campbell).  
King, James and Phebe E. Van Liew, Nov. 19, 1850 (English).  
King, John and Joannah Barcalow, Sept. 22, 1822 (Zabriskie).  
King, John and Eliza Kirkpatrick, Feb. 26, 1823 (Brownlee).  
King, John and Mary L. Martin, Jan. 12, 1848 (Rodgers).  
King, John H. and Maria Bulmer, Aug. 9, 1876 (Jackson).  
King, Joseph T. and Clarrissa Dilley, March 23, 1863 (Rankin).  
King, Lucien E. and Sarah Skillman, May 11, 1853 (Sears).  
Kimsey, John and Sally Lewis, Feb. 11, 1811 (Finley).  
Kinney, Albert and Hannah Anderson, Dec. 4, 1803 (Studdiford).  
Kinney, John and Elenor W. Campbell, June 11, 1850 (Messler).  
Kinyon, Charles S. and Maggie M. Runyon, Sept. 15, 1869 (LeFevre).  
Kiple, John S. and Maggie McAllister, April 4, 1868 (Mesick).  
Kipp, George and Ellen Van Liew (Colored) ——— (Baldwin).  
Kipp, Nicholas G. and Sarah A. Ten Eyck, Oct. 17, 1876 (Pool).  
Kipp, William and Susan Whitenack, Oct. 15, 1803 (Finley).  
Kipp, William H. and Mary Ann Fine, March 28, 1833 (Brown).  
Kipsey, James P. and Catharine Brown, Nov. 16, 1862 (Clark).  
Kirch, George D. and Louisa Bohl, Jan. 13, 1875 (Messler).  
Kirk, James and Kate Bolger, Dec. 19, 1874 (Bush, Justice).



Kirkpatrick, Jacob and Sarah C. Van Liew, April 21, 1853 (Van Doren).  
Kirkpatrick, James and Auletta V. Van Arsdalen, Oct. 30, 1833 (Fisher).  
Kirkpatrick, James and Mary Stout, July 20, 1844 (Harris).  
Kirkpatrick, Prince and Sarah ———, Sept. 24, 1836 (Cox).  
Kise, Bloomfield and Mahala Daugherty, July 28, 1855 (Carrell).  
Kise, Frederick and Harriet Cramer, Dec. 31, 1857 (Carrell).  
Kise, Hiram and Eliza Graham, June 6, 1840 (Talmage).  
Kitchen, David S. and Mary J. Harris, Dec. 7, 1865 (Messler).  
Kitchen, John and Susan Kline, June 3, 1865 (Mesick).  
Kitchen, Samuel and Elenor Hull, Oct. 30, 1851 (Yard).  
Kitchen, Sylvester R. and Carrie Wyckoff, March 11, 1876 (Pool).  
Kitkeir, William B. and Catharine Beekman, Dec. 2 1858 (Lord).  
Klickener, Peter and Mary Brown, Sept. 11, 1873 (Mesick).  
Klickenger, Augustus and Sarah A. Gillipsie, July 8, 1865 (Rankin).  
Kline, Henry L. and Leah C. Safer, Sept. 14, 1876 (Jackson).  
Kline, Jacob and Betsy Annon, Sept. 30, 1817 (Hardenbergh).  
Kline, Jacob and Catharine Conover, Nov. 8, 1832 (Fisher).  
Kline, John and Mary L. Somerset, Dec. 16, 1866 (Doolittle).  
Kline, Jacob, Jr., and Bella B. Van Arsdale, Feb. 6, 1878 (Baldwin).  
Kline, John and Doratha Garretson, Oct. 13, 1819 (Vredenburg).  
Kline, John and Alletta Jackson, July 16, 1842 (Blauvelt).  
Kline, Peter L. and Jane E. Little, Oct. 9, 1872 (Doolittle).  
Kline, Samuel and Lydia Ann Voorhees, Aug. 7, 1859 (Doolittle).  
Kline, Simon and Matilda Ten Eyck, Feb. 21, 1874 (Messler).  
Kline, William and Mary E. Johnson, March 19, 1874 (Roberts).  
Klotz, Abraham and Mary E. Sanders, Dec. 23, 1863 (Voorhees).  
Kneass, Christian and Mary Perrine Allison, Jan. 8, 1868 (Mesick).  
Knight, Abigel and Margaret Hellebrant, Nov. 4, 1843 (Blauvelt).  
Knight, John and Jane Wyckoff, Nov. 15, 1795 (Harlingen).  
Knowles, David G. and Annie E. Pullin, Aug. 30, 1862 (Callen).  
Knowles, Henderson W. and Catharine Traynor, Nov. 10, 1859 (Searle).  
Kriman, Lewis and Jane Morgan, Oct. 20, 1801 (Finley).  
Krins, William and Mary Coyle, Jan. 26, 1876 (Sutphen, Justice).  
Krusen, James M. and Mary Burnett, Oct. 20, 1841 (Messler).  
Krymer, George and Margaret Eversal, April 15, 1868 (Doolittle).  
Krymer, John P. and Margaret Van Derveer, Oct. 24, 1861 (Doolittle).  
Krymer, Morris and Margaret McBride, Dec. 19, 1852 (Brush).  
Krymer, William and Catharine F. Perine, April 16, 1864 (?).  
Kuhl, Edward and Dinah Beekman, March 19, 1834 (Ludlow).  
Kumbel, William and Eliza Hodge, Aug. 16, 1814 (Cross).  
Kupple, John and Addie Voorhees, Oct. 27, 1860 (Pitcher).  
Kurtz, David and Mary H. Hastings, Jan. 18, 1864 (Parsons).  
Kuwood, Dr. Abraham and Betsy Sloan, Dec. 12, 1807 (Finley).

[To be Continued]







## FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

*[Continued from Page 150]*

1818.

- Jan. 1. Vroom, Peter H. and Ellen Ten Eyck—Tunis Lane.  
Decamp, Benjamin and Dinah Hardenbergh—Samuel Swan.  
11. V.Pelt, Mat'w T. and Maria Bennet—Peter.  
18. Garretson, James and Catherine Wortman—Martha Veighte.  
23. Beakman, Jacob and Sarah Garretson—Ellen.
- Feb. 8. Cammel [Campbell] Ellis (unbap.) and Abby Beach—Antrim.
- Mar. 8. Rockefellow, Christopher (unbap.) and Mary Vosseller—  
Hannah Elizabeth.  
Terhune, Rulif and Sarah Van Doren—Sarah Nevius.
15. Smith, Benjamin and Ann Brokaw—Abigail Ann.
- Apr. 12. V.Arsdalen, Hendrick and Maria V.Pelt—Catherine Ten Eyck.
- May 3. Cooper, Isaac and Magdaleen Whitehead—Isaac.  
Van Doren, Jacob and Peternella Veghte—Sophia.  
9. Banester, William and Sarah Brokaw—Matilda.  
Taylor, James (adult).  
Gamber, Petronella Veghte (adult).
- June 7. Brokaw, John (unbap.) and Hannah Brokaw—John Lowrance  
(b. Feb. 10, 1818).  
Cooper, Cor's and Mary Morris—Sarah Gilmor.  
V.Doren, Abraham and Dorcas Striker—Maria.
14. Runyan, Richard and Catherine Churchwood (unbap.)—John.  
Foster, James and Martha Hoagland—Nathaniel.
21. Schenk, John I. and Sarah G. V.Neste—Phebee Staats.
- July 5. Powelson, Hendrick, Jr., and Fanny N. Layton—Mary Wortman.
- Aug. 2. V.Derveve, Ferdinand and Maria Elmendorf—Elizabeth May.  
Tunison, Mathis T. E. and Eliza Hall—Elen.  
28. V.Tine, Archabold and Elizabeth Cosner—John Cosner.  
Webster, William (unbap.) and Amy Mount—Samuel.
- Sept. 6. V.Derveve, Tunis and Sarah V.Arsdalen—Margaret (b. Aug. 8, 1818).  
27. Wintersteen, James and Maria Cosner—Catherine Sarah.
- Oct. 4. Beakman, Cornelius and Elizabeth Tod—Cornelius Ten Brook.  
11. Cubberly, Isaac and Susan V.Nostrand—Catherine Van Winkle.  
V.Nuys, John and Mattje Brokaw—James.
16. Garretson, John and Jane Hagaman—Peter.
17. Jane, servant woman of Dr. Peter I. Striker.
24. Smith, John and Mary Brokaw—[No child's name].
- Nov. 15. Frelinghuysen, John and Elizabeth V. Veghten—Frederick.  
Voorhees, James and Sarah V.Arsdalen—John Dumon.
- Dec. 13. Gaddis, Andrew and Margaret Bergen—Kitty.  
20. Vredenburgh, Dr. Peter and Maria V.Doren—LaRue Perrine.



## 1819.

- Jan. 24. V. Dyke, John and Mary Gano—Cornelius.  
 Feb. 28. Polhemus, Peter and Catherine Van Arsdalen—Martha.  
 Tunison, Cornelius and Judith Ten Eyck—Sarah.  
 V. Middleswert, Andrew and Ann Waldron—John.  
 Cox, Robert (unbap.) and Magdaleen V. Middelswert—Tunis  
 V. Middleswert.  
 Mar. 7. Brokaw, Bergun I. and Sietie Ditmas—Mattje Ann.  
 Brokaw, Brogun I. and Maria Peterson—Ellen Voorhees.  
 28. Vroom, William and Maria Porter—Ann Nevius.  
 Apr. 11. Hedges, William and Mary Eove—Charles Hardenbergh.  
 Nicoll, Abimael Y. and Caroline Ledbetter—Francis Edwards.  
 18. V. Arsdalen, Peter and Maria V. Middleswerts—Heny.  
 25. V. Middleswert, Tunis and Elenor Wyckoff—John.  
 May 22. Ten Eyck, Cornelius and Ann Ten Eyck—Abraham.  
 June 5. Striker, Dennis and Margaret Stevens—Abraham Quick.  
 Vroom, Peter D., Jr. and Ann Dumont—Peter Dumont.  
 Ninemaster, John and Phcebe Smith—Jane.  
 V. Neste, John G. and Sarah Wortman—Ann Field.  
 Morris, Jonathan Ford (adult).  
 Mount, Effy (adult).  
 13. Hoagland, Cornelius and Elenor Voorhees—John (b. May 18,  
 1819).  
 27. Voorhees, John and Elenor Thompson—Jane Ann.  
 Veghte, Henry and Elizabeth Taylor—John.  
 Clarkson, Phillip (unbap.) and Sarah Powelson—Isaac Voor-  
 hees.  
 July 4. Covert, Tunis and Dina Fisher—William McDonald McKis-  
 ack.  
 Aug. 12. V. Dever, Cornelius and Ann Brokaw—Catheran Sarah.  
 Aug. 29. Hoagland, William and Sarah Vroom—Elizabeth Vroom.  
 Sept. 19. Bergen, Zaceus and Maria Simonson—Elizabeth Striker.  
 Oct. 3. V. Dervere, Joseph and Maryann Tunison—John Striker.  
 Vredenburgh, John S. and Sarah Caldwell—Catherine Veghte.  
 10. Talmage, David and Catherine V. Nest—John Van Nest.  
 Brokaw, Caleb I. and Mary French—Jane Rapleyea.  
 15. ——— and Catherine V. Arsdalen—Maryann.  
 24. V. Doren, Abraham and Margaret V. Arsdalen—Jacob.  
 Voorhees, Nicolas and Sarah Dumon—John Vredenburgh.  
 Nov. 21. Miller, John and Rebecca Williamson—Dickinson.  
 Dec. 5. Norris, William P. (unbap.) and Margaret S. Winans—Ed-  
 ward Young.

## 1820.

- Jan. 9. Simonson, Dennis and Gertrude Cock—Garret.  
 30. Brokaw, Peter E. and Sarah Brokaw—Peter Suydam.  
 Feb. 6. Beekman, Martin and Maria Powelson—Charles Hardenberg.  
 Huff, Brogun and Elizabeth Comeback—John.  
 Mar. 5. Mann, William and Elizabeth McCalla—Robert Kenneday.  
 19. Vroom, Peter and Elenor Ten Eyck—Jacob.  
 26. Powelson, Henry, Jr., and Fanny Layton—Anthony Layton.



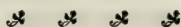


- Tunison, Matthias T. E. and Eliza Hall—Mary Swan.  
 V. Nest, Rinier and Ann Brokaw—John.
- Apr. 16. V. Dervere, Ferdinand and Maria Elmandorf—Renseler Williams.
- May 14. Garretson, John and Jane Hagaman—Peter I. Striker.  
 21. Garretson, James and Catherine Wortman—Peter Wortman.  
 Betty (servant woman of Peter Davis).  
 Saur (?) (servant woman of widow of Peter Davis, Jr.)
28. V. Doren, Jacob and Petronella Veghte—John T. Boyd.  
 Whitehead, Jacob and Elizabeth Vosselle—Mary Martin.  
 Cooper, Isaac and Rulano Whitehead—Sarah Brokaw, (b. May 3, 1820).
- June 4. Voorhees, Abraham and Elizabeth Simonson—James.  
 V. Arsdalen, Henry and Maria V. Pelt—Sarah Ann.
18. Schenk, John I. and Sarah V. Neste—Elizabeth Vroom.
- July 2. Ten Eyck, Richard and Jane Tod—Ann Field.
- Aug. 6. Nesbit, Joseph and Maria Woodruff—Samuel Woodruff.  
 20. Cooper, Abraham and Jane Rinier son (unbap.)—Cornelia King.
- Sept. 3. Wyckoff, Samuel and Abigail Bainbridge—Garret.  
 Todd, John and Ann Cosner—James Henry Harrison.
17. Brokaw, Jack (unbap.) and Hannah ————Rebecca Ann.
24. V. Arsdalen, Peter E. and Maria V. Middleswart—Sarah Dumon.
- Oct. 21. Hartwell, Thomas A. (an adult).  
 Isabel (servant woman of Richard Ten Eyck).
- Nov. 5. V. Dervere, Tunis and Sarah V. Arsdalen—Abraham Quick, (b. Sept. 25, 1820).  
 Beakman, Cornelius and Elizabeth Todd—Cornelia Ann.  
 Whiteknegt, Cornelius and Sarah V. Nostrand—Mary.
- Dec. 3. Brokaw, Isaac I. and Maria V. Nest—Gertrude Staats.  
 7. Hartwell, Thomas A. and Elizabeth Swan—Aletta DeGroot.  
 Griffith, William R. and Ann Maria W. Howel—John.
31. Rockefeller, Christopher (unbap.) and Mary Vosseller—Goin Talmage.
- 1821.
- Jan. 21. Bergen, James, Jr., and Phebe Peterson—Garret Peterson.
- Mar. 11. V. Tine, Archabald and Elizabeth Cosner—Thomas Hartwell.  
 18. Welling, John and Ann Wortman—Elsyann.  
 Gaston, William B. and Eliza Kirkpatrick—Fredirich Frel-inghuysen, (b. Jan. 5, 1821).  
 Smith, John and Mary Brokaw—Peter Brokaw.  
 Smith, Benjamin and Ann Brokaw—Aaron Van Atta.  
 Morris, Wm. P. (unbap.) and Margaret S. Winans—Jane Ewen.
25. Polhemus, Peter and Catherine V. Arsdalen—Daniel.
- Apr. 1. Cubberly, Isaac and Susan V. Nostrand—Hannah Jane.  
 15. Rinearson, Abm. T. (unbap.) and Phebe Parish—Ann Eliza V. Arsdalen, (b. Dec. 28, 1820).
- May 6. V. Dervere, Ferdinand and Maria Elmandorf—Ellen Ten Eyck.



13. Brokaw, John I. and Phebee Herriot—Catherine Mary.  
Smock, Aaron and Elen Farley—Theodore Romain, (b. Aug.  
28, 1818), and Augustus Frederick, (b. Feb. 15, 1820).
18. Tone (servant man of Christopher V. Arsdalen).
27. Quick, Abraham and Maria V. Dervere—John V. Dervere.  
Cox, Robt. (unbap.) and Magdalen V. Middleswert—Sarah.
- June 10. Wintersteen, James and Mary Cosner—Daniel Young.
17. Vroom, William and Maria Porter—Jonathan Ellis.  
V. Nuys, John J. and Mattje Brokaw—Peter Quick.
27. Burniston, William and Sarah Brokaw—Maria Elizabeth.
- July 1. Hart, James and Maria Brokaw—Petronella Gambler.
29. Foster, James and Martha Hoagland—James.
- Aug. 12. Vredenburgh, Peter and Maria V. Doren—Aletta Sutfin.
- Aug. 12. Hedges, William and Mary Eoff—Samuel, (b. June 23, 1821).
19. V. Middleswert, Tunis V. and Elenor Wyckoff—Peter  
Wyckoff.
- Decamp, Benjan. (unbap.) and Dinah Hardenberg—Frederick  
Hardenberg.
26. Voorhees, John and Elenor Thompson—Margaret.  
Gaddis, Andrew and Margaret Bergen—Martha Bergen.
- Sept. 9. V. Middleswert, Andrew and Ann Waldron—Ann Quick.
- ← Runyan, Richard and Catherine Churchwood (unbap.)—Eliza.
- Oct. 4. *Decease of Rev. John S. Vredenbergh.*
20. Vanderveer, Joseph and Maryann Tunison—Susan.  
Beekman, Martin and Maria Beekman—Cornelius.  
Eve (black woman belonging to Chris'r V. Arsdale).  
Betsy (black woman belonging to Dr. Garret Tunison).
21. Stryker, Abraham and wife (unbap.)—John Fouratte.
- Dec. 2. Brokaw, Bergun I. and Maria Peterson—Sarah Brokaw.  
Taylor, James and Catharine Whitenack—John Whitenack.

[To be Continued]



## READINGTON CHURCH BAPTISMS FROM 1720

TRANSLATED BY THE PASTOR, REV. B. V. D. WYCKOFF

[Continued from Page 147]

- 1766.
- Jan. 5. Demon, Peter and Adreyana—Jories.  
Meinders, Williem and Catrena—Samuel.
- Feb. 23. Auten, Jan and Elisebet—Corneleus.  
Willemse, Jores and Kaseya—Mariya.  
Janse, Abraham and Elisebet—Elesebet.
- Mar. 16. Green, John and Elisebet—Mary.  
———, and Mary Vastbender—Margret.  
Stout, Thomas and Jannethe—Catrena.  
Bretten, Richert and Eva—Richert.
31. Hoff, Jan and Catrena—Rebecka.  
Wortman, Peter and Sara—Petres.  
Sebring, Dirck and Lana—Jan.





- Apr. 20. Vanarsdalen, Hendrick and Catlina—Mariya.  
Neul, Peter and Derickye—Hana.
- May 18. Demott, Jacob and Nelle—Mariya.  
M'Kinne, Martegai and Angenetie—Angenetie.  
Janse, Peter and Anatie—Peter.  
Bogert, Marten and Mariya—Marten.  
Aten, Adreyaen and Elesebet—Jaepye.

[*To be Continued*]



## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

### The Somerville Improvement Association

When the full history of Somerville comes to be written there should not be omitted some account of the Somerville Improvement Association, which was organized October 20, 1885, in the chapel of the Second Reformed church of that place, after a stirring address by B. S. Northrup, LL.D., of Connecticut. The Association lasted only a little over three years, but accomplished more than is generally known. Its first President was the late Joseph W. Ballantine, who was succeeded by Hon. James J. Bergen. The minutes of the meetings show that the clergymen and other leading men and also women of the town were members, and that the following matters were proposed as town improvements: The introduction of water and sewerage; the macadamizing of Main street and Railroad avenue; the establishment of a public drinking fountain; improvements as to the Lottery Field property, including, if possible, the establishment of a public park; the bettering of the side-walks; pressure to bear upon the Central Railroad to build a new depot, and remove the north track to the south side of such new station; a railway from Peapack to South Somerville to connect with the Lehigh Valley, etc. Many of these improvements were brought to pass either during the life of the Association or very shortly after it, which proves what can be done in a community when influential persons get together and aim to accomplish things.

### The Inscription on Judge Bryan's Tomb

In the editorial article in the last *QUARTERLY* (p. 151), entitled "Some Notes About Judge John Bryan," we copied what purported to be the "epitaph" on the tombstone erected over the Judge's grave at Farmington, Va. One of our interested readers, Prof. Varnum Lansing Collins, of Princeton University, writes us, under date of May 15, as follows:

"The version of the epitaph given in the 'Newark Evening News,' reprinted by you, is inaccurate. I quote below the full inscription on the tombstone. You will observe that the date of death agrees neither with the 'Evening News' version nor with Dr. Maclean's statement (his 'History of the College of New Jersey,' Vol. II, p. 47). It is, however, cor-



roborated by contemporary letters detailing the circumstances of Judge Bryan's death, and published in the 'Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society,' First Series, Vol. VI, pp. 177-179. The inscription was sent to me some years ago by Mrs. Warner Wood, owner of 'Birdwood,' the estate at Farmington, Albemarle co., Va., where Judge Bryan is buried. . . . On the appearance of your article containing a different version of the inscription I wrote to Mrs. Wood for a photograph of the stone. The version given below is from this photograph."

The corrected inscription thus given in full is as follows:

"Sacred  
To the memory of  
JOHN P. BRYAN, Esquire.  
One of the Judges of the Court of  
Common Pleas in the County of  
Somerset and State of New Jersey  
He was born on the 14th November  
MDCCXLVI.  
and departed this Life on the 16th  
January MDCCCIII  
while engaged in collecting  
donations for the restoration  
of the New Jersey College.

In him truth honor conscious worth combin'd  
to stamp a virtuous good and perfect mind  
we view his life see every act imply  
who fears to live not will not fear to die  
one well spend (sic) moment ends th' unequal strife  
and wafts our spirit to immortal life  
tho he is gone the silent falling tear  
persuasive speaks—he still inhabits here."

In the lower corner is the name of the maker of the stone, as follows:  
"Peter Fritz in Philadelphia Fecit."

Our attention has also been called to the following in the biographical sketch of Rev. Joseph Clark, of New Brunswick, in Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," which gives some further particulars of Judge Bryan's mission to Virginia and death: "In company with John Bryan, Esq., of Somerset County, an Irish gentleman of wealth, intelligence and enterprise, who was selected by the Board of Trustees [of Princeton College] to be his colleague in this journey, he [Mr. Clark] set out from home early in the ensuing Autumn (1802). After traveling together into the interior of Virginia and meeting with pleasing encouragement in their business, to give wider compass to their efforts they agreed to separate. Judge Bryan was to direct his course to the west and north, and to return to New Jersey in the following Spring. The movements and successes of this gentleman were, very soon after the separation, terminated by death; he being attacked by a fit of bilious colic, a disease to which he was subject occasionally, which proved fatal." It further states that Mr. Clark was also taken sick, and had to suspend his work.





### **The Two Pluckemin Houses in the Frontispiece**

The two "old houses" pictured in this issue of the *QUARTERLY* are the well-known ante-Revolutionary houses known as the McEowen and Boylan houses. The McEowen house has sometimes been called the "General Knox house," we know not on what authority, as that General quartered at the Jacobus Vanderveer house, near Bedminster church. (Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm," p. 463). But it is reputed to be still older than the Boylan house, or the Fenner house (pictured in our last number). Mr. John A. Powelson, of Pluckemin, who has given attention to the matter, believes it may have been the first house erected in the village of Pluckemin. There used to be a secret box in the floor of one of the rooms. The oldest resident of the village, Mrs. Ann N. Vanderveer, states she lived in the house when a girl, and it was then "very old." The nails in it were all hand-forged. McEowen died in 1817. About the year 1852 Jacob Vosseller purchased the property of David McCullough, and, about 1871, sold it to James Brown, Sr. At his death it passed to James Brown, Jr.; then to Francis Bacon, of New York City; then to Dr. Holly, of Brooklyn, the present owner. 'Squire Elias Brown purchased it of the McEowens in 1824, before McCullough. 'Squire William McEowen was a merchant during the Revolution, his wife being a daughter of Col. John Mehelm, and McEowen's only daughter, Martha (not "Jemima," as printed by Snell, p. 712), married Elias Brown. The store was kept in this building. (See further Snell's "History," supra, and "Our Home," p. 437).

The Boylan house is supposed to antedate the Revolution by twenty years, as about then Capt. John Boylan (pronounced "Bullion" in those days), settled at Pluckemin and opened a store in this house. He had four stores in various nearby places, but this was probably the most prominent in the Revolution. He also owned 150 acres to the north of the village, and in 1788 was a county Judge. Its location in the upper (western) end of the village is near to the spot where the famous "Revolutionary ball" was held in 1780. (See Mellick's "Story," p. 466). John Boylan died in 1793. His widow, Mrs. Eleanor Boylan, daughter of Jacob Eoff, the innkeeper of Pluckemin, survived him over fifty years, dying at the age of ninety-five, in 1846, and, by her will, left the property to her son, William Boylan, of Wake co., North Carolina. His will, probated in 1861, left it to his sister, Mrs. Sarah B. Parker. At her death in 1882 it went to Mary Van Dervoort, Mary Parker and Sarah J. Bolmer, of whom, in 1885, the property was purchased by Dr. John B. Beekman, who conveyed it to Nathan Compton, and at his death in 1905 it passed to his son, Andrew Compton, the present owner. Mr. Powelson writes us as follows concerning his recollections of inmates of this house: "When I first went to the Pluckemin school, in 1857, it was occupied by three sis-



ters, Sarah Parker, Eliza Webster and Hannah Boylan. Eliza Webster was an accomplished musician and conversationalist. She had attended a school in Litchfield, Conn., with Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mr. Parker was one who had been so loyal to the land of his birth that he had gone to England to see Queen Victoria crowned." There were fifteen children born in this house in the Boylan family, including the North Carolina William and Dr. Boylan, who was probably family physician to Lord Stirling. (For an interesting account of Mrs. John Boylan, and son William, see "Our Home," p. 533).

### **Centennial of the Somerset County Medical Society**

On May 20th the Somerset County Medical Society celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in the parlors of the First Baptist church at Somerville, where a dinner was served by the ladies of the church. Doctors and their wives to the number of fifty-five were present. Dr. J. Hervey Buchanan, of North Plainfield, was the historian of the day, and from the very full records in his possession he was able to give an interesting account of the proceedings of the Society from its organization, on May 21, 1816. On that date eight physicians met at the house of Daniel Sargeant and organized the Society. These physicians were Drs. Peter I. Stryker, of Somerville; William M. McKissack, of Bound Brook; Augustus R. Taylor, of New Brunswick; Ferdinand S. Schenck, of Six-Mile Run; James B. Elmendorf, of Millstone; William D. McKissack, of Millstone; Peter Vredenburg, of Somerville, and Fitz-Randolph Smith (place unknown). The following were also charter members, not attending the first meeting: Drs. Abraham P. Hageman (probably of Montgomery township), Henry Van Derveer, of Pluckemin, and William W. Perrine, (perhaps of Bedminster township). The address did not give the residences of these physicians, but they are stated above, so far as we are able to locate them. The full text of the address was published in the "Unionist-Gazette" of May 25. Addresses were made at the celebration by Dr. David F. Weeks, of Skillman, Superintendent of the State Village for Epileptics (who was toastmaster); Dr. David C. English, of New Brunswick; Dr. O. J. Sproull, of Flemington; Dr. Thomas N. Gray, of East Orange; Dr. F. C. Ard, of Plainfield, and Drs. McConaughy, Fisher and Stillwell, of the local Society; Dr. Fisher, of Bound Brook, being the oldest member of the local Society, having been connected therewith for thirty-seven years.

So far as we are aware this Medical Society is the oldest of any of the existing Societies in Somerset County, the Somerset County Bible Society coming next, that having been formed Oct. 1, 1816, also at the house at Daniel Sargeant.







## DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[123]. CRANMER.—Cranmer is an English name; Cramer is both German and English; Crymers is Dutch. The New Jersey Cranmer family has English ancestry, and some claim it descends from Archbishop Thomas Cranmer (born 1489; died as martyr 1556), the line descending from his son Edmund, but whether correctly or not is not certain. William Cranmer came over from England and was at Southold, L. I., in 1640, and at Elizabethtown in 1665; wife Elizabeth Carwithy, whom he m. at Southold. He owned at Elizabethtown various tracts amounting to 209 acres, and a town lot of six acres on which he lived. He d. in 1689. His sons were Thomas, William, Josiah and John. William settled at Barnegat, and John at Whippany, Morris co. John, a son of William, whose wife was Sarah Osborne, had sons Josiah, Nathan and William. The last-named Josiah m. Sarah Wilkinson, of L. I., and settled at Cranmertown, N. J. His sons were Richard, Edward, Josiah, James, Isaiah and Samuel. Richard m. Rebecca Cranmer, of Bass River, N. J., and resided at Cedar Run (now Staffordville) and Manahawkin. His fourth son, Clarkson, b. 1797, m. Harriet S. Ridgeway, b. 1803, of Lumberton and Mt. Holly; resided at Cranmertown and Barnegat, N. J. His third son, Ira Smith Cranmer, b. 1834, m. Sarah Elizabeth Shute, b. 1839, of Manahawkin, N. J.; resided at Barnegat and Jersey City. His son is the Rev. Wm. Stockton Cranmer, D. D., pastor of the First Reformed church, Somerville, who m. Abigail Atwood.

[124]. BOWMAN.—“In the April *QUARTERLY* (p. 123) it was stated that ‘Thomas Bouwman is said to have come from Germany prior to 1717 and settled near New Brunswick.’ This is incorrect, although so stated in Chambers’ ‘Early Germans of New Jersey,’ and elsewhere repeated. Thomas Bouman (which is more correct than Bouwman), was b. on Long Island, of Dutch ancestry, and the fuller line of descent of this family is as follows: Joris Jacobsen, b. 1626, at Amsterdam, came over before 1660, and lived at ‘The Ferry,’ Brooklyn. His wife was Trientje Claessen. His son, Jacob Jorise (Bouman), b. 1652, m. Lysbeth Thomas Lambertse, May 27, 1677. Their son, Thomas Bouman, was bapt. July 25, 1680. This is the Thomas who settled near New Brunswick. The Bowmans are, therefore, of Dutch and not of German descent.”

J. N. (New York City).

[125]. LIVINGS.—“Richard Livings and his wife Rachel, b. in England, migrated to our country with three children, Richard, Joseph and Jonathan, before the Revolutionary War, and settled near Somerville about 1770. Daniel Louis, a fourth son, was b. there about Aug. 1, 1776. About the time the Revolution started the son Richard went to Canada. David L. m. Mary Ellison May 1, 1798; she was b. Nov., 1771,



in New Jersey. David L. moved to near Cayuga Lake, N. Y., and later moved to Illinois, and is buried at Morrison. Joseph m. an Elizabeth —, and moved to N. Y. about 1812. Jonathan m. (1) Anne Stanford, and (2) Anne Anderson. He teamed, or carried goods, between Somerville and New Brunswick, and lived across the road from the Academy. About 1809 he went to the Lake Country, N. Y., later to Bradford co., Pa., then to Winecup Creek in Chemung co., N. Y. I desire to know if Richard Livings was in the Revolutionary War."

E. A. M. (Rock Falls, Ill.)

[We have not yet been able to find the name "Livings" on any record in this county, but we do find that a Richard Living, of Middlesex co., served as a private in the Revolution. (See Stryker's "Officers and Men," etc., p. 669). In Vol. III of the *QUARTERLY*, p. 187, the Somerset slave, Samuel Sutphin, in giving his Revolutionary record, refers to "Major Livin," and he is probably the same Richard.—EDITOR *QUARTERLY*].

[126]. STRYKER-GRIGGS.—"I wish to learn the birthplace of Jacob Probasco Stryker, b. Aug. 19, 1794; m., Nov. 16, 1816, Susan Griggs. His father was Peter Stryker, b. in Franklin township Dec. 6, 1762; m. Christiana, daughter of Richard Longstreet. The location of this Peter Stryker, if known to any of your readers, would be, of course, the birthplace of his son Jacob. One of Jacob P's sons, William Mershon Stryker, was born at Princeton, Mar. 21, 1819, and removed to Indiana in 1838."

E. B. S. (Washington, D. C.)

[127]. SLOAN.—Inquiry being made as to the ancestry of the Sloan family, which originally settled in Bedminster township and was connected with the Lamington Presbyterian church, we have learned the following: Meryan Sloan, b. in North Ireland about 1669, d. at Lamington, Aug. 26, 1746, aged 75 years; was the father of William, and, probably, of Henry Sloan, both of whom are supposed to have emigrated with Meryan. The son William was b. 1705, and d. Sept. 16, 1758, aged 53 years. His wife Mary, b. about 1718, d. Sept. 21, 1792, aged 74 years. Henry Sloan d. aged 81 years, but there is no date on his tombstone at Lamington. He is doubtless the Henry who was prominently connected with the Lamington church in 1742. The William above named lived just across the river from Kline's Mills. He had a son Henry, b. about 1739, d. Sept. 25, 1801, who was the same who m. Elizabeth Kirkpatrick (as stated on p. 174, ante), and who lived on a farm of 370 acres in Bedminster twsp. in 1787. There were other children as follows, and perhaps more: Rev. William B. Sloan, Presbyterian pastor at Greenwich, Warren co. (1798-1834); John, who is said never to have married; Rev. Samuel,







who became an Episcopal minister and settled in Maryland; a daughter who m. Samuel McCrea, son of Rev. James McCrea; Sarah, who m. Col. David Chambers, of Hunterdon co.; Mary, who m. Hugh Gaston, Esq., of Peapack (see January *QUARTERLY*, p. 37); Elizabeth, b. 1747; d. May 30, 1768; first wife of Capt. John Maxwell, of Greenwich, Warren co. (who was the brother of Gen. William Maxwell); Eleanor, who m. Robert Maxwell, brother of Capt. John, also of Greenwich; and Marian, who m. Judge John Bryan, of Peapack (as to whom see April *QUARTERLY*, p. 153).

[128]. MIDDAGH-HUNTER.—“My ancestor, Ephraim Middaugh, came to America in 1790 from Holland, and married Miss Lydia Hunter, a native of your county. She was b. in 1771, and d. Oct., 1836, near Shanesville, Ohio. Who was the father of Lydia Hunter?”

C. B. J. (Salem, Mo.)

[We have come to the conclusion that this Ephraim Middaugh went to Somerset co., Pa., instead of to New Jersey. We have no trace in this county of the arrival of any Middaugh or Middagh after 1700. Nor have we been able to learn of a Lydia Hunter in this county.—EDITOR *QUARTERLY*].

[129]. ADAMS.—Mention was made in the April *QUARTERLY* (p. 119) of the Samuel Adams who, with his brothers William and Paul, and a sister, came from Glasgow about 1745. Samuel had some descendants born at Liberty Corner and Bernardsville, this county. There was one very noted member of his line, Joseph Alexander Adams, to be noted below, whose parentage we have heretofore endeavored in vain to discover. It seems that all three brothers, after settling on Long Island, removed to Hunterdon co. about 1750, but the exact locations of William and Paul we have not ascertained. The three performed service during the Revolutionary War, in Hunterdon militia regiments, and so it is evident that they must have been only children when coming over from Scotland, and were probably accompanied by their parents, whose names are unknown. What became of Paul is also unknown. William, after the War, together with his sister, who had married, removed to Delaware co., N. Y., and this family intermarried there with the Loughrans and Scotts.

Samuel had a son named John, who was b. Feb. 10, 1770; d. Mar. 19, 1850; m. Elizabeth Blain, who d. Dec. 2, 1862. He resided at New Germantown, Hunterdon co., learning the tanner's trade there with Andrew Bartles and had two sons, John Silvester and Joseph Alexander.

John Silvester was b. at New Germantown, Jan. 10, 1802; d. Oct. 2,



1889; m., 1827, Mary A. Sturgis, of Mine Brook, Somerset co., who d. May 7, 1879. He learned the tanner's trade at Liberty Corner, and for some years after was in business there with a Mr. Lewis. In 1835 he removed to New York City, engaging in the grocery business, and ten years later purchased the farm adjoining that of Roderick A. Mitchell at Bernardsville. Being a Methodist he, with others, started a movement to build an M. E. church at that place, and it was erected on ground donated by the former Judge and Surrogate John H. Anderson. In 1853 he opened a general store at Bernardsville, and soon after, in connection with members of the family, opened one in Newark and one in New York City. In 1863 he removed to Mendham, where he died. His ch. were: (1) Joseph Alexander, b. at Liberty Corner Nov. 5, 1829; d. Feb. 18, 1911; resided in Caldwell, N. J., but d. in East Orange. (2) James Silvester, b. at Liberty Corner, July 30, 1832; d. Jan. 18, 1916; resided at Morristown. (3) Aaron, b. Mar. 6, 1840; living. He is the President of the Essex County Trust Co., of East Orange, from whom the information in this note is obtained. (4) Lydia A., b. Apr. 2, 1843; m. E. P. Babbitt, who is deceased; resides in Cleveland, Ohio. (5) John Loughran, b. at Bernardsville, Nov. 4, 1846; d. May 17, 1910; resided many years in Newark.

Joseph Alexander Adams, brother to John Silvester, was b. at New Germantown, Dec. 28, 1803, and d. in New York City, Sept. 16, 1880. He was, doubtless, educated at the Barnet Hall Academy, but went to Morristown and learned the printer's trade with Jacob Mann, at the office of the "Palladium of Liberty," in 1818. During his apprenticeship he began to engrave on wood, making pictures of houses, horses, etc., such as could be used with various advertisements in the newspaper. Becoming apt at it he went to New York, and, a little later, to England, where he spent some time studying the art under English engravers. Returning to this country he became one of the foremost wood illustrators on books in America, achieving great fame in the beautiful engravings of the "Pictorial Bible" published by Harper Brothers in 1843. This Bible, of 1600 engravings (now very scarce), is said to have been the first one published in this country in which the illustrations were made in America, a statement we have not been able to confirm, although it may be true. He has also been given the credit of inventing the electrotyping process, and first using it on the borders of the Bible engravings. He married, about 1844, Maria Wood, of Babylon, L. I., and had children: (1) Alexander Mitchell, b. Mar. 25, 1845; d. Dec. 24, 1852, in Paris; was buried there in the cemetery Montmarte. (2) Mary Elizabeth, b. Jan. 6, 1847, who may yet be living in New York City. (3) Joseph Blaine, b. July 13, 1850; d. about 1900; is buried at Greenwood.

A remarkable letter from this Joseph Alexander Adams, written







from Paris in 1852, when he was traveling abroad, we hope to present to our readers in our next number.

[130]. DUNGAN.—The unusual name Dungan, which is foreign to that of any ancient Somerset family, having recently attracted our attention, we have ascertained that Judge Nelson Y. Dungan was the first Dungan to reside in Somerset. The ancestral line of the Judge is as follows: (1) William Dungan, of Dublin, Ireland, who m. Frances Latham; d. in London, Eng., in 1636. (2) His son, Rev. Thomas, b. in London in 1632, came to New England with his mother and settled at Newport, R. I., in 1637; m. Elizabeth Weaver; removed to Cold Spring Falls, Pa., 1682, and d. 1688. (3) His son Thomas, b. 1670, m. Mary Drake; d. June 23, 1759. (4) His son James m. Rebecca Wells. (5) His son John, b. 1753, m. Mary Hyle; d. Mar. 22, 1798. (6) His son Uriah, b. 1777; m. Mary ———; d. Oct. 4, 1822. (7) His son John, b. in Bucks co., Pa., Sept. 26, 1806; m. Elizabeth Booz; d. Dec. 2, 1875. Resided at Reaville and Ringoes, N. J. (8) His son Edmund B., who resided at Lambertville, N. J., was b. Feb. 12, 1844; d. Apr. 11, 1900; m. Martha Matilda Young (dau. of Nelson V. Young, of Mt. Airy, N. J.) (9) His son is Judge Nelson Young Dungan, b. at Lambertville. It seems that the original name of the family abroad was Dongan.

[131]. VOORHEES-VAN LIEW.—Jacobus Van Voorhees, grandchild of Steven Coert, the immigrant, who was b. in 1696, in Brooklyn, purchased Mar. 10, 1742, 200 acres of land at Blawenburg, and had sons Oakey, John and Abraham, all of whom married and had children, and continued to live near Blawenburg. The son John, stated to be "of Harlingen," was b. in 1743, and d. in 1794. His first wife was Femmetje Van Liew, whom he m. Dec. 16, 1761, and his second wife Mrs. Johanna Polhemus. His children by the first wife were ten in number, and, while most of their names are given, with dates of baptisms only, in "The Genealogy of the Van Voorhees Family" (p. 568), there does not appear there the exact dates of birth, and no dates of death. A descendant of the family residing in Kearneysville, West Va., having the family Bible, has sent to us the following record of these children, which may prove of use to some future searcher after these particular dates:

John Voorhees, b. June 11, 1739. Phebe Voorhees (Van Liew), b. Dec. 16, 1736. Married Dec. 16, 1761. Children: (1) Peter, b. Nov. 7, 1762; d. Jan. 31, 1792. (2) Albert, b. June 14, 1764; d. Dec. 30, 1781. (3) Mary, b. Nov. 18, 1766; d. Apr. 16, 1786. (4) Adrian, b. Oct. 20, 1768. (5) John, b. Jan. 14, 1771; d. Jan. 15, 1794. (6) Abraham, b. Mar. 6, 1773; d. June 20, 1789. (7) Leah, b. Jan. 24, 1776; d. Aug. 24, 1792. (8) Garret, b. Dec. 8, 1778; d. Jan. 24, 1863. (9) Elizabeth, b. Apr. 6, 1781. (10) Phebe, b. Oct. 20, 1783; d. July 20, 1786.



# Somerset County Historical Quarterly

Editor:

**A. Van Doren Honeyman**

Plainfield, New Jersey

Publication Committee:

A. Van Doren Honeyman

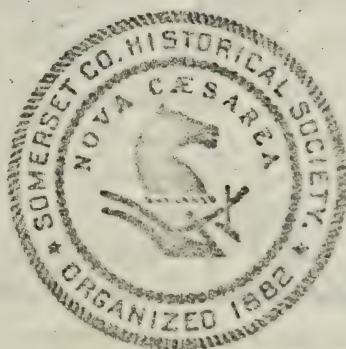
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OCT 7 - 1916

Somerville, New Jersey

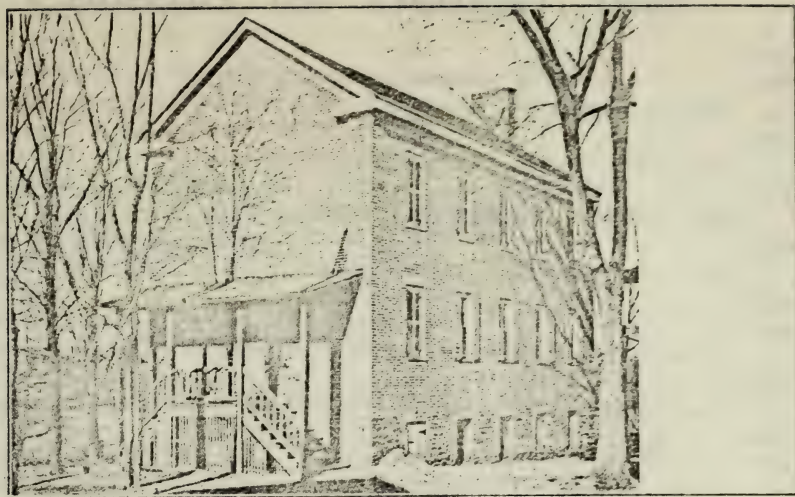
Somerset County Historical Society

Publishers









THE OLD BASKING RIDGE ACADEMY

About 1800 Rev. Robert Finley, pastor of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian church, erected, in brick, what became a famous Academy at that place, following the classical school inaugurated by his predecessor, Rev. Dr. Samuel Kennedy. Leading preachers and statesmen were educated in it. Was used for school purposes until 1904; now occupied by Bernards Lodge A. O. W. W., certain members of which own it.



ANCIENT OAK AT BASKING RIDGE

Perhaps the largest in New Jersey. Believed to be 400 years old, and, if so, 200 years of age when first log church was built beside it (about) 1720. Standing in the Presbyterian church grounds, about 60 feet east from the edifice, and shelters some 100 gravestones beneath. Circumference of trunk 24' 6" one foot above ground. Spread of branches 120'. It is a swamp oak and still vigorous.



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Also Some Semi-Historical Associations of Somerset County and Vicinity

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| CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER, D. A. R.   | Organized 1893. |
| Corresponding Secretary—Miss Gertrude S. Lane, Bound Brook, N. J.            |                 |
| CONTINENTAL CHAPTER, D. A. R.  | Organized 1896. |
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| HUNTERDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.   | Organized 1885. |
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# SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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Vol. 5.

SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY, OCTOBER, 1916.

No. 4

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## SOMERSET PATRIOTISM PRECEDING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

### FROM MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF CITIZENS AND COMMITTEES

SO FAR as we are aware there has not hitherto been published, in this State or County, any detailed proceedings of organized meetings in Somerset at or near the beginning of the Revolution, except two. In a work entitled "Minutes of the Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety of the State of New Jersey," published by the Legislature in 1879, the minutes of the two meetings named, held respectively on May 11, 1775, and July 28, 1775, at the courthouse (at Millstone) are printed, but it is evident from the beginning of the minutes of the first public meeting, that something was "doing" in the County prior thereto. The minutes of May 11 begin: "Pursuant to notice given by the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence for the County of Somerset," but do not state who constituted this committee nor how it came to exist. Was it self-appointed, or were the people so aroused by events at Boston, whose port was shut up by the British Government because of the "Boston Tea Party" that they met and appointed a "Committee of Correspondence" to act with other counties and perhaps other States? Dr. Messler in his "Centennial History of Somerset" does not refer to the matter, although giving (in the Appendix) some resolutions of Hillsborough township of May 3, 1775, concerning the enrollment of militia. In Snell's well-known "History of Hunterdon and Somerset" it is stated that on February 8, 1774, the House of Assembly of New Jersey resolved to appoint a Standing Committee of Correspondence, and that soon thereafter various counties formed local committees, naming them and giving details of the Hunterdon appointment, but says of Somerset: "It is known that the people of Somerset County were convened in the same manner, at about the same time, and for the same purposes, but



neither the exact date nor any minutes of the proceedings of the meeting have been found."

Happily the particulars of these early Somerset minutes have been found, as published at the time in New York and Philadelphia newspapers. We give them herewith, and at the same time, to make the account of meetings both in 1774 and 1775 complete, we republish from the work first above named the doings of the "freeholders" (the citizens) of the County in 1775.

The "Pennsylvania Journal" of July 20, 1774, gives the minutes of the meeting of July 4, 1774, (just two years prior to the Declaration of Independence) as follows:

#### MEETING OF CITIZENS OF SOMERSET, JULY 4, 1774

"At a meeting of the Freeholders and inhabitants of the County of Somerset, in New Jersey, on Monday, the 4th of July, 1774, in their courthouse, after reasoning and deliberating upon the present alarming state of public affairs, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, viz.:

"I. Although all the members of this meeting, and they are persuaded the inhabitants of America in general, are firm and unshaken in their allegiance to his Majesty, King George, and are entirely averse from breaking their connexion with the island of Great Britain, yet they think it necessary to declare that they agree fully in opinion with the many respectable bodies who have already published their sentiments, in declaring that the unlimited right claimed by the British Parliament, in which we neither are nor can be represented, of making laws of every kind to be binding upon the Colonies, particularly that of imposing taxes, whatever may be the name or form under which they are attempted to be introduced, is contrary to the spirit of the British constitution, and so inconsistent with liberty, that we look upon it as our duty to oppose it by every lawful means, and suffer the last extremity rather than submit to it.

"II. We are of opinion that the town of Boston, under the late severe and oppressive Act of Parliament for shutting up their port, is suffering in the common cause of all America, and that, therefore, it is the duty and interest of the whole to agree without delay to do everything in their power for its relief.

"III. We concur with our brethren throughout the continent, in thinking that the first step for this purpose should be a general meeting, or Congress, of deputies, from all the Colonies, as soon as possible, at such place as shall seem most convenient; whose business it shall be to present a dutiful address to his Majesty, King George, on the present interesting situation of affairs, as well as to make strict enquiry into the rights and liberties of America, and take all such measures as shall seem to them to be necessary for their preservation, and for promoting a general union and firmness through all the Colonies in this common cause.

"IV. We are also well pleased that the Congress should be





instructed to apply to the friends of Liberty in Great Britain for their concurrence with us, as we doubt not but every person of a just and generous mind will soon perceive that what we ask is no more than what equity entitles us to and we cannot be deprived of, without the real prejudice of the whole empire.

"V. We are of opinion that the Assembly of our Colony at their next meeting should vote a sum of money to be sent to Boston, in provisions and necessities, or in such way as to them shall seem proper for the relief of the many poor and helpless families in that place, deprived of every means of subsistence by the late unprecedented Act of the British Parliament; and, if this method should be found impracticable or too dilatory, we recommend that relief shall be sent to them by private subscription, and will contribute for this purpose according to our abilities.

"VI. We do most heartily desire and recommend a general Non-Importation Agreement, to be entered into at such time, and regulated in such manner, as to the general Congress shall seem advisable.

"VII. We do also recommend a general Non-Consumption Agreement to be entered into at such time, and regulated in such manner, as to the general Congress shall seem proper.

"VIII. To prevent the necessity of the county's meeting again, and to expedite the meeting of a general Congress, we resolve to appoint a committee, to meet when occasion may require, to correspond with the committees of the other counties, and to join with them in electing proper persons to represent this Colony in the proposed Congress, for which purpose the following gentlemen, viz., Hendrick Fisher, Esq, John Roys, Esq, the Rev. Doctor John Witherspoon, Peter Schenk, Esq, Jonathan Dickenson Sergeant, Esq, James Hude, Esq, Mr. Frederick Frelinghuyzen, Mr. Enos Kelsey, and Abraham van Neste, Esq, are requested to be, and hereby are appointed our standing Committee, whereof any five to be a sufficient number to act.

"HENDRICK FISHER, *Chairman*,  
F. FRELINGHUYSEN, *Clerk*."

The same matter appeared in the "New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury" of July 11, 1774, with this addition:

"Immediately after the meeting of the County the Committee met and agreed to meet the Committee of the Counties at New Brunswick, on Thursday the 21st day of July instant."

The next meeting, held on Dec. 15, 1774, is thus officially reported in the "New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury" of Dec. 26, 1774:

MEETING OF FREEHOLDERS OF SOMERSET, DEC. 15, 1774

"Pursuant to notice given by the Committee of Correspondence, the Freeholders of the County of Sommerset, in the Province of New Jersey, met at the Court House the 15th day of Dec., 1774.

"Henry [Hendrick] Fisher, Esq., chosen Chairman.

"Jona. D. Sergeant, Esq., Secretary.

"The question was moved and voted unanimously, that this meeting do most heartily approve the proceedings of the late Continental Con-



gress in general, and that we will to the utmost of our power adopt and enforce the association of the said Congress in particular; for which end and that the same may be carried into execution

"1. Resolved, That a new Committee of Correspondence be now immediately chosen by ballot.

"2. That Committees of Inspection be also appointed consisting of seven persons in each township, and precinct, pursuant to the 11th article of the said Association.

"Adjournment for an hour.

"4 o'clock the meeting re-assembled.

"Hendrick Fisher, John Roys, John Witherspoon, Peter Schenck, Abraham Van Nest, Jona. D. Sergeant, Nathaniel Ayers, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Jacob Boogart, are appointed a Committee of Correspondence to continue until the 15th of July next.

"Voted unanimously, That Hendrick Fisher and John Roys, Esqrs., the Representatives of this County in General Assembly, be, and they are hereby instructed to join with the other Members of Assembly in appointing delegates to the Congress, expected to be held on the 10th day of May next, if the Assembly of this Province should be called by the 1st of March next.

"And the Committee of Correspondence are hereby further instructed, in case the Assembly should not be called by the 1st of March next, or should neglect to appoint delegates for the purpose above mentioned, that they do in that case meet with the other Committees of Correspondence in convention, and appoint delegates in the same manner in which the last delegates were chosen.

"Committees of Inspection for the townships and precincts hereafter mentioned:

"For Bridgewater township, John Van Nest, John Goldthrap, Ruloff Sebring, Derick Middagh, Edward Bunn, Abraham Ten Eyck, Peter Dumont, Jun.

"For Hillsborough township, Gilbert Boogert, Coanrod Ten Eyck, John Van Doren, Ruloff Peterson, Derick Low, John Van Arsdalen, Peter D'Vroom.

"For Barnards Town, Jonathan Whitaker, Ebenezer Tingley, Elisha Ayres, John Durham, John Collier, Benjamin Coon, William Annin.

"For Eastern precinct, Jacob Bergen, William Oppy, Jacob Wickoff, Cornelius Wickoff, John Van Lewe, Hendrick Bergen, Garret Voorheise.

"For Western precinct, Lemuel Scudder, Thomas Wiggins, Hendrick Van Dike, Thomas Skillman, David Snowden, Peter Wickoff, George Bergen.

"For Bedminster township, Stephen Hunt, Hugh Gaston, Elias Vander Veer, Thomas Berry, John King, Richard M'Donald, John M'Dowell.

"To continue also to the 15th of July next, and proceed according to the 11th Article of the Association.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the subscription for the relief of the poor of Boston ought to be continued, and it is earnestly







recommended to all such persons as have not subscribed to do it without delay.

"Signed by Order,

HENDRICK FISHER, *Chairman.*"

The two following minutes are those published in the "Minutes of the Provincial Congress," etc., as heretofore stated:

SOMERSET COUNTY FREEHOLDERS' MEETING, MAY 11, 1775

"Pursuant to notice given by the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence for the County of Somerset in New Jersey, the Freeholders of the County met at the Court-House, the 11th day of May, 1775.

"Hendrick Fisher, Esq., chosen Chairman.

"Frederick Frelinghuysen, Clerk.

"1. Resolved, That the several steps taken by the British Ministry to enslave the American Colonies, and especially the late alarming hostilities commenced by the troops under General Gage against the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, loudly call on the people of this Province to determine what part they will act in this situation of affairs; and that we therefore readily consent to elect deputies for a Provincial Congress to meet at Trenton, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, agreeable to the advice and direction of the Provincial Committee of Correspondence.

"2. Resolved, That the number of deputies shall be nine, and that they shall be chosen by ballot.

"Adjourned for an hour.

"Four o'clock the people reassembled.

"Hendrick Fisher, John Roys, Esquires, Mr. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Mr. Enos Kelsey, Peter Schenck, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Nathaniel Airs, William Patterson and Abraham Van Nest, Esquires, are appointed Deputies for this County, who, or any five of them, are empowered to meet the Deputies from the other Counties in Provincial Congress at Trenton, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, and to agree to all such measures as shall be judged necessary for the preservation of our constitutional rights and privileges.

"Resolved, That the Deputies for this County be instructed, and they are hereby instructed to join with the Deputies from the other Counties in forming such plan for the Militia of this Province as to them shall seem proper; and we heartily agree to arm and support such a number of men as they shall order to be raised in this County.

"Resolved, That this County will pay the expenses of their Deputies who shall attend the Congress.

"Resolved, That Messrs. Tobias Van Norden and Daniel Blackford be added to the Committee of Observation for the Township of Bridgewater.

"By order

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, *Clerk.*"

Following the above meeting was the one of July 28, 1775, the last of which we have been able to find a report:

MEETING OF FREEHOLDERS OF SOMERSET, JULY 28, 1775

"At a meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Somerset, in the Province of New Jersey, assembled at the Court House in said County,



on Friday the 28th day of July, 1775, pursuant to advertisements of the late Committee of Correspondence, Hendrick Fisher, Esq., Chairman, John Leferty, Secretary.

"The said Freeholders being informed that the late Committee of Correspondence for this County expired the 15th day of July instant, and being convinced of the necessity of choosing a new Committee of Correspondence for the County, do Resolve, That a new Committee of Correspondence, to consist of seventeen persons, be chosen for this County by ballot.

"Adjourned for one hour.

"Met according to adjournment; when the following gentlemen were elected a Committee of Correspondence for this County, viz.: The Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, Jacob Bogart, John Gaston, Gisbart Bogart, Gabriel Ogden, Garret Voorhees, Cornelius Van Muliner, Thomas Berry, Stephen Hunt, Rowland Chambers, Matthew Ten Eyck, William Annin, Ruloff Van Dicke, Jacob Bergen, Hendrick Van Middlesworth, Lucas Voorhees and Ebenezer Tingley.

"Resolved, That it be recommended, and it is hereby recommended to every township in this County, to assemble as soon as possible and choose for their respective townships nine persons, to be a Committee of Inspection to take recognizance of all violations of the measures recommended by the representatives of the people in their district. And this County do further recommend that every Township Committee do choose from among themselves three persons, who shall meet, when called upon, with an equal number of persons from every Township Committee, and form a General Committee of Inspection for the County, in the case of an appeal, or when matters of importance require the sense of the County, or when a Township Committee choose not to decide on a case by themselves.

"Resolved, That the Chairman of the late Committee of Inspection for each township do notify a meeting of the inhabitants of their township for the purpose of choosing the aforesaid Committee of Inspection.

"Resolved, That the County do earnestly recommend to, and they do hereby instruct their Committee of Inspection to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their duty, in taking cognizance of every person of whatsoever rank or condition, who shall, either by word or deed, endeavor to destroy our unanimity in opposing the arbitrary and cruel measures of the British Ministry; and so deal with him or them as to the particular Committee of Inspection where the offender resides, or to the General Committee of Inspection (if an appeal or other reason require the same to be called), shall seem most conducive to prevent any injury to the glorious cause of American freedom.

"Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence above chosen, and the Committees of Inspection to be chosen for the different townships of this County, do continue until the first Monday in May next; after which the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence shall, within three weeks, call a meeting of the County. And in all cases when it shall be thought necessary to have the County assembled, the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to give as public notice thereof as







possible; and this County do agree to defray the expenses thence arising.

"Ordered, That the foregoing Resolves and Proceedings be published in one of the New York newspapers.

"A true copy from the minutes.

JOHN LEFERTY, *Secretary.*"



## THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT IN SOMERSET

BY REV. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, D. D., NEW YORK CITY

IN SEVERAL articles that have appeared in the *QUARTERLY* the exterior boundaries of Somerset have been carefully discussed, and the process by which the present bounds came to be established has been made clear, with two exceptions: first, that portion which forms the western boundary of Branchburg township, now an irregular line but originally designated a straight line from the South Branch, near the present village of Three Bridges, to the Lamington river just west of Burnt Mills; and second, the division line to the south, made necessary by the erection of Mercer county in 1843, by which Somerset lost what are now Princeton township and Princeton borough. Nothing, however, has thus far been written respecting the interior boundaries, i. e., those dividing precincts or townships.

Responsibility for arranging such divisions rested primarily in the Government as represented by the Governor and Council and the Assemblies of East Jersey and West Jersey, and, after 1703, of the united Colony.

The development of governmental agencies and the subdivision of territory went on together. An important fact that needs to be kept in mind is that the feeling in favor of the extension of local self-government kept asserting itself, and the various spheres of its exercise had of necessity to be defined. We must also bear in mind that methods of colonial, county, and township governments were being worked out at the same time, and the people were learning to adapt themselves and their governmental agencies to prevailing conditions. Many a theory of government that to the British mind was deemed flawless had to give way before the stern realities of pioneer life.

If a government is to be effective it must have its well-defined spheres of operation. Hence the necessity of interior divisions and definite boundaries. This necessity is quaintly stated in an Act of the East Jersey Legislature of 1692, which we quote in part:

"Whereas, Several things is (sic) to be done by the inhabitants of towns, hamlets, tribes or divisions within each county, as chusing of



deputies, constables, etc., taxing and collecting of several rates for public uses, the making orders amongst themselves respectively about swine, fences, etc.; and Whereas a great many settlements are not reckoned within any such town or division, nor the bounds of the reputed towns ascertained, by means whereof the respective constables know not their districts, and many other inconveniences arising from thence: [therefore it was enacted] that the inhabitants of each county are hereby authorized and impowered at a county meeting to be appointed for that end . . . to set and ascertain the limits and bounds of each and so many towns or divisions as they, or a committee chosen by them, the said meeting, shall see meet, provided they shall give in their returns respectively to such division to be recorded in the publick records of this Province before the twenty-first day of this instant, October, 1692." (Leaming and Spicer, p. 320).<sup>1</sup>

Evidently, in confirmation of action by the people under this act, another act was passed the following year "for dividing each county into townships," in which the bounds of a number of townships are set forth, though in general and quite indefinite terms. Somerset was not then divided, but was constituted one township, though it is expressly stated "that whenever any County shall hereafter come to be better settled and inhabited this shall not be understood to hinder other subdivisions to be made on application to the General Assembly to that effect."

Another reason for township divisions appears in an act passed in 1713—twenty years later. The purpose of this act was to enable counties to erect and repair "Court Houses and Gaols," and contains several administrative features of interest, among them the following:

"That the inhabitants of each town and precinct within each County shall assemble and meet together on the second *Tuesday* in *March*, yearly and every year at the most public place of each respective town and precinct, and by the majority of voices chuse two freeholders for every such town and precinct for the ensuing year, which freeholders so chosen, or the major part of them, together with the Justices of the Peace of each respective county . . . shall meet together [at places stated, in Somerset] at the most convenient place the freeholder inhabitants shall agree upon . . . and shall appoint assessors and collectors, which said assessors so named for each town and precinct shall meet together at the places above mentioned within each county, on or before the fourth *Tuesday* of *March*, yearly, to assess the inhabitants of each town and county equally and make a fair list of said assessments, and deliver the same to the respective collectors at or before the first *Tuesday* in *April*, yearly, which collectors shall deliver a true copy thereof to the constable of each town and precinct, who is hereby required immediately on receipt thereof to give notices to the several inhab-

<sup>1</sup> In printing the foregoing and other quotations of old laws and patents in this article we do not follow the capitalizations and erroneous punctuation of the originals, for reasons fully set forth in an Editorial note in the "Department of Historical Notes and Comments" in this number.—EDITOR QUARTERLY.







itants within their respective districts of the sums they are to pay, which sums shall be paid to each collector at or before the fourth *Tuesday* in *May*, yearly," etc.

Directions respecting the procedure to be followed in cases of default are then given, requiring the seizure and sale of property sufficient to pay the rates.

I have quoted these provisions of early laws, not only for the light they throw on the development of township and county government, but also to make clear that the terms "precinct," "town" and "township" were used interchangeably. This usage appears in the statutes for the first time in 1709. In many subsequent acts four words were frequently coupled together as practically equivalent, i. e., "town, division, precinct, or district." The term "town" as used in New England and New York was used many times as above, but the word township finally displaced all other terms in this State, and it may very well be that few of our readers are aware that once "town" was used in New Jersey for and instead of township, or that the term "precinct" was ever in general use in Somerset.

So far as I know no county in East Jersey except Somerset was ever divided into precincts; and none in West Jersey, except Cumberland and Sussex, where provision was made for their division into precincts at the time of their erection, the former in 1747, and the latter in 1753. Sussex, however, was partly in East Jersey and partly in West Jersey, though from 1708 to 1747 its territory was considered a part of West Jersey.

Respecting Somerset's precincts the evidence is positive, though the records are quite indefinite.

An act of 1716 states that at that time Somerset had not been subdivided, i. e., it was still considered as one township. The first reference I have found in any law indicating that it had been divided is in an act of 1727, which provided for the erection of a bridge over the Bound Brook on a road provided for in an act of 1704 to be laid out "along the road [to and through Somerset] to the north branch of the Raritan river" from Piscataway in Middlesex, in which act it is stated that the bridge should be constructed at the "equal expense of the county of Middlesex and the two upper precincts of the county of Somerset." A later act (1730), providing for the location of this bridge on better ground, placed one-third the cost on Middlesex and two-thirds on Somerset, but made no mention of precincts. I was inclined to think at first that this bridge was upon the King's Road, to be mentioned later, but now am convinced that it was a road leading into Bound Brook from the east.



This mention of the "two upper precincts of Somerset," and the fact, for which evidence will be given later, that there were two precincts south of the Raritan, leads naturally to the conclusion that a division had been made into four precincts. The names of three are known, i. e., the Northern, the Eastern and the Western. Respecting the name of the fourth precinct we are in doubt. Nor have we as yet evidence of the authority by which the division was made.

If Somerset were divided into precincts by legislative act, I have found a clue to a possible date in the "Journal of the Governor and Council," where, under the date of April 6, 1727, we read that the Governor, William Burnet, "laid before the board a bill entituled an Act for dividing some countys into townships and townships into divisions or precincts which was brought to him by the House of Representatives by Mr. Nickel and Mr. Wright for the concurrence of this Board." The bill was read and laid upon the table for further consideration. (Archives, Vol. XIV, p. 27). No further mention of this bill appears in the "Journal," but, having been brought in as passed by the House, it would need to be disposed of in some way. Nelson, in his digest of legislation, states that the minutes of several sessions of the Board are missing. If the bill passed and was approved, action must have been taken shortly after the time mentioned, i. e., during the spring of 1722.

One other possible method of dividing our county remains to be considered. In Lee's "New Jersey as a Colony and as a State," (pp. 273-276) there is a discussion of the methods by which township divisions were made and township boundaries determined. Lee states that the Courts were given authority to confirm divisions made by the Justices of the Peace, and this method may have been pursued in dividing Somerset into four precincts; but the lack of Court records in the matter still leaves us in doubt. It would seem to be proved that at some time between 1716 and 1727 the division as set forth above was made. It was evidently looked upon as temporary, and was later superseded by township divisions.

In addition to the two methods above mentioned of effecting the divisions of counties, there was another which came to be looked upon as of especial dignity and authority: that by Royal patent under the great seal of the Province and with the approval of the Governor. While Royal patents were autocratic rather than democratic, they were no doubt issued in response to petitions by the inhabitants, and had their special value as evidences of the willingness of the Crown to graciously yield to their humble entreaty. On at least three occasions the Crown acted in behalf of the people of Somerset.

The first township in New Jersey to be erected by Royal patent was







Amwell, its patent being granted by Queen Anne, dated June 8, 1708. As described therein the eastern boundary of Amwell was the eastern boundary of West Jersey and formed also the entire western boundary of Somerset from the falls of the Lamington southward to the point where Middlesex, Somerset and Burlington came together just south of the present borough of Princeton; for Amwell was then a part of Burlington, Hunterdon not having been erected until March, 1713-'14.

The township of Reading (now Readington) was patented under date of April 4, 1749, out of the north-eastern portion of Amwell. On the same date a patent was issued for the township of Bridgewater in Somerset, and another for the township of Bedminster. The third Somerset township erected by Royal patent was that of "Bernardston," its date being eleven years later, May 24, 1760. These three townships as thus constituted comprised all the territory of the Northern Precinct, the Eastern and Western Precincts, as mentioned above, continuing to comprise the remaining territory of the county for many years.

The patent for the township of Bridgewater was copied by Dr. Mesler and printed in connection with other historical matter prepared by him respecting the township in Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties" (page 659). It is there stated that "this charter, written on parchment, was in the possession of the township clerk until within about two years, but is now missing" (1880—Snell's work was published in 1881.) He also stated, though incorrectly, that "it is without doubt the only official letter patent for the formation of any township in the county of Somerset of which any record is kept." He further says (page 709) that "the books and papers of the township of Bedminster were burned about 1845 in a fire that destroyed the residence of Aaron Longstreet, of Lamington, then township clerk." He further argues correctly that this charter evidently "bore date about the same time as that of the Township of Bridgewater," for the two patents were issued the same day. Respecting Bernards the statement is made (page 740) that "the records of the township itself are lacking for nearly a hundred years of its corporate existence, having been destroyed by fire at Basking Ridge in 1850." He again argues correctly that Bernards township must have been organized between 1758 and 1763, the former being the date on which Francis Bernard became Governor of the state, and the latter the first known mention of "Bernardston." This appears in the record book of the Presbyterian Church of Basking Ridge, said record book being opened when Samuel Brown had left to the Trustees a legacy (see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. 2, p. 103). It is unfortunate, indeed, that these charters were kept with so little care and were thus allowed to be destroyed. No official copy of either remains



in the county. They were copied for me from the records in the office of the Secretary of State in Trenton.

In order to give full information respecting the character of a Royal charter, or patent, and to make available all the evidence these Patents contain, I quote in full that of Bridgewater township, and also so much of those establishing Bedminster and Bernards townships as sets forth their boundaries. With the exception of the boundaries, the date of issue, etc., the three Patents are all of the same general form.

#### "PATENT OF BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP

"George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, etc., to all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING: Know that we of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant for us our heirs and successors to the inhabitants of the southernmost part of the Northern Precinct of our County of Somerset in our Province of New Jersey within the following boundaries to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Bound Brook where it empties into Raritan; thence up the said Bound Brook to the mouth of Green Brook; thence up the said brook to King's Road at Lawrence Ruth's mill; thence northerly up the said road to the top of the Second Mountain; thence westerly along the top of the said mountain to the Gap by Jacob Brewer; thence down the said Gap to Chamber's Brook by McDonald's Mill; thence down the said brook to the North Branch; thence up the said branch to Laomatong to the Division Line between East and West Jersey; thence along said line to the South Branch of Raritan River; thence up said branch to the mouth of the North Branch of said river; thence down the said Raritan to the place where it began. To be and remain a perpetual township and community, in word and in deed, to be called and known by the name of the Township of Bridgewater. And we further grant to the Inhabitants of the township aforesaid and their successors, to choose annually a constable, overseers of the poor, and overseers of the highways for the township aforesaid, and to enjoy all the privileges, rights, liberties and immunities that any other township in our said Province do or may of right enjoy, and the said inhabitants are hereby constituted and appointed a Township by the name aforesaid: To have, hold and enjoy the privileges aforesaid to them and their successors forever.

"In testimony whereof we have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed.

"Witness our trusty and well-beloved Jonathan Belcher, Esq., our Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, etc., at our city of Burlington, in our said Province, the fourth day of April in the twenty-second year of our Reign, Anno Dom MDCCXLIX.

[Signed] "READ.







"Let the Great Seal of the Province of New Jersey be affixed to the within Letters Patent.

"To the Secretary of the Province of New Jersey.

"J. BELCHER."

It will be readily seen that this Patent embraces all the land now comprised within the bounds of Bridgewater and Branchburg townships, and that it was set off from what had previously been designated the Northern Precinct of Somerset.

On the same date, April 4, 1749, a patent was issued for the township of Bedminster of like form, except as to the boundaries, which are thus stated:

"Beginning at the mouth of a Brook known by the name of Chamber's brook; from thence up the said brook to Mr. Daniel's [McDonald's] mill standing at the northwest end of the First mountain; from thence up a small branch of said brook to the Second mountain, and along by the west corner of Jacob Brewer's house; and from said house running along a straight line to the mouth of Mine Brook, where it empties itself into the north branch of Raritan River; then up the said branch to the line of Morris county; from thence along the said line to the Falls of Laomatong; from thence down said Laomatong River, as the stream runs, until it meets the north branch, and down said north branch to the mouth of said Chamber's Brook, where it first began."

It will be seen that these are almost exactly the boundaries of the present township of Bedminster, there being only a slight variation along the eastern border, the line now following a small brook to the North Branch, instead of continuing in a straight line to the mouth of the Mine Brook.

What remained of the upper precincts probably continued to be designated as before until May 24, 1760, when the Township of "Bernardston" was erected, also by Royal patent, although in this case the Precinct is not mentioned, only that it was the northerly part of Somerset County. Here also I quote the description of boundaries only:

"Bounded northerly by Morris county, easterly by Essex county, southerly by Bridgewater township, and westerly by the township of Bedminster, to be and remain a perpetual township and community in word and in deed to be called and known by the name of Bernardston, saving to the borough of Elizabeth their rights respecting town matters, where the bounds of said borough incloses any part of the township hereby erected, except the assessing and levying the provincial taxes."

It will be noted that while Essex county was said to be the eastern boundary, Morris County shared that distinction, for then as now Morris extended along Somerset's eastern border as far as the Passaic



forms the line of division. Essex formed in reality the southeastern boundary, and Bridgewater the southwestern boundary. As originally constituted "Bernardston"—later Bernard, and now Bernards—included practically all the territory comprised within the present townships of Bernards, Warren and North Plainfield. What rights the borough of Elizabeth then claimed in this territory cannot be positively stated. They may possibly have been those involved in the controversy that was waged for so many years respecting the title to lands given by Governor Nichols before Berkeley and Carteret took possession of the Province, and was a basis of litigation in the famous suit known as the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery.

Next I shall discuss the division of the southern part of the County into townships and the further division of the three northern townships.

[To be Continued]



### COL. PETER D. VROOM, THE REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER

BY THE LATE HON. GARRET D. W. VROOM

THE FIRST person of the name of Vroom who settled in New Jersey was Hendrick Corsen Vroom. He was born on Long Island and was the son of Cornelius Petersen (Vroom), b. about 1611, who came from Langeraer, Holland, and settled on Long Island about 1638, and married Tryntje Hendricks. His brothers Cornelius Corsen Vroom and Peter Corsen Vroom dropped the name of Vroom and retained the surname of Corsen, and their descendants are numerous on Long Island and in New Jersey.

Hendrick Corsen Vroom was baptized November 20, 1653. He married Josina Pietersen Van Neste, daughter of Peter Van Neste, of Brooklyn, and Judith Rapelje, a granddaughter of Joris Jansen Rapelje. He settled along the Raritan in Somerset County. His son, Hendrick Vroom married Janetje Hansen Bergen. His children were, Hendrick, John, Peter, George, Sara, Maritje and Bradice. He married a second time Dortie Dumont, a widow.

George (or Joris) Vroom married Garretje DuMont, daughter of Peter DuMont and Jannetje Veghte, and had three children: Hendrick, Peter Dumont, and Jannetje. He died in 1756.

Colonel Peter Dumont Vroom, the second son of George, was in his time one of the most prominent citizens of Somerset. He was born on the 27th of January, 1745, (old style). In his early life he lived in the city of New York, whence he came to live on the Raritan river, near the junction of the north and south branches. He was an officer of







militia before the Revolution, and one of the few who raised the first military company in the county of Somerset, when it became apparent that hostilities with England could not long be delayed. The meeting to organize was held on May 3, 1775, at the home of Garret Garretson in Hillsborough township. The citizens at this meeting determined to elect officers for the several companies represented, when for the Hillsborough Company the following were elected: John Ten Eyck, Captain; Peter D. Vroom, Lieutenant; Jacobus Quick, Second Lieutenants. The proceedings of this meeting are preserved in full in the "Appendix" to Dr. Messler's "History of Somerset County."

Colonel Vroom was subsequently promoted to a Captaincy, and on June 6, 1777, was elected First Major of the 2nd Battalion of Somerset Militia, and on September 9, 1777, Lieutenant-Colonel. He served with the Militia under General Philemon Dickinson during the War. He took part in the Battle of Germantown, where he was wounded and his Lieutenant, John Brokaw, killed.

The public life of Colonel Vroom did not end with the Revolutionary War, for in 1774 he was elected High Sheriff of the County of Somerset; in 1784 he was elected Clerk of the Common Pleas (the County Clerk) by the joint meeting of the Legislature. In 1790 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1792, 1794, and from then on until 1798. From 1798 to 1804 he was a member of the Legislative Council, and again a member of Assembly in 1813.

In the year 1800 he was nominated on the Federal Republican ticket for Congress, his colleagues on the ticket being Aaron Ogden, William Coxe, Jr., James H. Imlay and Franklin Davenport. The proceedings of the meeting which placed these gentlemen in nomination were printed with the address to the Federal Republicans of New Jersey. This address was written by William Griffith, and is strong in its advocacy of the principles of the Federal party. Of the importance of the then pending election it says: "The Seventh Congress is now to be chosen, and the great question again submitted to us, whether to continue our government in the hands of men opposed to untried theories and dangerous innovations, and attached to the existing order of things, or whether we will abandon it to the direction of those, whose conduct, whose writings, whose views, are revolutionary, to men who plainly tell us 'that they mean to change the entire face of things in the country.'" The Jefferson ticket, however, was successful, the Federalists not securing a majority again in the State, excepting one year, 1813, during the second war with Great Britain, when Colonel Aaron Ogden was elected Governor. Colonel Vroom was elected in that year for the last time a member of the General Assembly from Somerset County.



Colonel Vroom for many years, beginning with 1787, filled the office of justice of the peace and was also made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Somerset in 1788. In addition to farming, he devoted much time to surveying and conveyancing, and in the early days of Somerset he transacted almost all of the business of surveying and conveyancing in his neighborhood. He was for many years an elder in the Reformed Dutch Church at Somerville, and was ever active in promoting the interests and welfare of the church,

After a long and eventful life he died November 17, 1831, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

On the first of June, 1755, Colonel Vroom had married Elsie Bogart, a daughter of Guysbert Bogart, of Somerset, and by her he had three sons and several daughters. The eldest son was Guysbert Bogart Vroom. He early went to New York City, was engaged in the banking business and died suddenly in 1832. The second son, John Vroom, studied medicine, received his degree but never practiced. Peter Dumont Vroom, junior, the third son, was born at the old Homestead on the Raritan on the twelfth day of December, 1791. He was the Governor.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The foregoing is published by the courtesy of the late Judge Vroom's daughter, Gertruda G. Vroom, who is in possession of the original. A few dates and facts have been added by her and by the Editor. We may add that the late Hon. Frances E. Woodruff, of Morristown, in a brief record of "The Coursens of Sussex County," states that the Vroom family was founded at Haarlem, Holland, by one Hendrick Vroom, a sculptor, who had a son, Cornelis, a sculptor, and that his son was Hendrick, a marine painter of note, b. 1566 and d. 1640; and his researches led to the belief that originally the name was Coursen, and that the family was of French Huguenot stock, taking refuge in Holland. His view was that "Vroom" or "de Vroomer," meaning "the Pious," was attached in Holland].



## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL NOTES

BY THE LATE JUDGE RALPH VOORHEES, IN 1874-'76

[Continued from Page 188]

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED yards south of the Stryker house, in 1766, was the house of Peter Pumyea, standing on the site of the one where E. L. Cushman now resides. Connected with it were eight acres of land, which at an early day were included in the three hundred acre Stryker tract. He was a French Huguenot, came from France, married Ida, a daughter of Ryke Suydam, the first settler on the property now owned and resided on by Peter A. Voorhees at Pleasant Plains.

Peter Pumyea settled at Six-Mile Run previous to 1735. His children were: Isaac, born 1763; Anne, born 1764, married Ephraim Van Tine; John, born 1766; Peter, born 1768, married a daughter of Capt. Simon







Addis; Sarah, born 1769, married Luke Stryker; Johannes, called John, born 1771, married Jane Williamson; Margretie, born 1774; Elizabeth, born 1779, married Cornelius Hulick; Abraham, b. 1782, lived and died single; Ida, born —, married George Williamson.

John had children: Agnes, who married Frederick Van Liew; Peter married Ann Berrian; Ida married Abram J. Suydam; William married Sarah Ann Tunison, both living; Ann married Dr. Neilson Stryker; John died single; Isaac married Catharine Van Dyke, both living; Mary, who married Moore Baker, both of whom are living on the Johannes Stothoff homestead at Franklin Park.

Peter, who married Sarah Addis, had a son Peter, who married Catharine Sarah Stryker and removed to the West about 1835 and died there. She survives and lives at Fairview, Fulton co., Ill.

Adjoining the land of Peter Pumyea on the west, in 1766, was the house of John Manley, standing on a lot of ten acres, belonging formerly to the tract owned by Elbert Stothoff. His wife Gaertie was a daughter of Adrian Hagaman. In about the year 1800 he was the keeper of the Middlesex County gaol. He was the father of Richard Manley who married, first, Jane, daughter of Garret Voorhees of Middlebush; second, Jane, widow of — Van Deventer, who survives him, and lives on Somerset street, New Brunswick. Richard commenced business on Neilson street at the commencement of the present century as a hatter, and afterwards as a stove dealer, by which, with industrial and economical habits he became one of the most wealthy citizens of the place. He had brothers Aaron and John, and a twin sister Sarah, the wife of Henry Hagaman, whose children were: John, of New street, late deceased, and Jesse F., merchant of the firm of Hagaman & Van Cleef, Church street, New Brunswick.

Adjoining the Stryker farm on the west, and nearly opposite to where the old Somerset Court House formerly stood, in 1766, was the house of Wilhelmus Stothoff, son of Garret, and grandson of Elbersen Stothoff, who came to this country and settled at Flatlands, L. I., in 1637. Elbert, Sr., was a valuable citizen, an elder in the church at Flatlands, and one of several commissioners appointed with Jaques Cortelyou, a prominent surveyor, to settle an old dispute relating to a certain boundary line between New Brunswick and Newton.

Elbert Stothoff, the father of Wilhelmus, and son of Elbert the first, came from Long Island in about 1720, purchased of Peter and James Cortelyou the said 300 acres of land, being a part of lot No. 8 of the Harrison tract, and settled on it. He afterwards added fifty acres to the original tract. He was an active member in the church of Six-Mile Run. He sold several lots of land bordering on the Court House in front of his



residence, one to John Harrison the great land owner, who had doubtless intended to build and reside at the county seat, had he not died the next year after the purchase of it. Previous to the burning of the Court House in 1737, Isaac Van Zant and a widow, Gretie Vleet, owned lots and resided on them. The buildings have all disappeared and the land is now owned by Peter Stothoff, Jr.

Wilhelmus was succeeded by his son Peter, who was born in 1746 and died in 1826. He married, first, Ann Cortelyou; had children: Catharine, who married Barent Cornell; Johanna, Dr. Isaac Ogden; and Maria, John Staats; second, Juda, born 1764, d. 1847. She was a daughter of Peter and Tine Sutphen of North Branch. Their child was: Peter, born 1804, who married Eliza Ann, daughter of Peter and Lucy Quick of Ten-Mile Run, born 1806, died 1832, aged 26 years; had one child, Eliza Ellen, who died in 1843, aged 12 years. He married second, Eliza Ann, daughter of James Howell and widow of John Garretson; their children are Judith Ann, who married Charles B. Wyckoff and lives at Brooklyn; John Himrod, who married Ella Voorhees, daughter of Garret S. Voorhees of Harlingen; Sarah, now living with her parents; and Maria, born March, 1852, and died December, 1859. John and Ella, with their family, live with his father on the homestead and conduct the farming operations. The homestead has been owned by the Cortelyous: Elbert, Wilhelmus, Peter Stothoff the first, and now by Peter the second residing on it.

Peter the first was a quiet citizen, a firm friend of the church, and his pastor Doctor Cannon, in preaching at his funeral remarked, "He was a meek, humble, and quiet Christian. Some Christians will blow the trumpet of their own praise until they may be heard to the farthest end of the gospel street, but he was not such an one. He was a meek, humble, and quiet Christian, one who never made much noise in the world."

Dr. Cannon was distinguished for his many peculiar and wise sayings. A certain member of his congregation made a profession of his faith, and was received as a member in communion, the doctor being satisfied that he had experienced a change of heart, and what he called spiritual regeneration, but who, unfortunately, possessed such a temper and disposition as to prevent him from living peaceably with his neighbors, and on account of which many of them pronounced him a bad man. The doctor still believed that his heart was right, it being the remains of his natural depravity. In preaching his funeral sermon, and in referring to the deceased, the doctor used the following language: "He was a man clothed with infirmities, but we believe that he had the root of the matter within him, and that he will stand in glory,—while many who have made light of his religion will stand afar off." All mouths were immediately







stopped, and his ashes have ever since that day been permitted to rest in peace.

The 300 acre Stothoff tract was divided, and in 1766 about two hundred yards west of the former, where Moore Baker now lives, was the house of Johannes, or John Stothoff, a son of Elbert the second. John was succeeded on the property by his son or grandson Elbert, who married, first, Nelly, a daughter of Peter Nevius of South Branch; second, Catharine Slover of Six-Mile Run. They had no children. He was a Captain in the militia, and fond of relating what he had seen and done in the Revolution; that he was at the battle of Monmouth, and on that extremely hot day sat by the side of Washington on the root of a shady tree, having conversation with him; and how at the battle of Springfield the General asked him to read a psalm after which the General made a prayer.

The Captain was President of the Franklin and Georgetown Turnpike Company, in which he took a very active part at its formation and during its existence.

Adjoining the Stothoff property at its southern corner in 1766 was the second church building of the congregation of Six-Mile Run. The precise year when it was built was not known. The old one standing in the grave yard at the brook was not noticed in the survey of 1765, although it stood by the side of the road. It may have been taken down sometime previous to that date.

The second church stood where the present one stands; in form it was similar to the second Dutch church of New Brunswick, a draft of which is given in Steele's "Centennial;" while that was built of stone, this was a wooden building enclosed with shingles and painted red, with a white front, the roof terminating in the centre, on which was a low steeple having a cock for the vane, through which in the Revolution a British soldier standing on Gifford's Tavern stoop across the road, fired a musket ball; and through the opening made by the passage of the ball daylight might be clearly seen. To it the writer's attention was often attracted when he was a boy.

The vane appears the only relic of the old church that has been preserved. It was taken and put up on an out-building of Abraham Cortelyou at Ten-Mile Run, and may be seen at the same place now, in the possession of his son Isaac, with the same opening through which the ball passed.

A pleasing and interesting scene was witnessed at the raising of the present church building in 1817, which should not be passed by unnoticed. The frame was prepared in a grove about 200 yards south of the place where it was to be raised, the south main plate of which was carried by a number of young ladies of the congregation, all attired in white, each carrying a parasol in one hand, and laid by them at the foundation above



which it was to be raised to its place in the building. Eliza Scott, widow of Abraham Williamson, now residing at Franklin Park, was one of the number.

A few yards east of Six-Mile Run church in 1766 was the tavern of the Widow Wood; and about the same distance to the south, that of Joseph Gifford, whose history will be given in a future number.

Opposite the house of Daniel D. Stelle, and on the Somerset side of the old road, was a tavern kept by Adrian Manley, afterwards by a Mershon, and lastly by a Widow Selover. In about the year 1810 the property was purchased by Dr. Ferdinand S. Schenck, who purchased adjoining lands until he obtained a good-sized farm. In 1818 he took down the old tavern-house in which he resided for a short time, and built the one in which Daniel D. Stelle now resides, and the outbuildings. The Doctor, a short time before his death, enlarged and modernized the dwelling house and brought it to the condition in which it is now seen. The Doctor was the only surviving son of Sheriff Martin Schenck, of Millstone, Somerset county, and great-great-great-great-grandson of Jan or John Schenck, who came from Holland, settled at Flatlands, L. I., in 1650, and who built a mill there, some of the remains of which are still to be seen.

Dr. Schenck was born Feb. 11, 1790, and died May 16, 1860; married, Dec. 19, 1817, Leah, a daughter of Martin Voorhees and Elsha Van Dyke, of Harlingen. Leah died June 22, 1857. Their children were:

First. Martin Luther, born Nov. 19th, 1818; married, first, Sept. 20th, 1842, Jane Cockburn, of Ulster County, N. Y.; second, Abigail Van Derveer, of New Brunswick. He was a minister of the Gospel of the Reformed Church, and died suddenly March 11th, 1873, while stationed at Plattekill.

Second. Alice, born June 5, 1820; married Ansley D. White, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and resides in Trenton.

Third. Margaret, born April 21st, 1822; married, Sept. 17, 1845, Garret Nevius, a farmer, and lives at Pleasant Plains.

Fourth. John V., born Nov. 17, 1825; married, July 6, 1857, to Mattie McKeen, of Philadelphia, and is a practicing physician in Camden, N. J.

Fifth. Sarah, born Feb. 23, 1827; d. Sept. 18, 1830.

Sixth. Garret C., born Dec. 11, 1829; practiced law in Newark, N. J.; died at his father's, Jan. 14, 1859.

Seventh. Adrian V. S., born July 5, 1832; married, Sept. 9, 1858, Elizabeth Godfrey, of Southport, Connecticut; practiced law in Newark; died Aug. 16, 1863.







Eighth. Ferdinand S., born May 26th, 1835; a student of medicine; died at his father's Dec. 15, 1855.

Ninth. Peter V., born May 23, 1838; married Oct. 22, 1867, to Annie McCune, of St. Louis; is a practicing physician in that city.

Dr. Schenck, Sr., besides attending to an extensive practice as a physician, conducted the affairs connected with his farm at Six-Mile Run with great success, being the first in that section to introduce new modes of cultivation, and of applying modern fertilizers for the renovation of worn-out land, thereby stimulating his neighbors to follow his example. John G. Voorhees, his next neighbor, deceased, and Peter Stothoff, still living at Franklin Park, were the first to copy this example of progress and improvement. Dr. Schenck was among the first who planted orchards and raised peaches in which his efforts were attended with great success and profit. His orchards were large and well cultivated. His example was followed by his neighbors to such an extent that it was estimated that twenty thousand dollars was brought into the congregation of Six-Mile Run from the sale of peaches annually. The reputation of the farm has been well sustained by its present owner, Daniel D. Stelle. The Doctor was also a friend of the Church and kindred institutions, and among its best supporters. As a citizen he was much esteemed, enjoying the confidence of the public, and by them had many important trusts committed to his care. He was elected and served as member of Congress 1833-'37. He was appointed one of the delegates who framed the new Constitution of the State in 1844. He was also one of the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He was a good scholar, though having no opportunities for education beyond those afforded at the common school at the commencement of the present century in which he made rapid improvement. He was one of a number of young men who belonged to an interesting debating society established at Millstone in 1804, doubtless the first one formed in the County, of which Theodore Frelinghuysen was President. In a short time debating societies were formed in almost every neighborhood throughout the County.

Among the members attending this society at Millstone were Frederick, the father of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the present Senator; Isaac Wyckoff, afterwards a D. D.; William McKissack, M. D., Dr. F. S. Schenck and others, who became interesting and effective speakers. Many of these societies founded neighborhood circulating libraries, from which the members were much aided in making preparations for coming debates, which were well attended by all classes.

By such means Dr. Schenck acquired much knowledge and became an interesting and able debator. He was an admirer and reader of the "Federalist," a work which contained the writings and sentiments of some of



the leading and wisest statesmen of that day, and quoted largely from them in discussing national questions; and it was remarked that his arguments in the Millstone debates would compare favorably with those advanced by members in Congress on the same national questions.

In 1820 the societies of Six-Mile Run, Pleasant Plains and Middlebush united in delivering original addresses and debating questions at Pleasant Plains, where Rev. Dr. Cannon resided. The latter took a great interest in their exercises, and presided at their meetings, encouraging and stimulating the speakers to greater exertions. Afterwards, while Professor in Rutgers College, to the close of his life he would often speak to his students of the efforts made by those young men in the country to improve their minds by such means, preparing them for greater usefulness in after life. Some of them were called to represent constituencies in the Legislature of their State, and in Congress.

In 1822, '23 and '24, the united societies led in celebrating the Fourth of July at Six-Mile Run. In 1822 Dr. Schenck delivered an able oration abounding in patriotic sentiment. In 1823 Major Jerome Rapelye was the orator, and in 1824 the oration was delivered by another member of the society, at which, as formerly, a procession was formed in an adjacent grove and proceeded to the church in the following order: The officer of the day, and standard-bearer; Franklin band of music; Captain B. Hagaman and his rifle company in uniform; orator and reader of the Declaration of Independence; members of the Franklin United Debating Societies, wearing badges; surviving Patriots of the Revolution; and, lastly, citizens generally. After a discharge of cannon by Peter Derricks, a Revolutionary soldier, the procession moved to the church and were seated as follows: The surviving patriots of the Revolution on the right from the pulpit; the uniform company in front of the orator, and the young ladies attired in white occupied the right hand part of the gallery. After prayer by Dr. Cannon, the reading of the Declaration by a member of the society, music by the band, and after the discharge of cannon, the orator proceeded to sketch some of the most important events connected with the causes which led to the Declaration of Independence, and the sufferings, privations and sanguinary struggles endured by our fathers, which resulted in the establishment of those free institutions that have descended to us a sacred inheritance.

The address to the aged patriots of the Revolution closed as follows: "The vale of Trenton, the heights of Princeton and the bloody plains of Monmouth bear testimony to your patriotism and valor. We will never forget your disinterested labors, your fortitude, your privations, your sufferings, for our sake. We will strive to pay you the debt of gratitude we owe. And when you shall have followed your departed brethren in the







toils of those eventful days to the blissful haven of everlasting peace, we will point your places of repose to admiring strangers and say, 'Here lie the fathers of our country, who fought in the War of Independence.' "

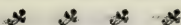
The military, the young ladies and the aged patriots were then addressed separately and while standing. The exercises in the church having closed, the procession re-formed and returned to the grove amidst the discharge of cannon.

Dinner having been prepared and served, patriotic toasts, prepared by a committee appointed by the societies, aided by Dr. Cannon, corresponding in number with the thirteen original States which had composed the Union, were drunk, one of which was

"The Memory of General Mercer, who fought, and bled, and died at Princeton—

'Glory with all her lamps shall burn,  
And watch the warrior's sleeping clay.' "

[*To be Continued*]



## IMPORTANT CORRECTIONS IN THE "MESSLER FAMILY" GENEALOGY

BY JOHN NEAFIE, NEW YORK CITY

THE LATE Rev. Abraham Messler, D. D., of Somerville, was much interested in his supposed descent from Holland ancestry. In the work to which I shall refer it is stated that, when he was in Europe in 1854, he found the name "Metselaer" still existing in that country, as did his son Thomas D. Messler, in 1891. This was accepted as one excellent reason why the family originated there. Neither the good Doctor, nor, so far as we know, any other of his or of the general Messler family in this country has entertained a suspicion that the family were not of Holland ancestry in the male line.

Dr. Messler did not publish the results of his investigations into his line of descent, but a synopsis was published in 1889 by his son, the late Thomas Doremus Messler, of Pittsburgh (a distinguished railway official of the Pennsylvania R. R. and President of various connecting subsidiary lines), in Vol. 4 of the "American Ancestry" (Albany, Munsell Sons, p. 161). Therein it is stated that Jan Adamsen, of New Amsterdam, who was certainly a Messler ancestor, was the son of a Teunis Thomassen "Metselaer," who came from Holland about 1641 and married Belitje Jacobs. Why the incongruity of the assumption was not noticed does not appear. That Jan Adamsen was the son of an "Adam" somebody



should have been evident to anyone possessing a knowledge of Holland names.

Fourteen years later (1903), after the death of Thomas D. Messler, his son, Remsen Varick Messler, a talented young attorney, also of Pittsburgh, taking the material prepared by his grandfather and father, and making some investigations of his own, published a small but well-printed work entitled "A Genealogical Record of the Messler (Metselaer) Family," without, however, an index, as all such volumes should possess. Soon after this volume appeared this young author died, and so, unfortunately, the present notice of the errors and omissions in his book cannot meet his eye. It seems proper, however, in the interest of facts and for the information of the rather large family concerned, to state wherein there are substantial defects in this latest Messler record, which has been put in public libraries and will be supposed to be accurate.

In this work of Mr. Varick Messler, while Teunis Thomassen "Metselaer" and also a Teunis Teunissen "Metselaer" are mentioned, and their baptized children named, the author saw distinctly enough that there was no reason to suppose a close relationship existed between them and Jan Adamsen, and this he states. But the fact that he also traces for several generations some of the children of both families indicates that he believed there was a relationship between all three of these "Metselaers." It is, however, most improbable that there was any connection whatever between Jan Adamsen "Metselaer" and the Teunis "Metselaers" he names; or with another and unnamed one, Andries Andriessen "Metselaer," who was in New Amsterdam in 1666 (as per Fernow's "Records of New Amsterdam," Vol. 6, p. 7), where the surname given is distinctly stated to mean only a "mason."

The word "Metselaer" signifies *mason*, and was simply a designation of the occupation of all these men. In Fernow's "Records" there are a number of references to "Teunis Teunissen" and "Teunis Thomassen" wherein they are mentioned as following their trade as masons, and without any evidence whatever that they used the designation "Metselaer" as a surname. As a matter of fact, Jan Adamsen is only occasionally noted as Jan Adamsen, "Metselaer," and is sometimes put down in the records as "Jan Adams," while, as is well known, the descendants of Teunis Thomassen assumed the surname of Quick, and the descendants of Teunis Teunissen took the surname of Egbert, Egberts and Egbertsen. Only descendants of Jan Adamsen retained the name Metselaer, and it was clearly a term of occupation carried over into a surname, as so often happened, not only in the case of those who were of Dutch descent, but with persons of other nationalities of that early time.

Another reason why Jan Adamsen was not, in any human proba-







bility, related to the other "masons" named, is the plain one that, according to his own statement, he was not a Hollander.

In the work of Mr. Varick Messler (p. 13), he says this of Jan Adamsen: that he "was in New Amsterdam probably in or before 1649. In 1650 he was a Corporal on the South River, now the Delaware River, and he returned to New Amsterdam in 1654, when he is said to have been twenty-eight years of age. This would indicate that he was born in 1626. His precise birthplace in *Holland* is not known, but he *no doubt* emigrated from that country, *where he married his wife*, whose name was Geertje (Gertrude) Dircks. She was a member of the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam in 1649. Under date of June 11, 1654, he made oath to a declaration in New Amsterdam before Cornelius Van Ruyven, 'admitted Secretary in the service of the West India Company in the New Netherlands,' concerning the arrival of a Swedish ship, the Captain of which declared she had come to seize the Fort on the South River—Fort Casamier. He is also mentioned as a creditor of the Colony, June 14, 1664, for one pound sterling for powder to fill cartridges for the sloop 'Mos,' going with soldiers to the 'Kill von Kol.' He is also mentioned in the list of names of the Dutch who took the oath of allegiance to the King of England, October 21, 22, 24 and 25, 1664, after the surrender of New Amsterdam to the British forces in that year. Abraham Metselaer, his son, also took the oath of allegiance at the same time." Mr. Messler gives no references for any of these items.

The very record of June 11, 1654, to which reference is made above, proves that Jan Adamsen, the head of the present Messler family in this country, was born at Worms (Germany), about 1626. He first appears in America as a soldier (a corporal) in the Dutch army at Fort Casimir, on the Delaware (where Newcastle, Delaware, now stands), in May, 1654. Evidently he had emigrated (perhaps via Holland) to New Amsterdam, and had joined Stuyvesant's forces which had gone to the Delaware; but there is no evidence that he was in New Amsterdam in 1649. The first record of him is as follows: "Corporal Jan Adamse, aged 28 years, a native of Worms. Inhabitant of Fort Casimier, sworn at New Amsterdam June 11, 1654, again sworn confirming the above at N. A. Mch. 16, 1655, regarding the Capture of the Fort by a Swedish force in May, 1654." (Col. Doc. of N. Y., Vol. I, p. 605. For full particulars regarding the troubles on the Delaware, see pp. 583-607). The only known Worms is in Rhenish Hesse, in Germany. On Oct. 3, 1655, he was witness as "Jan Adamszen, Metselaer," to a baptism in New Amsterdam.

Jan is found on the church records in the year 1658, when he begins to have children baptised, as will be noted presently. The records of these baptisms indicate he was married to Geertie Dircks about 1657, and in



New Amsterdam, not in Holland. On June 14, 1664, powder was issued to him to fill cartridges, and, on Sept. 4, 1664, he was to load muskets (Col. Doc. of N. Y., Vol. 2, pp. 468-'9). On Oct. 21-26, 1664, he took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain. (Ibid, Vol. 3, p. 74). On Jan. 20, 1695, he executed a will, which was probated in New York City, Nov. 24, 1698, (Wills, Liber 5-6, p. 271). His wife, Geertie, made her will June 10, 1697, which was also probated in New York City, Nov. 24, 1698, (Ibid, p. 272). We simply know, therefore, that both died prior to that date, he probably in 1697, and she in 1698.

Mr. Messler correctly gives Jan's residence in New York City in 1665 as Marckveltstraat (Marketfield street), but omits to state that on July 24, 1677, he was taxed on one house in Field street (Minutes C. C. of N. Y., Vol. I, p. 60). There are other known facts concerning Jan Adamsen as given in the New Amsterdam Court Records between 1656 and 1668, but it is not necessary to specify them here. (See Fernow's "Records" Index; also "Calendar of Dutch MSS. in Sec. of State's office at Albany," 1865, Colonial Minutes, pp. 180-'4).

An additional, though incidental, proof as to Jan's birthplace is to be found in the marriage record of his son, Abraham, which reads as follows: "1694, June 17, Abraham van Worms, alias Metselaer, to Harmptje Dircks Woertman." (N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., Vol. I); the meaning of which is, not that Abraham personally came from Worms (we know he was baptized in New Amsterdam Mar. 22, 1671), but that his family, i. e., his father came from Worms, and that he had already begun to carry as an "alias" surname the designation "Metselaer," previously used to designate his father's occupation.

Geertie Dircks, wife of Jan Adamsen, was from Meppel, in the province of Drenthe, Holland; so that it is through her the family must make claim to Holland descent, and not through Jan Adamsen. This, the place of her Holland home, Mr. Varick Messler does not give.

"Jan Adamsen Metselaer and Geertje Dircks, his wife, had nine children," says Mr. Messler (p. 16). There were really ten, the actual ninth child, Isaac, who was baptized in New York Apr. 15, 1674, being omitted. He probably died young.

Mr. Messler states (p. 16) that Jan's son Abraham (through whom the Messler line descends) took the oath of allegiance in Oct., 1664, along with his father (p. 13)—an absurdity, because he was not born until 1671. Also that he had three wives, "Haantje Dircks," "Haantje Woertman" and "Agnietje Staats," but no dates are given. There were only two, as the two first named were one and the same person, the facts being as follows:

Harmptje Dircks was the daughter of Dirck Janse Woertman and







Marritje Teunisse Denyse, and was baptized in Brooklyn June 6, 1661. On Sept. 26, 1680, she married Thomas Willemsen Koeck (son of William Koeck and Sarah Schepmos), who was bap. Apr. 14, 1658, by whom she probably had five children: three of them, Willem (1681), Dirck (1683) and Sarah (1689), being baptized in New York City. There were probably two others, judging from the dates intervening between Dirck and Sarah. Koeck died before Jan. 7, 1690, and she married, secondly, Sept. 13, 1691, Isaac Arentzen Van Hoeck, widower of Anna Opulsaer, and by him had one child, Isaac, baptized May 28, 1692. Van Hoeck died before Nov. 15, 1693, and she married, as her third husband, June 17, 1694, Abraham Metselaer, who, Oct. 14, 1700, was sworn in as an elected constable of the Dock Ward, in New York City. (Manual C. C. of N. Y., Vol. 2, p. 116).

In the census of New York, about 1703, "Abraham Mettslares" appears as an inhabitant of the Dock Ward, with a family consisting of two males from 16 to 60, one female, five male children, one female child and two negroes, which shows that two of the children, one male and one female, were Harmptje's by her previous marriage. (Doc. Hist. of New York, Vol. I, p. 405).

Abraham must have removed, before or after marriage, to Staten Island, then back to New York, and then returned to Staten Island, as it is clear he was in New York in 1700, 1701 and 1703, although all his children, so far as known, were baptized on Staten Island. Harmptje died about 1705, as, on Feb. 7, 1706, Abraham Metselaer married, as his second wife, Agnietje Staats, who was, probably, the daughter of Pieter Janse Staats and Annetie Pieterse Prall. He probably died before June, 1718, as he is last found on any record June 6, 1715, as witness to a baptism on Staten Island, and, in June, 1718, his wife appears alone at a baptism. She married, after Abraham's death, Johannes Jurcks, by whom she had four children, bap. between Jan. 15, 1721, and Apr. 28, 1728.

Mr. Varick Messler names only two children as having been born to Abraham Metselaer, both by his first wife "Haantje Dircks," namely, Johannes and Pieter, and further states that the surnames of Johannes' wife, Catryntje ———, is unknown, and that the surname of Pieter's wife, Maritje ———, is also unknown (p. 22). But Abraham had at least seven children in all, as appears from the records at Port Richmond, S. I., where Abraham lived after his first marriage, viz.:

By Harmptje Dircks Woertman (Koeck, Van Hoeck):

1. Johannes, bap. Dec. 16, 1694.
2. Pieter, bap. Feb. 7, 1697.
3. Lodewyck, bap. Feb. 19, 1699.
4. Abraham, Jr., bap. June 8, 1701.



By Agnietje Staats:

5. Annetje, bapt. Dec. 25, 1706.
6. Geertruy, bapt. Aug. 25, 1708.
7. Jacobus, bapt. Apr. 19, 1715.

There were probably others intervening between 1708 and 1715. It is well-known that the records of these early times were often imperfectly kept, and omissions of baptisms were frequent. It is unfortunate that the author of "The Messler Family" work did not know of and consult these Port Richmond records.

The wife of Johannes was Catryntje (known as Tryntje) Neefies, of Staten Island, a daughter of Cornelius Neefies and Aagtje (Agatha) Joris Bouman. The wife of Pieter was Metje, sister of the above Catryntje Neefies, who was bapt. June 20, 1700, at Port Richmond, S. I. Johannes was married about 1718, and Pieter about 1721. Lodewyck, Abraham's third child, must have grown up, for he was a witness to baptisms on Staten Island Aug. 30, 1719, and June 7, 1724. Of Abraham, Jr., we know that he was married at Acquackanonk, N. J., July 25, 1734, to Rachel Van Blerkum, a widow. Of Jacobus (James), the youngest child by Agnietje Staats, I have found no subsequent trace, but both Annetje and Geertruy grew up, as the first-named witnessed a baptism Oct. 10, 1725, and the second-named witnessed a baptism Feb. 11, 1728; in both cases at Port Richmond, S. I.

Mr. Messler states (p. 26) that Johannes Metselaer and Catryntje had six children, naming them, as follows: 1, Abraham, b. "in Franklin twsp., Somerset Co., N. J., about 1723;" 2, Cornelius, b. in same place Dec. 1, 1725; 3, Neeltje (or Effie), b. in same place "about 1727;" 4, Hamptje, b. in same place "about 1728;" 5, Sarah, b. in same place "about 1729;" 6, Pieter, bapt. May 30, 1730, at New Brunswick. The baptismal records of Port Richmond, S. I., where the father, Johannes, resided before coming to Franklin township, Somerset county, show there were seven children baptized there, and the one only at New Brunswick makes eight in all. Their correct order is not as above stated but as follows:

1. Aaghje (the Effie—not "Neeltje"—above named), bapt. Aug. 30, 1719. (She m. Jacob Buyse).
2. Abraham (twin with Aaghje), bapt. as above.
3. Harmpje, bapt. Oct. 15, 1721. (She m. Johannes Powelse).
4. Cornelius, bapt. July 21, 1721; d. in infancy.
5. Cornelius, bapt. Dec. 26, 1725. (Dr. Messler's ancestor).
6. Sara (twin with Cornelius), bapt. as above. (She m. Jacobus Stryker).
7. Johannes, bapt. Feb. 11, 1728.
8. Pieter, bapt. May 31, 1730, at New Brunswick. (He m., Apr. 7, 1762, Antje Duryea).







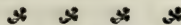
Mr. Varick Messler states that Johannes and Catryntje, "early in life, sometime prior to 1717, removed to the valley of the Raritan river in New Jersey, where he purchased a farm . . . in the neighborhood of the present village of Middlebush" (p. 22). This seems to be true, because he appears in the list of members of the original Dutch church near New Brunswick, known as the church of "The River and Lawrence Brook" in 1717. (Steele's "Discourse," p. 209). But that he went back soon after to Staten Island, where he had formerly resided (though Mr. Messler fails to state the place of his and of his father's residence) until about 1729, the baptisms of his children prove. The records also show that, in 1715, he was a corporal in the North Company of the Richmond county (N. Y.) Militia. The evidence seems clear that no children of Johannes were born in Somerset county except the last, Pieter.

Of Pieter Metselaer and Maritje, his wife, Mr. Messler states (p. 28) that they had only three children: 1, Jacobus, bapt. at New Brunswick about 1725; 2, Abraham, bapt. Nov. 4, 1727; 3, Ariantje, bapt. Oct. 10, 1736. The actual records show the following:

1. Marmpje, bapt. at Port Richmond, July 8, 1722.
2. Cornelis, bapt. at Port Richmond, June 7, 1724.
3. Aaghtje, bapt. at Port Richmond, June 26, 1726.
4. Abraham, bapt. at New Brunswick, Nov. 4, 1728.
5. Harreiantje, bapt. at New Brunswick, Oct. 10, 1736.

Doubtless there were other children born between 1728 and 1736, one of whom must have been the Jacobus named by Mr. Messler, the record of whose baptism, however, has not been found. It is not likely he was born "about 1725," as Mr. Messler states.

Persons or libraries possessing the "Messler Family" work should amend the text according to the facts above presented, and the Messler descendants should correctly state their ancestry as to their first American parents as, on the male side, German, and female side, Dutch.



## A SOMERSET NATIVE VIEWS A PARIS REVOLUTION

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER

As was stated in the last *QUARTERLY* (p. 239), John Silvester Adams resided at or near Liberty Corner prior to 1835, and again at Bernardsville from 1845 to 1863. During his residence there in 1852 his mother, Mrs. Samuel Adams, and a sister resided with him. His brother, Joseph Alexander Adams, who, when forty years of age (in 1843) had become famous as being the illustrator of the Harper Brothers' "Pictorial Bible," was then in Paris, and a witness of one of the "Revolutions" for which that



city was famous. The time was just preceding the "Second Empire" of the Bourbons under Louis Bonaparte. His letter, addressed to his mother, brother and sister, at "Baskingridge P. O.," describing events he saw, contains such thrilling incidents that we are glad to publish extracts from it, for which privilege we are indebted to his nephew, Mr. Aaron Ward, of East Orange. The letter is dated "Paris, Jan. 9, 1852."

"I wrote to you from London, July 28, which I trust you have rec'd. We visited the Exhibition over and over again to our heart's content, until about the 15th Sept., when we left London for France by railway to Brighton, and thence by steamer to Dieppe. We were all a little seasick. Dieppe is an old, pleasant town on the French seacoast; from this we toddled off by railway to the celebrated old city of Rouen, in Normandy, where we found much for the sight-seeing traveler to look at, such as old churches, tombs, relics and public buildings, etc. When we had seen all we departed by railway for Paris, and took up our old quarters in 'Hotel Normandie, No. 240 Rue St. Honore.'

"I suppose you have read in the newspapers, lately, of another revolution that occurred in Paris on the 2d of Dec.; therefore it will be unnecessary for me to relate many particulars. I will mention but little else than what I saw myself of the matter. On the morning of the 2d Dec., all Paris was startled to find the streets and public places filled with soldiers, and proclamations on the walls, everywhere, announcing that the Assembly was dissolved, etc. On the 3d a few barricades were made, and much excitement manifested itself in the streets; in the evening some little fighting occurred. On the 4th, however, it was quite evident that something serious would take place. In the forenoon I took a walk in the Boulevard (a very long and wide street) to see what was going on. I saw no soldiers, but crowds of persons, in groups, etc., discussing the subject. I made my way nearly up to St. Denis, which crosses the Boulevard; there many persons were making a very large barricade of up-turned omnibuses, carts, wood, stones, etc. One fellow was putting up the French flag in the centre of it; others were thumping at the doors of houses, demanding arms; some others loading their guns. Intense excitement pervaded the whole mass. It was quite evident that some terrible mischief was about to take place, and I thought I had better get out of the way. I retraced my steps down the street to the Madeleine, and then down to the Place Concord, being about a mile in distance. I was surprised to see no soldiers the whole of the way, and began to conclude they did not approve of Bonaparte's measures, and would not come out.

"I then started for home. On the way, however, I saw a body of soldiers standing at ease, evidently waiting for orders. After a short time I ventured out again to the Boulevard by the Rue Vivienne, at the head of which street a single line of soldiers was stationed to prevent anyone from going into the Boulevard. I then went around by Rue Montmartre, which crosses the Boulevard a little higher up. I found an immense body of soldiers filling the street of Boulevard, betwixt the sidewalks, for half a mile, marching towards the barricades (there being about 8 or 10 of them in the neighborhood of St. Denis). Rue Montmartre was crowded with people looking on; many were going in the







Boulevard on the sidewalks (which are very wide, being full 30 ft. in width), and walking up along with the soldiers. I followed on with them, thinking there was little danger so far from the barricades. All the spectators were without arms; every window and balcony was crowded to the top of the houses with men, women and children. I continued to walk with them until within sight of the first barricade. Suddenly a single gun was fired in the distance; the soldiers wheeled around facing us, and immediately a tremendous fire was opened on the barricades, and, to our astonishment, on the houses, windows, balconies and the people on the sidewalks, for half a mile; it ran down the line as quick as thought. Those persons on the sidewalk with myself at once turned and ran for life.

"My first thought was to bounce in some door or through a window, but found the doors closed and all the shutters up to the windows; there was not a hole to creep in. As I ran my companions stumbled and fell one after another, until I ran entirely alone. Bullets struck the houses like hail; the musketry roared, without a moment's intermission, for 15 to 30 minutes, and perhaps longer. The whole street appeared in a blaze as far as I could see. I observed the walk to be numerously marked with lines like chalk marks—I suppose caused with glancing bullets fired at persons down and wounded, as I saw many persons on their hands and knees endeavoring to get up, but would fall again. I ran as close to the houses as possible in the Boulevard Poissonnière, and saw plenty of bullets striking the walls, doors and windows, only within a few inches of me. There were many people stretched out on the walks; some I had to stride over. I thought I would not have strength to get back to Rue Montmartre. There was no other way for me to escape but over this walk, and in front of the deadly muskets, which were firing towards me and only within 30 feet of where I ran, or rather flew. However, I gained the corner of Rue Montmartre and saw a horrid sight. Nearly at the head of the street the walks, as well as the street, were covered with well-dressed persons, in groups and singly, stretched out with their feet towards the soldiers, as if they fell while running; they lay scattered for a long way down the street; not a living person to be seen running there but myself. I made another desperate effort, running some distance over many dead bodies; I came near to a corner, when I was exhausted and walked around it out of danger. I then found my hat and clothes covered with plaster, which had been knocked off the houses by bullets. All think my escape very extraordinary: I was untouched.

"The next morning I went over the ground to see what damage was done; the houses were thickly spattered with bullet marks. On one double door, which I had passed the preceding day, I counted 54 bullet marks; on each of the different window shutters there were from 10 to 15 marks, and in that proportion all along, for nearly half a mile. There was cannon also placed only within 30 to 50 feet of some houses, and fired into them. This also occurred where I had passed. All persons found behind the barricades were shot or bayoneted. Many were killed also in their houses.

"There is no freedom of speech or of the press at present here; one party can lie as much as they like, and the other doesn't dare tell the





truth. A new election of President, for ten years, was ordered by Bonaparte, to take place almost immediately, amidst this terror and panic; no candidate was permitted to run but himself. It was arranged purposely, yes or no, whether it should be he or nobody; that is, if they did not say yes, they would have anarchy and civil war. As might be expected under such circumstances and from such wise Republicans, nearly 11 out of 12 of the voters said yes. If they had not so said then, I think, he would have made a terrible use of the army.

"The French people are like a flock of sheep, that dash anywhere after a bold leader. The fact is, France has gone back some hundreds of years, and I fear it will be a long time before they regain the point they started at in 1848. No one stands any sort of chance to be at the head of Frenchmen but those who are considered some sort of a legitimate heir to the Crown. They believe those persons inherit more wisdom, virtue, etc., and are altogether of a superior race of beings. There are some reasons to believe that Russia, Austria and France will combine to keep down all Republican tendencies in any part of Europe by the sword and bayonet. Perhaps at some time they may attack us; if so, England, and some other countries, will undoubtedly assist us. Then look out, and stand from under; that half of the world will be in a blaze.

"It is supposed that Bonaparte will keep his people quiet for some years, if no accident happens, as he has an army of 400,000 soldiers, and the police and Catholic priests to aid him. Some say he will likely be assassinated; he is evidently fearful of it, being very careful of himself in public. . . .

"France at present is called a Republic, but I don't think it will remain so, even in name, long. In many parts of France they are tearing down the Liberty trees; here in Paris they have just broken to pieces a statue of Liberty. Many other things are taking place that convince me that another kind of government is approaching. . . .

"I have heard of only three Americans that were wounded—none killed; but many had miraculous escapes. A Mr. Sterling from Burlington, New Jersey, ran into a book store, and was soon followed by soldiers, who bayoneted and killed seven or eight persons, and shot a female; he told them he was an American and they spared his life."



## EARLIEST AMERICAN ANCESTORS OF SOMERSET FAMILIES

FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

[Continued from Page 196]

HAGEMAN.—Adriaen Hegeman came from Amsterdam about 1650 and resided at Flatbush, L. I. He was b. about 1639 and d. April, 1672; m. Catherine ——. He was town clerk, auctioneer and, in 1664, county sheriff. His sons were Joseph, Hendricus, Jacobus (all b. in Holland), Abraham, Denuyse, Isaac and Benjamin. The family of Denuyse, or Denis (who d. 1748), settled in Somerset. Name spelled in this County both Hageman and Hegeman.





**HALL.**—Thomas Hall came to Somerset in 1704; d. 1729; had sons John, Richard and George, all of whom left Somerset descendants. Thomas was probably an Englishman, and may have been the same Thomas who came to Virginia in 1720. A Thomas Hall of New York, of 1639, immigrant from England, supposed by some to head this line, had no children.

**HANCE.**—John Hance, possibly from Wales, was in Dover, N. H., previous to 1665; in 1667 was a settler in Monmouth co., N. J.; in 1669 was overseer of a Court there; d. about Jan. 1, 1710, at Shrewsbury.

**HARDENBERGH.**—Jan Van Hardenbergh came to America from Holland prior to 1644; was a merchant in New Amsterdam; d. before April 30, 1759. From his (probable) son, Gerrit Janse, the New Jersey Hardenberghs descend. He resided in Albany, and was living in 1696; wife was Jaepe Schepmoes, b. in New Amsterdam about Jan. 1, 1647. They left one son, "Major" Johannes, as always called, owner of the famous Hardenbergh Patent of 2,000,000 acres in the State of New York. His son, "Colonel" Joannes, was the father of Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, D. D., noted in Somerset annals.

**HART.**—John Hart, an Englishman, came over about 1631 and settled first (probably) in Massachusetts, but later at Newtown, L. I., where he d. in 1671. Sons were John, William and Samuel. John settled near Lawrenceville, N. J., and his son "Capt." Edward was the grandfather of Hon. John Hart, of Hopewell, signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose six sons all left New Jersey after his death, but various of Hon. John's relatives for a time lived in Somerset and nearby counties.

The descent of the Rev. John Hart, of Neshanic, is from another John Hart, who was b. at Witney, Oxfordshire, England, Nov. 16, 1651 (son of Christopher and Mary Hart), and who came to America with William Penn in 1682, landing at New Castle, Del. He settled near Philadelphia. This latter Hart line may receive attention in the *QUARTERLY* later.

**HAYNES-HAINES.**—James Haines (variably spelled) came from England about 1637 to Salem, Mass.; died there about 1653; wife Mary ——. Sons were John, Benjamin, James, Jonathan and Thomas. Through Benjamin descend the New Jersey families of the name.

**HEATH.**—John Heath, b. in Stafford, England, came to America in 1741; d. 1806; m. Ann Lewis. He settled near Basking Ridge, and has had many descendants in Somerset.

**HEDGES.**—William Hedges, a Puritan, came from England about 1649; settled at Northampton, L. I.; d. 1674. Wife was Rose ——. Sons were Stephen and Isaac. Stephen, who lived to be over one hundred years old, was the ancestor of the Hedges families of Somerset and Morris counties.



HENRY.—Michael Henry, b. about 1683, in Scotland, went to Newry, Ireland, and arrived in America about 1716, and settled first at Perth Amboy and then at Amwell, Hunterdon co. He d. 1760 and his wife, Jean, 1761. Sons were William, John, Michael, David, Daniel and Nathaniel. David settled in Bedminster township, Somerset county, 1751, or earlier, and left many important Henry descendants. A note on this family will appear later in the *QUARTERLY*.

HERBERT.—Sir Philip Herbert, fourth Earl of Pembroke, of England, was the ancestor of the New Jersey Herberts. His grandson, Francis, came over before 1677, settling first on Long Island, and then at Middletown, N. J.; m. Hannah, dau. of John Bowne, the Quaker. The descent of the Somerset and Middlesex Herberts is largely through Obadiah, son of Francis.

HIGGINS.—Richard Higgins, b. in England Aug. 1, 1603, probably reached Plymouth, Mass., in 1623; returned to Europe, residing for a time in Holland; again reached Plymouth in 1629. He founded New Plymouth in 1644; m., 1632, Lydia Chandler, and, 1651, Mary, widow of John Yates. He came to Piscataway, Middlesex co., about 1670, and d. there before 1677. Among his sons were Jonathan, Benjamin and Jedediah. Jedediah lived in the lower part of Somerset co., and d. about 1715; Benjamin, who d. in 1732, also lived in Somerset. Numerous descendants of this family have lived in Somerset, Middlesex and Hunterdon counties.

HILER-HYLER.—Philip Hiler came from Baden, Germany, to New Brunswick, about 1752, and then settled at New Germantown, Hunterdon co.; d. 1815. His wife, Mary Rowe, was also from Baden. Sons were William, Adam, Philip and Jacob. The famous Captain Adam Hyler of the Revolution was a brother to Philip of Baden; he resided at New Brunswick. All of the name in New Jersey are probably descended from this general family.

HOAGLAND.—Christoffel Hooglandt was b. in Holland in 1634; came when a young man to Amsterdam from Haarlem; d. 1684. He m., 1661, Catrina Cregier, dau. of Capt. Martin Cregier. Sons were Dirck, Martin, Christopher, Francis, Jacob and Harman. Many of the Somerset Hoaglands descend from this Christoffel.

Dirck Jansen Hoogland, b. in Maerseveen, Holland, about 1637, came to America in 1657, and settled soon after at Flatbush. He m., 1662, Annetje Hansen Bergen, dau. of Hans Hansen Bergen, who d. 1745, or earlier. His sons were Jan, Willem, Cornelius and Hendrick. Various Somerset Hoaglands descend from him.

There was also a Coernelis Diercksen Hoochlandt (so he wrote his name), b. in Amsterdam in 1599, who was in New Amsterdam in 1638.







He m. Aeltie Ariaens, dau. of Jacob Dircksen Vogel, and d. about 1668 in Brooklyn, leaving a son Dirck Cornelissen. There are also Somerset Hoaglands from this line.

HOFFMAN.—John Hoffman, who d. at Readington, Hunterdon co., 1748, and was twice married, leaving sons Henry, Frederick, John, William and Jacob, descendants of whom have been very large in Hunterdon co., but a few of whom have resided in Somerset, is said to have come from Germany. Some suppose him to have been a son or grandson of Marten Harmanzen Hofman (or Hopman), saddler, of Revel (Sweden?), who m., 1663, in Brooklyn, Lysbet Hermans, and, the next year, in New Amsterdam, Emmerentje DeWitt.

HONEYMAN.—John Honeyman, b. at or near Armagh, Ireland, of Scotch parentage, came to America in 1758 as a soldier under General Wolfe, becoming one of his bodyguard. Settling, after the French and Indian War, in Philadelphia, he m. there, 1764, Mary Henry, of a Scotch-Irish family, from Coleraine, Ireland, who d. 1801. He settled near Griggstown about 1772, and was a spy of General Washington in the Revolution. He removed, in 1793, to Bedminster township; d. 1822, in his 93rd year. He m. (second), about 1804, Mrs. Elizabeth Burrows (née Estel). Sons were John and James. All the Honeymans of Somerset and Hunterdon descend from him. (Full Honeyman family history has been published by the Editor of the *QUARTERLY*).

HOWELL.—Edward Howell, b. 1584, (son of Henry) came from Wedon, Bucks co., England, in 1639, settling first at Boston, then Lynn, Mass., then Southampton, L. I.; d. about 1665. Had two wives, Frances ——— and Eleanor ———. Sons were Henry, John, Edward, Richard, Arthur and Edmund. The Howells of central New Jersey appear to belong to this line, chiefly through Arthur, although there were other early Howells in New Jersey (e. g., David, b. about 1680, of near Trenton in 1702, coming there from Long Island) of uncertain connection with Edward, and some of their descendants have claimed Welsh descent.

HULSIZER.—Jacob Hulshizer came from Germany before 1750, settling in Sussex (now Warren) co.; m., in Germany, Margaret Lunger; d. 1819. Sons were Abraham, probably Martin and Jacob, and perhaps others. Left many descendants in Warren co., and a few reached Somerset. As a rule the name continued Hulshizer.

HUNT.—Ralph Hunt, doubtless from England, was an early settler at Middelburg, L. I., about 1652, and a most useful citizen and magistrate. He d. 1677. Sons were Ralph, Edward, John and Samuel. Edward's sons, Edward and Richard, settled in Hunterdon co., but whether Col. Stephen Hunt, of the Revolution, and other Bedminster twsp. Hunts are of this stock or not the writer has not ascertained.



**JAMESON.**—Colonel David Jameson, M. D., came from Scotland to Charleston between 1740 and 1747, his companion being General Hugh Mercer, who fell at the battle of Princeton. He was a graduate of Edinburgh Medical College. In 1756 he was at York, Pa., and there m. Elizabeth Davis. He was successively Captain, Brigade Major and, 1760, Lieut. Colonel, and in 1777 Colonel, serving in the Revolution. After 1790 he resided at Shippensburg, Pa., where he died. His youngest son, Dr. Thomas Jameson, who m. Catherine McClellan, was father of the late Rev. Charles Miller Jameson, of Somerville.

**JEROLOMAN.**—Jan Janse Jeraleman m., Aug., 1701, in New York, Vrontje Brouwer (dau. of Peter Brouwer, of Brooklyn). He might have been the son of a "Jan Jerol," who, in 1659, was in New Amsterdam. Jan Janse was probably the ancestor of the Jerolomans of Bedminster twsp.

**KENYON.**—This family descends from the Kenyon family of Peel Hall, Lancashire, England, the ancestor of whom was Jordan de Lanton, Lord of Kenyon (1216-'72). John Kenyon, of Rhode Island in 1695, had a brother James. One of these brothers (probably James) had a son, James, b. 1685, who m. (1) Mary Place and (2) Sarah Gardner; lived in Dutchess co., N. Y., and was the gt-grandfather of the late David P. Kenyon, of Raritan.

**KER-KERR.**—Walter Ker, of Scotland, b. 1656, exile from Scotland, came over in 1685 and settled at Freehold, Monmouth co. He d. 1748, and his wife, Margaret ———, 1734. His probable son, William, b. 1700, resided near Lamington, this County, and d. July 4, 1777.

**KIP.**—Henry Hendrikszen Kype came to New Amsterdam from Holland, perhaps with his wife, Tryntje, and five children, prior to 1643. He was a tailor, but became a leading citizen of New Amsterdam. Sons were Isaac, Jacob and Hendrick.

**KIRKPATRICK.**—Andrew and Alexander Kirkpatrick, brothers, b. in Dunfrieshire, Scotland, settled at Belfast, Ireland, about 1725, and came to America in 1736, landing at New Castle, Del., from whence they walked to Mine Brook, Somerset co., where they located. (For particulars see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. III, p. 268, and Vol. V, p. 171).

**KLINE.**—Johan Jacob Klein, b. in Germany in 1714, came to America about 1740, and settled near Readington, Hunterdon co.; m., about 1748, Veronica Gerdrutta (dau. of Johannes Moelich). He d. 1789. Sons were John William, Jacob, Aaron and Peter. The Somerset Klines in general descended from him, but there are some descendants of Godfried Klein, who was also at Readington before 1756, and who had sons Christian and Jacob. The descendants of Johan Jacob are carried out in Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm," pp. 642, 683.







KUHL.—Christian Kule, of Germany, perhaps with his brother, Paul, came to America prior to 1754, and d. in Amwell twsp., Hunterdon co., in 1770. He and Paul were the ancestors of many of the name of Kuhl in that county, a few of whom reached Somerset. Christian's sons were Peter, William, Philip and Christian.

Barent Jacobsen Kool came from Holland to New Amsterdam prior to 1633; m. Morretje Leenderts. Sons were Jacob, Leendert, Tunis, Arent and Pieter. Tunis had a son, Tunis, who settled at Readington after 1724, and left many descendants of the name of Cole, and perhaps of Cool.

LABAW.—Francis Labaw (original name La Bau), of French Huguenot extraction, was b. in London, England, about 1665, and settled in Amwell twsp., Hunterdon co.; m. Deliverance Stout. The Somerset Labaws descend from David, of near Trenton, son of Francis.

LA MONTE.—Originally a French family which settled in Argyleshire, Scotland, because of the Huguenot persecution. John LaMonte was in Coleraine, Ireland, about 1725. His eldest son, Archibald, was kidnapped and brought to Long Island about 1745. His mother, then John's widow, and his brothers Robert and John, learning of Archibald's whereabouts, came to America in 1750 and settled in Hillsdale, Columbia co., N. Y., with Archibald, who d. there. Robert, who was b. in Coleraine in 1726, m. a Miss Brown, and was the ancestor of the LaMonte family of Bound Brook.

LANE.—Matthys Jansen Laenen, of the Province of Liege, Belgium, a Walloon, came to New Amsterdam in March, 1663, in the ship "Rose Tree," with his wife (name unknown; she d. on the passage over) and four children. He m. (2) Adriaentje Hendricks, and settled at New Utrecht, L. I.; d. before 1683. His son Adriaen founded the Lane family of Readington and Neshanic, and a later generation the Bedminster family. (For full particulars see "The Lane Family of Somerset Co. and Vicinity" in the *QUARTERLY*, Vols. II and III).

LA TOURETTE.—Jean La Tourette, a Frenchman, said to have gone first from France to Holland, settled on Staten Island, being naturalized there in 1695. Cornelius, of Bedminster twsp., b. 1778, d. 1852, who m. Elizabeth Wyckoff, of Hunterdon co., was probably a grandson or great-grandson of Jean.

LAWRENCE.—Johannes Lorentz, b. about 1667, in Germany, came to America in 1710 with his wife Anna Margarette and three children. He d. at Peapack 1745. It is stated that he was probably of French ancestry. Sons were Alexander, Daniel and John. The Somerset families descended from him, although other immigrants of the name of Lawrence, who were English and descendants mainly of Major Thomas, of Newtown, L. I., were early in New Jersey.



LINDABURY.—Conrad Lindenberger (or Leinenberg) arrived in Philadelphia on the vessel "Two Brothers," September 15, 1752, from Germany. Sons were Henry, Conrad, Jasper and John. The Somerset family is said to have been derived through Henry.

LEFFERTY.—Edmund Lafetra, of Huguenot descent, came to America about 1667, and settled in Monmouth co.; d. 1687; m. Frances ———. Had at least a son, Edmund. It is believed the Leffertys of Bedminster twsp., during and after the Revolution, descended from this Monmouth line.

LEWIS.—Samuel Lewis, of Wales, came to America about 1732 and settled at Basking Ridge. He had four sons, Edward, Benjamin, Eliphalet and Thomas. Thomas had a son, Zephaniah, one of whose daughters, Mary, was the same known as "Aunt Polly Kinnan." Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler and Hon. Samuel Southard were descendants of Samuel Lewis, and it is stated Samuel's ancestry, when traced back a few generations, connects with General Washington's ancestry. Samuel's son, Edward, who resided at Basking Ridge, also left numerous descendants. (A fuller note on this family will appear later).

There was also an Edward Lewis, b. 1601, who came from England in the ship "Elizabeth" in 1634, and probably located on Long Island, who had at least sons, John and Thomas, but it is not stated that any of the Lewis family of Somerset belong to that line.

LINN.—Judge Alexander Linn, b. about 1703, a Scotch-Irishman of North Ireland, and his brother, Joseph, came to America somewhere about 1740, settling in Bernards twps., Somerset County; d. 1776. His brother, Joseph, settled in Sussex. The Linns of New Jersey descend from these two brothers. A large Pennsylvania line descends from William Linn who came from the North of Ireland in 1732, settling in Cumberland co., Pa., and he may have been a brother of Alexander and Joseph.

LONGSTREET.—Derick Stoffelse Langestraat came from Holland, in 1657, to Flatlands, L. I.; m. (1) Catharina Van Liewen; (2) before 1690, Johanna Havens, widow of Johannis Holsaert. Sons were Stoffel, Adrian, Richard, Johannis and (perhaps) Samuel. Adrian and Stoffel removed to Monmouth co., and left descendants, some of whom reached Somerset.

LOT-LOTT.—Peter Lot, probably of Holland, possibly of Germany, came to America in 1652 and settled at Flatbush, L. I., where he was a magistrate; wife was Gertrude ———. Sons were Engelhardt, Peter, Abraham, Hendrick and Johannes. Descendants became both "Lot" and "Lott." Hendrick Lott owned land in Franklin twsp., in Somerset, in 1701, and there were early Lotts in that twsp. and in Hillsborough.

LOW-LOWE.—Pieter Cornellisen Louw came from Holstein (then in Denmark), 1659, in the ship "Faith," and settled at Kingston, N. Y.; m.,







Oct. 27, 1668, Elizabeth Blanshan, was a farmer. Sons were Cornelius, Matthys, Peter, Abraham, Johannes and Jacob. The Lows and Lowes of New Jersey all descend from some of these sons, perhaps the larger number from Cornelius, who, in 1728, owned land in (present) Branchburg twsp. in Somerset, and one or more of whose sons were later near Neshanic.

LUDLOW.—Jeremiah Ludlow, of Ludlow, England, came to America about 1697, and settled at New Providence, N. J., m. Elizabeth Smith; d. 1764. Sons were Jeremy and "Colonel" Cornelius. From Cornelius the Ludlows of Morris co. and the northern part of Somerset co. descend; also the late ex-Governor, George C. Ludlow.

Gabriel Ludlow, of Castle Cary, Somersetshire, England, b. Nov. 2, 1663, settled in New York in 1694; m., Apr. 5, 1697, Sarah Hanmer (dau. of Dr. Joseph Hanmer, a British surgeon). He was one of the first vestry of Trinity Church, in which grounds he is buried, and was a member of the Colonial Assembly of New York. Sons were Hanmer, Henry, Gabriel, John, William, Hanmer (2nd), and Thomas. John m. Susanna Broadbury and lived at Acquackanonk, N. J. His son, Richard, m. Jane Van Nostrand. His son, John, Richard, m. Elizabeth Vreeland and was the father of Rev. Dr. Gabriel Ludlow, of Neshanic.

LYON.—Henry Lyon, of Glen Lyon, Perthshire, Scotland, with brothers, Thomas and Richard, all of whom were in Cromwell's army, came to America in 1648. Henry settled at Milford, Conn.; m., 1652, Elizabeth Batement. In 1666 he was one of the colony which founded Newark, N. J.; d. 1703. Lyons Farms was named from his 100 acres there. Sons were Thomas, Samuel, Joseph, Nathaniel, John, Benjamin and Ebenezer. The Bedminster twsp. line descends from Thomas.

MANNING.—Geoffrey Manning, with his wife Hephzibah Andrew, settled in Piscataway, N. J., about 1668; d. 1693. Sons were John, Joseph, James and Benjamin.

MARTIN.—John Martin and Esther Roberts were in Piscataway, N. J., by 1680. Absalom, who founded Martinville, Somerset Co., probably descended from them.

MCDONALD.—Colonel William McDonald was undoubtedly b. in the North of Ireland, and came to New Jersey not later than 1744, settling in Bedminster twsp., Somerset Co., where he was a miller and farmer; wife was Margaret ———. Known sons were Major Richard, George, the Somerville lawyer, Samuel, who was said to have been hung for murder, and William. (For other particulars, see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. V, p. 70).

MCDOWELL.—Ephraim McDowell, Scotch-Irishman, b. 1688, in Londonderry, Ire., came to (perhaps) Long Island about 1720, and, later, settled near Vliet's Mills, Bedminster twsp., Somerset Co., and still later



(1750), on land subsequently owned by various of his descendants. He d. 1762. His wife is supposed to have been Margaret Irving (Irvine?). His sons were John, Matthew, Ephraim, Peter and Benjamin. Matthew's sons were the Revs. John and William McDowell, celebrated Presbyterian divines. An Alexander McDowell was a landowner between Somerville and Pluckemin in 1727, and may have been a brother to Ephraim, but no further trace of him seems to be on local records.

McMURTRY.—Thomas McMurtrie and wife Mary, with his brothers Robert and Joseph, were Scotch-Irish from North Ireland, who came to America about 1720 and located in Morris co. Thomas, from whom those of the name in Somerset are believed to descend, had sons James, Thomas and Robert.

MELICK-MELICK.—Johannes Moelich, of Bendorf, Germany, b. 1702, came to Philadelphia with his wife, Maria Cathrina Kirberger, and four ch., in 1735; in 1747 he was in Sussex co., N. J.; in 1750 in Readington twsp., Hunterdon co., and in 1751, built the "Old Stone Farm House" in Bedminster twsp., Somerset co. He d. 1763. Descendants chiefly "Melick" in surname. Johannes' brothers Johan Peter and Johan Gottfried, also came to New Jersey, the first establishing a Hunterdon and the second a Sussex (now Warren) co. line. (For all these lines, see Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm").

MESSLER.—Jan Adamsen (proper surname, if any, unknown), b. at Worms, Germany, in 1626, came to America about 1654; m., about 1657, Geertie Dircks, of Meppel, Holland; was a mason by trade, and his descendants took the name of Metselaer (mason). (For full particulars, see article in this number of the *QUARTERLY*).

METTLER.—This family has not yet been traced beyond the Revolution. A John Mettler, in 1783, purchased 433 acres of the Hamilton Tract in Alexandria twsp., Hunterdon co. The same year a Philip Mettler d. theré intestate. A William Mettler, b. about 1770, and a John Mettler, b. about 1772, may have been sons of the previously named John. The latter named John m. an Apgar, and d. 1866, at the age of 94, at Mt. Pleasant, near Milford. His son, Enoch, was the grandfather of Mr. John Wyckoff Mettler, of East Millstone. The name may be English, but it would not surprise the writer to find that the original name was "Medlar," and that the family came from the Palatinate during the middle of the Eighteenth century, although it is said the name "Mettler" is to be found in Switzerland.

MIDDAGH.—Aert Anthonisse Middagh came from Heykoop, Holland, in the vessel "Beaver" in May, 1661, settling at Brooklyn; m., about 1650, Breckje Bergen (dau. of Hans Hansen Bergen, the first Bergen immigrant). Sons were Theunis, Jan, Gerrit, Dirck and Joris. Dirck m.







Cataline Van Neste (dau. of Pieter Van Neste, of Somerville), and settled at Somerville.

MILLER.—A Scotch-Irish line of that name descends from Thomas Miller, who arrived from the North of Ireland about 1726 and settled in Morris co.; d. previous to 1785; wife was Margaret Wallace, and sons were John and James. Some descendants of this family were formerly at Basking Ridge. John Henry Müller came from Germany to America in 1750, settling at New Germantown, Hunterdon co., and became locally prominent there. Sons were Henry and David. A Wilhelm Müller was near Somerville in 1729 and a Johannes in 1737, both with families. Descendants of all these became in name "Miller."

MONFORT.—Pieter Monfoort came from the Netherlands in 1639 or earlier, being in that year at Wallabout (within present Brooklyn). Previously (1630) a Jan Monfoort was in New Amsterdam, presumably Pieter's brother. Pieter m., Jan., 1630, in Amsterdam, Holland, Sarah de Plancken. His sons were Jan and Pieter, Jan being ancestor of the Somerset line, which was located, before the Revolution, near Millstone and Readington.

MOLDENKE.—Dr. Edward Frederick Moldenke was b. at Insterburg, East Prussia, Aug. 10, 1836, and d. at Watchung, Somerset Co., June 25, 1904. He was sent by the Prussian Ecclesiastical Government (Lutheran) as a missionary to the Germans of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota in 1862; founded the Northwestern College at Watertown, Wisc.; was recalled to Prussia in 1865. On account of religious persecution he came to the United States in 1871 and became a U. S. citizen; was pastor of St. Peter's German Ev. Luth. church in New York City until his death. Was sometime President of the General Council of the Lutheran church of America. The family descends from Protestants expelled from Salzburg, Austria, in 1727. An ancestor, Frederick Moldenke, was, in 1784, auditor of the milling and waterpower operations of the Knights of the Teutonic Order in Pomerania, East and West Prussia. Dr. Richard Moldenke, of Watchung, is a son of Dr. Edward Frederick.

MOORE.—The English Moores trace back to Thomas De Moore, who went to England from Normandy with William the Conquerer. Rev. John Moore came from England, settling at Hempstead, L. I., and then at Newtown; d. 1657. Sons were John, Gershom, Samuel and Joseph. Sons of Gershom and John came to New Jersey.

NEVIUS.—Joannes Nevius was b. at Zoelen, Holland, in 1627 (bapt. Mar. 14); was son of Rev. Joannes Neeffius and Maria Beex; came to New Amsterdam 1650 or '51; m., Nov., 1653, Adriaentje Bleijck, of Batavia, East Indies; d. May (or June), 1672; was the third official Secretary of New Amsterdam, 1657-'65. Sons to grow up were Cor-



nelis and Pieter. The Neefus, Nefie, Neafie, etc., families of New Jersey descend from Cornelis. The Nevius families all descend from Pieter. (Full family history of descendants of first named Joannes has been published by the Editor of the *QUARTERLY*).

OPDYCKE-UPDIKE.—Gysbert Opdyck, b. at Wesel, Germany, in 1605, came, before 1638, to New Amsterdam, m., 1643. Catherine Smith. Most local Opdyckes and Updikes descend, however, from Louris Jansen Opdyck, b. in Holland before 1620; came to America before 1653; m. Christina ———; d. 1659 at Gravesend, L. I. Son was Johannes, of Hopewell, N. J., whose son Lawrence was father of John Updike, of Montgomery twsp., Somerset Co., and Junis Updike, probably also of the same twsp., and of various Hunterdon Opdykes and Opdyckes.

ONDERDONK.—Adriaen Onderdonk came early from Holland to Newcastle, Del. His son Andries removed to Jamaica, L. I., and m., 1683. Maria Van der Vliet. He had a son Andries, from whom the Somerset family of the name descended.

PERRINE.—Daniel Perrin, a son of Pierre Perin, French Huguenot, arrived in America on the ship "Philip." in 1665; d. Sept. 6, 1719; m. Maria Thorel and (2) Elizabeth ———. He settled temporarily at Elizabethtown, and then on Staten Island. Sons by first wife were Peter, Henry, James, Daniel and William. The Perrine family at Millstone during the Revolution belonged to this general family.

PHILHOWER.—George Philip Wuhlhauser came from Germany in 1748 in ship "Paliena," landing at Philadelphia, and his son Philip, of Hunterdon co., N. J., was the progenitor of all the Philhowers in this county and Somerset, the name being a corruption of the first syllable of the Christian name and last syllable of the surname.

POLHEMUS.—Name traceable in Netherlands back to 1310, when a learned jurist, Eleazor Polhemus, was a burgomaster. Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemius went from the Netherlands to Brazil, and, in 1654, to Flatbush, L. I. He was b. 1598; d. 1676; m. Catherine Van Werven. Sons were Theodorus and Daniel. Daniel was of Flatbush (wife Neeltje Van der Veer) and had sons Johannes, Cornelius, Jacob, Daniel, Jr., Hendrick and Abram. Hendrick and Abram settled in Somerset Co. (Hendrick near Harlingen about 1730).

POST.—Adrian Post came from The Hague, Holland, in 1650, and settled at Communipaw, N. J., and it has been generally supposed (and published) that he represents the head of the Post family, once numerous about Readington and other parts of central New Jersey. He was the head of the Bergen co. Post family, but Lodewyck Corneliszen Post, who came from Amsterdam about the same time, whose sons were Elias







and Cornelius, heads the Somerset line, through Cornelius. (Fuller particulars in next QUARTERLY).

POTTER.—Samuel Potter (first) has usually been represented as coming from Wales "about 1685." But he seems to have been bapt. Oct. 17, 1641, in the New Haven Colony, being the son of a John Potter, and m., 1670, Hannah Russell. He came from Wallingford, Conn., to Newark in 1678 and d. about 1696. Sons were Daniel, Samuel, Joseph and Noah-diah. Daniel, b. 1692, was of Connecticut Farms, and was father of Colonel Samuel Potter (b. 1727; d. 1802), of the Revolution, who was ancestor of the Potters at Pottersville.

POWELSON.—Nicholas Powelson came to New Amsterdam from Ditmarsen, Holland, on the ship "Gilded Otter" in 1657. Presumed to have had a son Hendrick, whose son Jacob Hendrickse came to Somerset Co., settling probably near Harlingen. His son Johannes, of Harlingen, b. 1719, m. Harmptje Messler and settled near Pluckemin in 1767; left a large number of descendants, some of whom spell the surname Poulison, Poulson, Powlison, etc.

PRALL.—Arent Praal came from Holland about 1660 and settled on Staten Island. A son, Pieter, came to Amwell, Hunterdon co., about 1716; d. 1748. A few of his descendants, spelling the surname Prall, have resided in Franklin and Bridgewater twsps., in Somerset.

PROBASCO.—Jurrien Probasko, with his wife Catelintie, a son Christoffel and daughter Anne, came from Holland to America in 1654, settling in Brooklyn. Christoffel (Christopher) m. Ida Strycker, of Flatbush, and had sons Jan, Jacob, Abraham and Christoffel, all of whom, except Abraham, settled near Millstone.

PRUDEN.—Rev. Peter Prudden, of Hertfordshire, England, driven from home by persecution, came to Boston in 1637, and became one of the founders of the New Haven Colony. He founded the church at Milford, Conn., and was pastor there 1639-'56. He had a son, Rev. John Prudden, of Newark, and probably others. There have been a few Prudens in Somerset, but many Pruddens and Prudens in Morris.

QUICK.—The first of the name on the Colonial records was William Quick, whose wife was Mary Anna Mitford; both probably came from Holland. He d. about 1641. A William Quick, citizen and grocer of London, was among the adventurers to Virginia, and may have been his father. He d. 1613.

RAPALJE.—Joris Jansen de Rapalie, Huguenot, from Rochelle, France, (ancestors traceable to the 11th Century), came to America in 1623 in the vessel "Unity," settling first at Albany, but finally at Brooklyn, where he became prominent. His wife was Catalyntie Trico (dau. of Joris), b. in Paris about 1605, and d. 1689. Sons were Jan, Jacob,



Jeronimus and Daniel. The family became very large on Long Island and in New Jersey.

RARICK.—Hans Conrad Rarick, b. 1722, came from Erbach, Germany, in 1749, and settled in Morris co.; d. 1790; wife was Anna Maria Weber. Sons were Henry, Conrad, John and William. The Bedminster Raricks were descended from Conrad.

REGER.—Adam Reger (originally Rueger), b. about 1739, came from Germany prior to 1767, settling near Whitehouse, Hunterdon co.; d. 1830 in 91st yr.; wife was Catherine Roelofsen. Sons were Frederick, John and Harmon. The South Branch Reger family, of which Mr. John F. Reger, of Somerville, is one, were of Frederick's line, and the late Augustine Reger, of Somerville, of John's line. Adam is said to have had two brothers, one settling at Clinton, surname of whose descendants became Cregar, and one at Easton, surname of whose descendants became Riker.

RHINEHART.—Valentine Reinhart, b. 1709, came from Germany about 1752, with sons Adam (b. 1739) and Godfried (b. 1744), settling, probably, in Morris co. Godfried was, at least for a time, at New Germantown, Hunterdon co., but d. probably at Flanders, Morris co. He was a tavern keeper, farmer and merchant. A few Somerset descendants were of Adam's family.

ROBESON.—Andrew Robeson, a Quaker, came from Oxford, England, with William Penn in 1682, and settled near Philadelphia. He was Surveyor-General of West Jersey in 1686. His son Jonathan built, in 1753, the Oxford Furnace, and was Judge of Sussex county the same year. Jonathan's son, Morris, who m. Anne Rockhill, represents the later line of Robesons of Warren co., some representatives of which have resided in Somerset.

ROELOFSON.—Laurens Ruloffsen, b. in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1689, was at Nine-mile Run, Somerset Co., 1715; d. 1777; wife was Catherine Shuman. Sons were Roelof, Hermanes and Laurens. This family name was formerly numerous in Somerset and Hunterdon, some members of which probably descended from Johannes, who was "on the Raritans" before 1700, and probably came from Holland before 1669.

RUNYON.—Vincent Rongnion, a Huguenot from Poitiers, France, came to America in 1665 and settled in Piscataway twsp., Middlesex co., in 1667. He m., 1668, Ann Boutcher, dau. of John Boutcher, of Hartford, England. Sons were Vincent, Derick, Joseph, Reune, Ephraim and Peter, and perhaps John. The Runyons of Somerset and Union counties, of whom the late Chancellor Theodore Runyon was a conspicuous member, all belong to the Piscataway line.

[Concluded in Next Number]







## NOTES ON THE RYNEARSON (VAN HENGEL) FAMILY

FROM NOTES BY EDWARD KINSEY VOORHEES, EVANSTON, ILL.

[NOTE BY EDITOR.—The above-named Mr. Voorhees has compiled an admirable series of notes on the Rynearson family, which was more or less prominent in Somerset County in early days. These notes have not been published, but we are permitted to extract from them such facts and dates as relate to the Somerset line, which show intermarriages with the Van Nuyse, Van Nest, Probasco, Longstreet, Volleman, Voorhees and many similar families, notes on some of which have also been made by Mr. Voorhees and will appear in the last of these articles. The surname of this family, like those of many other Dutch families, is a manufactured one, the first American ancestor calling himself Van Hengel, because he came from Hengel in Holland, and as his son, Reynier Arentsen (Reynier, son of Arent), dropped the Van Hengel, his descendants took the name of Reyniersen, which, with variations, was always continued, and has been latterly known as Rynearson].

1. ARENT THEUNISSEN VAN HENGEL, with his wife, Tryntie Reyners, and three children, Reynier, Mary and Hendrick, came from Hengel in Gelderland, Holland, in 1653, and settled on Staten Island. It is probable that he was killed during the Indian uprising on Staten Island in September, 1655. His widow m., May 25, 1656, Severyn Laurenszen, from Rootsisill, in Denmark. She d. prior to Aug. 5, 1671, as, on that date, Laurenszen m. Greitje Hendricks, widow of Focke Jansen. Tryntie is spoken of in Colonial Documents of N. Y., Vol. XIII, and in LaChair's Register, Vol. II, reprinted in Holland Society Year Book of 1900.

CHILDREN OF ARENT THEUNISSEN VAN HENGEL AND TRYNTIE REYNERS:

2. REYNIER ARENTSEN, b. in Holland, as above stated; d. after Sept. 17, 1721, on which date (entered on the record as "Ryn Aarsen V. Hegelen") he and his wife were witnesses at the baptism of a child of Jan Waldron, at Flatbush, L. I.; m. (1) Annetje Hermans, and (2), in 1666, Jannetje Aukes Van Nuyse (dau. of Aucke Jansen Van Nuyse). He took the oath of allegiance in Flatbush in 1687, and stated he had been 34 years in this country; was allotted a meadow lot Aug. 6, 1668, on the Flatbush meadows at Canarsie; was overseer of Flatbush in 1681, 1682 and 1691; on the assessment roll of Brooklyn in 1675; of Flatbush in 1675 and 1683; of New Utrecht in 1690; on Flatbush census of 1698, showing himself, wife and six children; deacon in the Flatbush church in 1682 and elder in 1711. On Mar. 28, 1670, he bought of Abraham Jorise (Brinckerhoff) a farm of 25 morgens, with meadows and plain land in Flatbush on the west side of the road between the farms of Domine Megapolensis and Jan Snediker. From his ante-nuptial agreement of Apr. 28, 1666, with Jannetje Aukes, it appears that, at that date, he had but one child, Aernout, living. He signed his name Reynier Arents and Reynier Aertsen. The surname Van Hengel appears but seldom in the records. (For ch., see *infra*).



3. MARY ARENTS, b. in Holland, as above stated; m., Nov. 2, 1659, Jan Jansen Langestraet, also known as Jan Jansen Rommen. They were members of the New York Dutch church in 1686, and lived on Princes (now Beaver) street, east of Broad street. Their descendants seem to have adopted the name of Rommen, Rommo, Rome and Roome, or variants thereof. [Mr. Voorhees has carried out numerous descendants of this family, but it is not apparent that any of them reached Somerset County.—EDITOR].

3a. HENDRICK ARENTSEN, b. in Holland, as above stated; m., Oct. 25, 1684, Catherine Hardenbroeck. He d. before June 16, 1689, as, on that date, his widow m. Hendricksen Braesser. Hendrick and his wife were members of the New York Dutch church in 1686, and lived on Broad street, east side. He had two children baptised in New York: (1) AERNOUT, bapt. May 6, 1685, of whom no further record; (2) URSELTJE, bapt. Feb. 27, 1687, who m., May 2, 1719, Garret Roos.

CHILD OF REYNIER ARENTSEN AND ANNETJE HERMANS:

4. AERNOUT. The only record of him is that, on Apr. 26, 1666, (about which date his father m., second time) Severyn "Lauwerens" and Jan Langestraet (both named above) were appointed his guardians, and, in 1677, he was a member of the Dutch church at Flatbush.

CHILDREN OF REYNIER ARENTSEN AND JANNETIE AUKE VAN NUYSE:

5. AUKE REYNIERSEN; m. Ida Vonk (dau. of Cornelius Vonk and Madeleine Hendricks), who was b. Apr. 17, 1677, and bapt. at Flatbush. He took the oath of allegiance at Flatbush in 1687, as a native; bought land in Bushwick in 1692 of Johannes Fonteyn, and also, Oct. 20, 1700, his father's farm, with its appendages and salt meadows, located at "Keuters-hoek," in Flatbush, for £425; name on assessment rolls of Bushwick of 1693 and census of 1698. He was generally known as Auke Reyniersen, but sometimes the surname "Van Hengel" or "Van Engle" is recorded. Some of his children used "Reyniersen" and others "Van Hengel" or variants thereof as surnames. (For ch., see *infra*).

6. TRYNTIE REYNIERSEN; m., Apr. 20, 1689, Nicholas Thomasse Van Dyck (son of Thomas Janse). He m., second, Fransyntie Hendricks, of Flatbush. They had but one child, Tryntie, bapt. Aug. 24, 1690, at Brooklyn. [Nicholas removed to Six-Mile Run, Somerset Co., about 1703, but returned to Brooklyn and then removed to Delaware, where his son, Nicholas, became Governor.—EDITOR].

7. HELENA REYNIERSEN; m., Aug. 29, 1691, at Flatbush, Charel (Charles) Fonteyn, who settled at Six-Mile Run, Somerset County, N. J., where both became members of the Dutch church in 1710; Fonteyn's first wife was Catherine deBaile. The name "Fonteyn" later became







"Van Tyne" and "Vantine." Their children were: (1) Katryna, bapt. Mar. 29, 1696, at Brooklyn. (2) Reinier, bapt. Oct. 15, 1699, at Brooklyn. (3) Hendrick, bapt. Nov. 15, 1710, at Six-Mile Run. [Charles must have d. 1734 or 1749, as wills of a Charles Fontyn and Fontaine were probated at those dates.—EDITOR].

8. HENDRICK REYNIERSEN; m. Margaret ———; d. 1739. He located in Somerset County, N. J., before 1700, and his name appears as witness at a number of baptisms in the records of Long Island and New Jersey churches. His will, dated May 28, 1729, probated Oct. 14, 1739, mentions his wife, Margaret, youngest brother, Tunis and other relatives, but no children.

9. MARYTIE REYNIERSEN; m. Joris Van Nest (son of Pieter Pieterse Van Nest and Judith Rapalje), who was bapt. at New York July 19, 1676. They lived first on Long Island, and later near Somerville, N. J., where he was prominent in public affairs, and, in 1738, with Peter Dumont, represented Somerset County in the New Jersey Assembly. [For this Van Nest family, see concluding article, where the children of Joris will also be stated.—EDITOR].

10. BARBARA REYNIERSEN, bapt. Dec. 26, 1679, at Flatbush; d. young.

11. ADRIANTJE REYNIERSEN, bapt. Mar. 12, 1682, at Flatbush; m. (sup.) Jan Probasco (son of Christopher Probasco and Ida Stryker). [For the Probasco family and children of Jan and Adriantje, see concluding article.—EDITOR].

12. GERTRUYD REYNIERSEN, bapt. June 27, 1684, at Flatbush; no further record.

13. BARBARA REYNIERSEN (second of the name), bapt. Sept. 6, 1685, at New York; m. Isaac Van Dyke (son of Thomas Janse Van Dyke and brother of Nicholas, who m. Tryntie Reyniersen). They lived first in Westchester county, and were early members of the Sleepy Hollow Dutch church; about 1703 they lived in Somerset Co., N. J., being members of the Dutch church at Three-Mile Run in 1717. He d. about 1727. Their children were: (1) Thomas, bapt. Aug. 13, 1706, at Sleepy Hollow. (2) Mary. (3) Isaac.

14. TUNIS REYNIERSEN, bapt. Aug. 8, 1689, at Flatbush; d. young.

15. TEUNIS REYNIERSEN (second of the name), bapt. Mar. 29, 1696, at Brooklyn; m., at Flatbush, Oct. 26, 1716, Margrietje Valentyne, of Hempstead. No further record, but he was living May 28, 1729, being then mentioned in his brother Hendrick's will. [Perhaps the same as the "Tunes Rinearson," of Somerset County, N. J., whose will was probat. in 1761.—EDITOR].

[To be Continued]

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## NOTES ON THE WYCKOFF FAMILY

BY WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

*[Continued from Page 218]*

[NOTE.—It is hoped that these articles will induce anybody having knowledge of the Wyckoff, Wikoff, etc., Family, to send such facts relating to any generation, as he or she may have, to the author, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.]

I NOW take up the descendants of Garret (No. 9, Vol. II, p. 189 of the *QUARTERLY*), son of Pieter Claesen Wykhof, many of whose descendants went to Somerset County.

## FOURTH GENERATION

- (9) Garret Wickoff (as most of his descendants spell the surname) was b. in Amersfoort (later Flatlands), Kings co., L. I., (date unknown); died June, 1707; m. Catharine Nevius (dau. of Joannes Nevius, the immigrant of the Nevius name, and Adriaentje Bleijck).

He owned a farm in Gravesend, L. I. Children:

- 1147. Peter G.
- 1148. Mayke; m., May 5, 1706, Roelof Janse Terhune.
- 1149. Gretia; m., May 29, 1711, Coert Stevense Van Voorhees.
- 1150. Adriantje; m., Mar. 17, 1716, John Van Nuyse.
- 1151. Antje; m. Minna Lucasse Van Voorhees.
- 1152. Garret G.
- 1152a. Jannitie; m. Cornelius Van de Vere.

## FIFTH GENERATION

(1147) Peter G. Wyckoff; d. May 7, 1731; m., May 23, 1723, Rense (dau. of Martin Schenck), who was b. Oct. 15, 1702, and d. Sept. 26, 1760. She m., second, Daniel Rapelje. Peter lived and died on Long Island, owning a farm on the border of the towns of Gravesend and Flatlands. Children:

- 1153. Garret, b. Oct. 25, 1724; d. June, 1796; m., May 17, 1746, Jannetje Bloom.
- 1154. Martin, b. Apr. 12, 1729; d. young.
- 1155. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 15, 1731; m. Andrew Riker.
- (1152) Garret G. Wikoff, b. Mar. 4, 1704; d. Nov. 2, 1770; m. (1), 1725, Altia Garretson, who was b. 1706 and d. 1740; (2) (license Dec. 4, 1745) Altia Leffertson, who was b. Nov. 22, 1713. He moved to Monmouth co., N. J., not far from Freehold, where he died owning a large farm. Children:
- 1156. Catharine, b. 1726; m. (license Feb. 5, 1750) Benjamin Conover.
- 1157. Ida, b. 1728; m. (license Aug. 18, 1753) David Conover.





- 1158. Garret.
- 1159. Samuel.
- 1160. Peter.
- 1161. Altia, b. 1736; m. Jacob Van Doren.
- 1162. Aukey.

#### SIXTH GENERATION

(1153) Garret Wyckoff, b. Oct. 25, 1724; d. June, 1796; m., May 17, 1746, Jannetje Bloom (dau. of Barent Bloom). He was a farmer living in Flatlands, L. I. Children:

- 1163. Peter G.
- 1164. Barent.
- 1165. Rensie, bapt. Mar. 6, 1759; d. Mar. 22, 1825; m., June 29, 1778, John Voorhees, who was bapt. Aug. 15, 1756, and d. Oct. 5, 1828.
- 1166. Garret.

(1158) Garret Wikoff, b. Oct. 31, 1730; d. Apr. 18, 1777; m., 1756, Patience Williamson, who was b. Apr. 11, 1733, and d. Oct. 20, 1819. He was a farmer near Freehold, N. J. Children:

- 1167. Garret.
- 1168. William F.
- 1169. Samuel.
- 1170. Peter.
- 1171. Arthur Williamson.
- 1172. Oakey.

(1159) Samuel Wikoff, b. Oct. 12, 1732; d. Apr. 24, 1826; m., Nov. 1, 1759, Gertrude Shipman, who was b. 1735 and d. Feb. 15, 1820. He was a farmer near Allentown, Monmouth co., N. J. Children:

- 1173. Garret.
- 1174. Jacob.
- 1175. Samuel.
- 1176. Altje, b. Sept. 20, 1760; m. John Hendrickson.
- 1177. Mary (or Polly), b. Feb. 4, 1770; m. Thomas Saxton.
- 1178. Catharine, b. Jan. 19, 1773; d. Apr. 25, 1847; m. William Croxson, who was b. Aug. 30, 1775, and d. July 10, 1857.

(1160) Peter Wikoff, b. Feb. 25, 1734; d. Apr. 1, 1821; m. (license Oct. 29, 1759) Alice Longstreet, who was b. Mar. 13, 1731, and d. June 16, 1809. He was a farmer in Monmouth co. Children:

- 1179. Garret P.
- 1180. Richard.
- 1181. Samuel.
- 1182. Stophel (Stoffel or Theophilus).



- 1183. Peter.
- 1184. Oakey.
- 1185. Alice, b. Nov. 24, 1767; d. Jan. 23, 1852; m., 1785, Gilbert Hendrickson.
- 1186. Altje, b. Jan. 15, 1770; m., 1790, Samuel Hendrickson.
- 1187. Catharine; m. James Burtis.
- 1188. Joseph; unm.

(1162) Aukey (or Auke) Wickoff, b. Oct. 29, 1748; d. Apr. 26, 1820; m., Dec. 25, 1769, Sarah Schenck, who was b. Nov. 11, 1749. He resided at Tinton Falls, Monmouth co., N. J. He was a Lieut. Colonel in the Revolution and was captured near Allentown in one of the British raids, but afterwards exchanged. A monument to his memory and patriotic services was erected near his home, which still stands. Children:

- 1189. Altje, b. Apr. 14, 1771; d. Aug. 12, 1775.
- 1190. Garret.
- 1191. Jannetje, b. May 23, 1775; d. Sept. 18, 1826; m., Sept. 26, 1803, Leffert Leffertson.
- 1192. William Auke.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

(1163) Peter G. Wyckoff; d. 1828; m., Aug. 2, 1775, Rynsie Denyse. He was a farmer of Flatlands, L. I. Children:

- 1193. Garret P.
- 1194. Isaac.
- 1195. Jane; m., Dec. 8, 1803, Albert Van Dyke.
- 1196. Cornelia; m. ——— Couwenhoven.
- 1197. Peter.
- 1198. Phebe, b. Apr. 13, 1792; d. Oct. 11, 1857; m., Dec. 23, 1810, Jeromus Vanderveer, of Jamaica, L. I., who was b. June 11, 1784, and d. Aug. 28, 1828.

(1164) Barent Wyckoff, b. Nov. 10, 1753; d. Sept. 22, 1833; m., Sept. 13, 1791, Helen Van Pelt, who was b. Jan. 30, 1770, and d. Jan. 31, 1852. He was a farmer in Flatlands, Kings co., L. I. Children:

- 1199. Jane, b. 1792; d. 1885; m. Isaac Collins, of Bloomfield, N. J.
- 1200. Sarah; m. William C. Stoothoff.
- 1201. Rynsie; m., Oct. 13, 1835, Peter G. Wyckoff.
- 1202. Aaron; unm.
- 1203. Joanna, b. May 23, 1808; d. Aug. 9, 1832; unm.

(1166) Garret Wyckoff, bapt. Dec. 5, 1762; m. Magdalen Selover. He was a farmer at Flatlands, L. I. Child:

- 1204. Jane; m. ——— Cropsey.





(1167) Garret Wikoff, b. May 14, 1758; d. May 10, 1851; m. (1), Dec. 27, 1794, Helena Van Cleef, who was b. Jan. 28, 1765, and d. July 6, 1832; (2), Jan. 8, 1834, Patience Scott, who was b. July 6, 1781, and d. Apr. 24, 1845. He was a farmer in Monmouth co., N. J. Through him was preserved much of the early family history. No children.

(1168) William F. Wikoff, b. Feb. 12, 1761; m., Nov. 21, 1782, Lydia Brown, who was b. Jan. 5, 1751. He was a farmer near Middletown, Monmouth co., N. J. Children:

1205. Eleanor (or Nelly), b. May 9, 1783; m. David Gordon.

1206. Garret W.

1207. Samuel, b. Oct. 23, 1787; no further trace.

1208. Patience, b. Apr. 11, 1790. Resided in western New York, no further trace.

1209. Ann, b. Feb. 5, 1792; m. Matthew Hulseart.

1210. Agnes A., b. Apr. 9, 1794; no further trace.

1211. William W., b. Apr. 7, 1796; no further trace.

1212. Lydia H., b. July 16, 1798; m. Edward Taylor.

1213. Louisa F., b. Jan. 2, 1803; no further trace.

(1169) Samuel Wikoff, b. Aug. 30, 1763; d. Nov. 24, 1828; m., Mar. 5, 1788, Sarah Van Cleef, who was bapt. Nov. 15, 1767, and d. Sept. 13, 1813. He lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he changed the spelling of his name to Wyckoff. Children:

1214. Patience, b. Oct. 2, 1788; d. Apr. 4, 1862; m. William T. Lawrence, a school teacher in various schools of Kings co., N. Y.

1215. Garret, b. May 3, 1791; d. Jan. 5, 1796.

1216. Lena, b. Aug. 8, 1792; d. Jan. 15, 1861; unm.

1217. Sarah, b. Sept. 11, 1794; d. Aug. 27, 1827; m., Feb. 22, 1815, Charles Poling.

1218. Benjamin Van Cleef, b. Sept. 5, 1803; d. Nov. 10, 1862; unm.

1219. Harriet, b. Apr. 4, 1801; d. May 3, 1845; m. Nathaniel Smith.

1220. Shipman, b. June 20, 1805; d. Aug. 28, 1805.

1221. William, b. Sept. 21, 1808; d. Apr. 25, 1809.

(1170) Peter Wikoff, b. Dec. 28, 1765; d. Sept. 8, 1829; m., Sept. 8, 1791, Catharine M. Tice. He lived in Monmouth co., N. J., until 1800, when he removed to Warren co., Ohio, where he owned a large property. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Children:

1222. Garret P.

1223. Peter.

1224. Williamson.



1225. Jacob; probably d. young; no trace.

1226. Mary Ann; m. William Harper.

1227. Helen; m. James Harper.

1228. Sarah Ann; m. Thomas Hall.

1229. Catharine; m. ——— Belch.

(1171) Arthur Williamson Wikoff, b. Aug. 19, 1768; d. Oct. 9, 1828; m., Sept. 27, 1794, Eleanor Conover, who was b. Nov. 11, 1775, and d. Mar. 17, 1811. He lived until about 1810 in Monmouth co., N. J., when he removed to Middletown, Butler co., Ohio, where he owned a large farm. Children:

1230. Rulief.

1231. Patience, b. June 28, 1797; m. Peter Schenck.

1232. Garret.

1233. Anna Schenck, b. Mar. 16, 1801; m. Meeker Morton.

1234. Benjamin Griggs; no children.

1235. Jane, b. Oct. 7, 1805; m., June 19, 1822, Samuel Morton.

1236. Eleanor Conover, b. May 6, 1808; m. Christopher Folcross.

1237. Helena, b. Mar. 17, 1811; m., Feb. 1, 1832, Benjamin Du Bois, who was b. May 5, 1810.

(1172) Oakey Wikoff, b. Apr. 14, 1771; d. Sept. 12, 1852; m., Oct. 7, 1794, Mary Antonides, who was b. Dec. 1, 1778. He lived in Monmouth co., N. J., until 1810, when he moved to Middletown, Butler co., Ohio; later to Carlisle, Warren co., Ohio. He was a tailor by trade. Children:

1238. John.

1239. Alletta, b. Feb. 18, 1798; d. Jan. 8, 1847; m., June 26, 1817, Aaron Brewer.

1240. Patience, b. July 9, 1800; d. July 4, 1839; m., Sept. 12, 1823, Jediah Thropp (or Thorpe).

1241. Garret.

1242. Isaac Van Doren.

1243. Jacob, b. May 30, 1808; no further trace.

1244. Louis, b. Jan. 17, 1811; m. Elizabeth Larose; no further trace.

1245. Sarah A., b. Oct. 24, 1813; m. Lewis Wolf.

1246. Barclay, b. Apr. 13, 1816; m. Sarah Wolf; no further trace.

1247. William G., b. Nov. 19, 1819; m. Hannah Tilton; no further trace.

1248. Peter C.

(1173) Garret Wikoff, b. Sept. 22, 1762; d. Jan. 12, 1838; m., 1790,





Rachel Croxson, who was b. 1770 and d. 1857. He lived in Monmouth co., N. J., until 1803, when he bought a large farm near Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J., where he lived and died. Children:

- 1249. Hannah, b. Jan. 14, 1791; d. young.
- 1250. Gitty Ann, b. May 5, 1793; d. May 15, 1818; m., 1813, Garret Garretson.
- 1251. William B.
- 1252. Samuel.
- 1253. Jacob Brewer, b. Aug. 30, 1798; d. 1806.
- 1254. Hannah, b. May 27, 1800; m. John Wilson.
- 1255. Peter G.
- 1256. John Hendrickson, b. Sept. 4, 1803; d. young.
- 1257. Thomas Saxton.
- 1258. Jacob Brewer (2nd).
- 1259. Maria, b. Nov. 1, 1809; d. Feb. 13, 1876; m. John Bur-tis.
- 1260. Rachel, b. Aug. 4, 1811; m. Polhemus Stryker.
- 1261. Garret.

The above family changed the spelling of the name to Wyckoff.

(1174) Jacob Wikoff, b. Mar. 25, 1765; d. Sept. 23, 1827; m., Feb. 17, 1795, Alice Green (dau. of William and Ann) who was b. Dec. 13, 1772, and d. Mar. 9, 1837. He was a farmer, and lived and d. near Imlaystown, Monmouth co., N. J. Children:

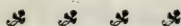
- 1262. William.
- 1263. Ann, b. Dec. 4, 1797; d. Apr. 12, 1837; m., Feb. 27, 1816, Daniel D. Denise.
- 1264. Samuel, b. Feb. 27, 1800; d. July 21, 1846; no further trace.
- 1265. Henry.
- 1266. Garret.
- 1267. Jacob, b. Jan. 19, 1807; d. July 25, 1825; unm.
- 1268. Gertrude, b. Apr. 9, 1809; d. June 7, 1841; m., Dec. 20, 1838, John Hallowell.
- 1269. John F.
- 1270. Ezekiel.
- 1271. Joshua Bennet, b. Feb. 18, 1811; d. Feb. 26, 1854; unm.

(1175) Samuel S. Wikoff, b. Sept. 2, 1767; d. Nov. 28, 1846; m. (1) Vashti Ireton, who was b. Dec. 25, 1785, and d. Jan. 16, 1813; (2) Ann (or Nancy) Henderson, who was b. June 30, 1792, and d. Jan. 28, 1846. He was born and lived in Upper Freehold, Monmouth co., N. J., until 1820, when he moved to Ohio. He was a tanner and shoemaker by trade. In Ohio he was a farmer. Children:



1272. Joseph.  
 1273. Samuel; no further trace.  
 1274. Achsah, b. Dec. 24, 1806.  
 1275. William I.  
 1276. Charles; no further trace.  
 1277. Jacob; no further trace.  
     By second wife:  
 1278. Vashti, b. May 13, 1816.  
 1279. Garret; no further trace.  
 1280. Augustus Clark; no further trace.  
 1281. Gertrude W., b. Aug. 9, 1821; d. July 24, 1861; m. John  
     Vail. (Vahnsiekie)  
 1282. Jonathan H., b. Apr. 28, 1823; d. Aug. 27, 1842; unm.  
 1283. Peter William; no further trace.  
 1284. John H.  
 1285. Hudson.  
 1286. Daughter, b. Jan. 14, 1832; d. young.  
 1287. Lemuel; no further trace.  
 1288. Mary Ann, b. Nov. 14, 1836; d. Sept., 1913; m. ———  
     Fouch.

[To be Continued]



## VOORHEES-NEVIUS BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

BY MRS. SARAH V. CLARK, MIDDLEBUSH, N. J.

THIS BURYING-GROUND is located along the road running south from Middlebush to Laird's Corner, in the rear of a farm now owned by Mrs. Mary Voorhees Blackwell. It was purchased by Nevius Estate several years ago. The oldest burial is of a child (son of Jacques Voorhees) in 1789. The following is an abstract of the inscriptions:

- Bound, Anna Maria (dau. of Henry and Maria), d. Oct. 26, 1866, aged 23 yrs., 10 mos., 22 dys.  
 Bound, Charlie Grant (son of Henry and Ann Eliza), d. July 19, 1866, aged 4 mos., 25 dys.  
 Bound, Henry, d. Dec. 21, 1871, aged 58 yrs., 11 mos.  
 Bound, Lawrence, d. Mar. 24, 1888, aged 48 yrs., 1 mo., 6 dys.  
 Bound, Maria Suydam (wife of Henry), d. Dec. 13, 1861, aged 54 yrs., 3 mos., 20 dys.  
 Conover, Lydia (wife of Abram), d. Mar. 20, 1851, in 34th yr.  
 Conover, Wm. G. (son of Abram and Lydia), d. Oct., 1851.  
 De Hart, Dorcas (wife of John), d. July 10, 1863, aged 24 yrs., 7 mos., 8 dys.





- De Hart, John, d. Jan. 14, 1862, aged 30 yrs., 9 mos., 19 dys. "Soldier."  
 De Hart, John I., b. 1804, d. 1882.  
 De Hart, Maria Suydam (wife of John I.), b. 1804; d. 1851.  
 De Hart, Theodore (Co. B, 9th Regt. N. J. Vols.), b. 1840; d. 1888.  
 De Hart, Voorhees (Co. G, 38th Regt. N. J. Vols.), b. 1844; d. 1886.  
 Errickson, Emmeline (wife of Jacob A.), d. Oct. 17, 1847, aged 22 yrs., 11 mos., 13 dys.  
 Errickson, Nathan M. (son of Jacob and Emmeline), d. Feb. 7, 1845, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., 26 dys.  
 Hagaman, Aaron, d. Sept. 10, 1841; aged 32 yrs., 10 mos.  
 Hagaman, Francis W., d. Sept. 11, 1843, aged 30 yrs., 5 mos.  
 Hageman, Seyche Voorhees (wife of Benjamin), d. July 27, 1833, aged 16 yrs., 8 mos.  
 Hardenberg, Jacques Voorhees, b. Sept. 10, 1828; d. Jan. 6, 1878.  
 Nevius, Altey (wid. of Peter), d. May 7, 1803, aged 69 yrs., 4 mos., 11 dys.  
 Nevius, Ann Van Liew (wid. of Jacques J. Voorhees and wife of John S. Nevius), d. May 21, 1870, aged 75 yrs., 2 mos., 6 dys.  
 Nevius, Catherine (wife of Michael R.), d. 1833.  
 Nevius, Catherine, d. Feb. 20, 1861, aged 65 yrs., 9 mos.  
 Nevius, David, d. Mar. 12, 1825, aged 63 yrs., 9 mos.  
 Nevius, Elbert, d. Apr. 24, 1807, aged 26 yrs., 6 mos., 11 dys.  
 Nevius, Elizabeth Schureman (relict of David), d. Sept. 15, 1831, aged 70 yrs., 1 mo., 13 dys.  
 Nevius, George (son of Michael R. and Phebe), d. Feb. 29, 1860, aged 13 yrs., 1 mo., 5 dys.  
 Nevius, James Schurman (son of David and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 16, 1794, aged 3 yrs., 3 mos., 17 dys.  
 Nevius, Jane Voorhees (wife of Peter D.), d. May 1, 1835, aged 90 yrs., 17 dys.  
 Nevius, Johannah (wid. of Peter), d. Jan. 28, 1794, aged 69 yrs., 19 dys.  
 Nevius, John P., d. Jan. 13, 1846, aged 69 yrs., 10 dys.  
 Nevius, Joseph, d. June 5, 1835, in 22nd yr.  
 Nevius, Martin, d. July 2, 1817, aged 16 yrs., 2 mos.  
 Nevius, Michael R., d. Sept. 26, 1857, aged 57 yrs., 6 mos., 9 dys.  
 Nevius, Peter, d. Dec. 2, 1793, aged 73 yrs., 4 mos., 3 dys.  
 Nevius, Peter P., d. June 2, 1815, aged 66 yrs.  
 Nevius, Ralph Voorhees (son of Peter and Cornelia), d. Mar. 2, 1849.  
 Nevius, Sarah (dau. of Peter and Janaque), d. Mar. 11, 1793, aged 4 mos.  
 Polhemus, Daniel, d. Jan. 8, 1847, aged 70 yrs., 5 mos., 8 dys.  
 Polhemus, Daniel C. (son of Daniel and Lydia), d. Sept. 18, 1827, aged 18 yrs., 8 mos., 20 dys.  
 Polhemus, Emeline B., b. Mar. 5, 1863, d. May 5, 1864.  
 Polhemus, Emeline Van Liew (wid. of William), b. Sept. 30, 1813; d. Nov. 14, 1896.  
 Polhemus, Lydia Conover (wife of Daniel), d. Oct. 24, 1843, aged 64 yrs., 11 mos., 24 dys.  
 Polhemus, Mary Cowenhoven (consort of Daniel Polhemus), d. 1806, aged 28 yrs.



- Polhemus, William (son of William and Emmeline), d. 1851.  
Polhemus, William, b. Mar. 20, 1810; d. Aug. 14, 1866.  
Polhemus, William (son of Daniel and Susan), b. Nov. 29, 1869; d. Mar. 30, 1891.  
Scott, Amy (wid. of William), d. Apr. 12, 1861.  
Scott, Martin (son of William and Amy), d. Nov. 3, 1809.  
Scott, Mary Ann (dau. of William and Amy), d. Mar. 19, 1828.  
Scott, William, d. Mar. 6, 1816, aged 51 yrs., 3 mos., 8 dys.  
Sutphen, Gertrude, d. May 26, 1884, in 79th yr.  
Sutphen, Isaac, d. May 6, 1811, in 30th yr.  
Sutphen, Mary (wid. of Isaac), d. 1853.  
Skillman, Abram (son of Aaron and Mary Ann), d. Mar. 20, 1834, aged 1 yr.  
Skillman, Catherine Ann (dau. of Aaron and Mary Ann), d. Dec. 13, 1834, aged 6 yrs., 9 mos., 7 dys.  
Skillman, Mary Ann Van Pelt (wife of Aaron H.), d. Jan. 7, 1860, aged 51 yrs., 11 mos., 26 dys.  
Snyder, Catherine Sarah Suydam (wife of W. H.), d. 1870.  
Stoothoff, Ann (wife of Peter), d. Dec. 12, 1796, aged 53 yrs., 2 mos., 4 dys.  
Stoothoff, Elbert, d. 1845, aged 80 yrs.  
Stoothoff, Eliza Ann (wife of Peter), d. June 17, 1832, aged 26 yrs., 4 mos., 24 dys.  
Stoothoff, Eliza Ellen (dau. of Peter and Eliza Ann), d. July 3, 1843, aged 11 yrs., 5 mos., 3 dys.  
Stoothoff, Ellen (wife of Elbert), d. 1836, in 78th yr.  
Stoothoff, Johannes, d. Jan. 25, 1798, aged 71 yrs., 6 mos., 19 dys.  
Stoothoff, Juda (wid. of Peter), d. Dec. 24, 1847, aged 83 yrs., 2 mos.  
Stoothoff, Peter (long an Elder in the Church of Christ), b. Apr. 1, 1746; d. 1826, aged 80 yrs., 3 mos., 26 dys.  
Stoothoff, Sally, d. Apr. 28, 1837, in 74th yr.  
Stoothoff, Sarah (wid. of Johannes), d. June 24, 1809, aged 85 yrs., 2 mos.  
Suydam, Abigall (wife of Laurence), d. Dec. ———, in 26th yr.  
Suydam, Charity De Mott (wid. of John), b. Feb. 19, 1776; d. Oct. 27, 1852.  
Suydam, Gertrude Suydam (wife of Joseph), d. Sept. 24, 1848, aged 79 yrs., 11 mos., 7 dys.  
Suydam, Isaac (son of Joseph and Mary), d. Jan. 6, 1836, aged 19 yrs., 4 mos., 4 dys.  
Suydam, Isaac, d. Feb. 21, 1872, aged 70 yrs., 11 mos., 9 dys.  
Suydam, Jane Voorhees (dau. of Joseph and Mary), d. Dec. 26, 1820, aged 17 yrs., 2 mos., 24 dys.  
Suydam, John (son of Joseph and Mary), d. June 21, 1845, aged 35 yrs., 8 mos., 3 dys.  
Suydam, John, d. Nov. 15, 1849, in 85th yr.  
Suydam, Joseph A., d. Dec. 22, 1867, aged 95 yrs., 8 dys.  
Suydam, Laurence, d. Aug. 11, 1838, in 73rd yr.  
Suydam, Mary Brown (wife of Joseph A.), d. May 21, 1851, aged 77 yrs., 18 dys.

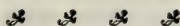




- Suydam, Mathew (son of Joseph and Mary), d. Feb. 26, 1824, aged 23 yrs., 4 dys.
- Suydam, Ryke, d. Nov. 12, 1824, aged 78 yrs.
- Suydam, Sarah (wife of Joseph), d. Mar. 11, 1818, aged 36 yrs.
- Van Pelt, Abraham, d. July 25, 1848, aged 85 yrs.
- Van Pelt, Ellen Williamson (wife of Abraham), d. Oct. 13, 1855, aged 87 yrs., 4 mos., 14 dys.
- Veghte, Henry Clay (son of William and Sarah), d. Sept. 4, 1834, aged 1 yr., 9 mos., 13 dys.
- Voorhees, Abraham (the friend of education; son of Abraham and Grace), b. Jan. 29, 1787; d. Feb. 13, 1867.
- Voorhees, Abraham J., d. Mar. 4, 1806, aged 38 yrs., 4 mos., 14 dys.
- Voorhees, Abraham J., b. Nov. 20, 1794; d. May 19, 1880.
- Voorhees, Ann Van Liew (wid. of Jacques J.). (See Nevius, Ann Van Liew).
- Voorhees, Dinah Stryker (wife of Jacques), d. at Utica, N. Y., May 10, 1831, aged 63 yrs., 9 mos., 13 dys.
- Voorhees, Frederick (son of Frederick V. L. and Eliza T.), d. July 30, 1855, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 1 dy.
- Voorhees, Grace (wid. of Abraham J.), d. Feb. 15, 1845, aged 79 yrs., 5 mos., 19 dys.
- Voorhees, Idah Van Liew (wife of Abraham J.), d. Oct. 12, 1863, aged 63 yrs., 8 mos., 28 dys.
- Voorhees, Jacques (son of Jacques and Dinah), d. Aug. 25, 1789, aged 6 mos., 8 dys.
- Voorhees, Jacques, d. Mar. 24, 1792, aged 38 yrs., 11 mos., 4 dys.
- Voorhees, Jacques, d. Oct. 9, 1802, aged 38 yrs., 11 mos., 2 dys.
- Voorhees, Jacques (son of Jacques and Ann), b. Oct. 10, 1815; d. Mar. 8, 1889.
- Voorhees, Jaques Augustus (son of Frederick V. L. and Eliza T.), d. Apr. 14, 1853, aged 3 mos., 20 dys.
- Voorhees, Jacques J., d. Sept. 21, 1828, aged 36 yrs., 3 mos., 25 dys.
- Voorhees, John I. (son of Jacques and Dinah), d. Oct. 12, 1821, aged 31 yrs., 1 mo., 27 dys.
- Voorhees, Letitia (wife of Laning), d. Mar. 29, 1864, aged 69 yrs., 6 mos., 5 dys.
- Voorhees, Marta, d. June 4, 1828, aged 86 yrs., "after a course of eminent piety."
- Voorhees, Matilda (dau. of Frederick V. L. and Eliza T.), d. Jan. 30, 1852, aged 8 mos., 25 dys.
- Voorhees, Matilda (dau. of John and Sarah), d. May 12, 1857, aged 1 yr., 1 mo., 9 dys.
- Voorhees, Matilda De Mott (dau. of John and Sarah), b. Dec. 28, 1869; d. Feb. 6, 1871.
- Voorhees, Mrs. Nelly, d. Aug. 12, 1796, aged 59 yrs., 2 mos., 17 dys.
- Voorhees, Peter (son of Jacques and Dinah), d. Oct. 27, 1798, aged 2 yrs., 1 mo., 15 dys.
- Voorhees, Roelof, d. July 23, 1811, aged 63 yrs., 5 mos., 12 dys. "Elder of Ref. church at Six-Mile Run."
- Voorhees, Sarah (wife of Garret), d. Aug. 13, 1806, aged 80 yrs., 10 mos., 18 dys.



- Voorhees, William (son of John and Sarah), d. Mar. 19, 1863, aged 9 mos., 18 dys.  
 Whitlock, Johnny (son of Robert D. and Mary), d. May 10, 1844, aged 10 mos., 7 dys.  
 Whitlock, Liddy Ann (dau. of Robert D. and Mary), d. Oct. 29, 1855, aged 1 yr., 7 mos., 19 dys.  
 Yates, Catherine Fonda (dau. of John F. and Mary C.), d. Dec. 17, 1851, aged 17 yrs., 4 mos., 10 dys.  
 Yates, Daniel P. (son of John F. and Mary C. Polhemus), b. June 12, 1839; d. Oct. 7, 1877. (Soldier).  
 Yates, William S., b. Feb. 15, 1844; d. Apr. 12, 1883. (Soldier).



### VARIOUS FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

BY JACOB WYCKOFF, MIDDLEBUSH, N. J.

THE FOLLOWING abstracts of inscriptions are from a burial plot on what was once the Jeremiah Garretson farm, between Bound Brook and Uniondale, in Franklin township, Somerset County:

- Cowenhoven, Catharine (wife of Nicholas), d. April 22, 1815, in 78th yr.  
 Cowenhoven, Nicholas, Sr., d. Mar. 19, 1803, in 66th yr.  
 Cowenhoven, Nicholas, d. Mar. 8, 1807, aged 34 yrs., 2 mos., 8 dys.  
 Cowenhoven, Peter, d. Apr. 23, 1802, in 36th yr.  
 Jobs, Becky, (dau. of Adam and Caty Jobs), d. Aug. 5, 1795, in 10th yr.  
 [Some stones have probably disappeared].

The following are on a farm at the foot of the Cedar Grove road, between Bound Brook and New Brunswick, also in Franklin township:

- Fulkerson, Maria (wife of Richard), d. Feb. 20, 1839, in 91st yr.  
 Fulkerson, Richard, b. Jan. 31, 1747; d. June 12, 1822.  
 D. F. 1700. (Rough brown stone).

[Other irregular stones are lying about, but with no visible inscriptions].

The following are in an unenclosed graveyard on the farm of Franz Runge, Cedar Grove, between Bound Brook and Middlebush; formerly a Bennett farm; also in Franklin township:

- Bennett, John (son of Eldert and Catharine), d. Dec. 29, 1840, aged 6 yrs.  
 Rappelye, George, d. Jan. 8, 1797, aged 53 yrs.  
 Smith, Eldert, d. May 28, 1816, aged 92 yrs.  
 E. S. (A home-cut stone beside that of Eldert Smith).

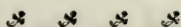
[Seven or eight other stones are set in the ground, but with initials gone, if there ever were any; probably others have disappeared. The whole in a thicket of trees and poison ivy].





The following are on a farm of Edward Smalley, along the canal road midway between New Brunswick and Bound Brook, at the end of the road leading across from Smalley's to Middlebush; also in Franklin township:

- Auten, Ann (wife of Capt. John, and dau. of Dennis Smock), d. Mar. 12, 1822, aged 54 yrs., 3 mos., 17 dys.  
 Booram, Ellen (dau. of John and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 31, 1797, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., 13 dys.  
 Bowman, Catharine (wife of Peter), d. Nov. 21, 1840, aged 66 yrs.  
 Bowman, Peter, d. Sept. 6, 1840, aged 77 yrs., 9 mos.  
 Lowe, William Henry (son of Wm. H. and Sarah), d. Sept. 10, 1850, aged 2 yrs., 8 mos., 19 dys.  
 Rappleye, Cornelia (dau. of Jerome and Susannah), b. Feb. 29, 1796; d. Oct. 8, 1816.  
 Rappleyea, Colonel Jerome, d. Dec. 9, 1834, aged 73 yrs., 3 mos., 16 dys.  
 Rappleye, Susannah (wife of Col. Jerome), d. July 21, 1828, aged 69 yrs., 2 mos., 27 dys.  
 Smock, Dennis, d. Sept. 18, 1823, in 83rd yr.  
 Smock, Elizabeth (dau. of Dennis and Deborah), d. May 28, 1806, in 37th yr.  
 Van Horne, Catharine Ann (dau. of William and Lanah), d. Aug. 29, 1829, aged 2 mos.  
 Van Horne, Hannah W. (dau. of William and Lanah), d. Aug. 22, 1829, aged 11 yrs.  
 Voorhees, Abraham, d. Dec. 4, 1835, aged 93 yrs., 21 dys.  
 Voorhees, Elcy (wife of Abraham and dau. of John Vandervort), d. Nov. 24, 1799, in 49th yr.  
 [There are two unhewn stones, unmarked; perhaps several are gone; there are also some unmarked graves].



#### NORTH PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

THE FOLLOWING abstract of inscriptions are from the burying-ground on the north side of the ice pond, about one thousand feet from the icehouse at Watchung, North Plainfield township, Somerset County, on the farm formerly known as the Spencer farm, more recently owned by Gerald Underhill and now in part owned by the Plainfield Ice and Supply Co. The inscriptions were taken July 15, 1910, by Mr. Sidney H. Moore, of Ridgewood, N. J., and on Nov. 13, 1915, by Mr. William B. Van Alstyne, of Plainfield, N. J. The differences in dates indicate differences in the copies. This burying-ground is overrun with bushes and weeds, and is at present almost inaccessible.

- Demler, David (son of George and Mary), d. Aug. 25, 1849, aged 2 mos., 25 dys.



- Demler, Mary (wife of George), d. July 27, 1854, aged 23 yrs., 8 mos., 20 dys.
- Demler, Mary (dau. of George and Mary), d. June 16, 1854, aged 1 yr., 9 mos., 26 dys.
- Demler, Mary C. (wife of George), d. Feb. 28, 1857, in 28th yr.
- Doty, Henry, d. May 31, 1797, in 30th yr.
- [Goodman, Valentine, Co. I, 30th Reg., N. J. Vols. Buried here, but stone, if any, not found].
- Mirax, Simeon, d. Mar. 16, 1884, aged 40 yrs. (Co. I, 30th N. J. Vols.; also Co. I, 5th N. J. Vols.).
- Mirax, W. L., d. Sept. 24, 1871. (Co. I, 30th N. J. Vols.).
- O'Connor, Maryann (dau. of Michael and Rachel), d. Jan. 31, 1817, aged 10 mos.
- O'Conner, Rachel (wife of Michael and dau. of David and Rachel Stewart), d. Dec. 11, 1816, in 20th yr.
- O'Conner, Rhoda (second wife of Michael and dau. of David and Rachel Stewart), d. Nov. 25 [28?] 1818, aged 20 yrs.
- > Runyon, Reuben (son of David B. and Phebe), d. Nov. 17, 1825, in 24th yr.
- Smalley, Abigail (wife of James), d. July 13, 1811, in 66th yr.
- Smalley, Jacob, d. Aug. 22, 1836, in 81st yr.
- Smalley, James, d. Feb. 21, 1812, in 70th yr.
- Smalley, Tabitha (wife of Jacob), d. Apr. 18, 1803, in 41st yr.
- Stewart, Ann (wife of William D.), d. Feb. 29, 1848, in 55th yr.
- Stewart, David, d. Sept. 23, 1836, in 79th yr.
- Stewart, Rachel (wife of David), d. Oct. 9, 1847, in 85th yr.
- Stewart, Samuel (son of David and Rachel), d. June 26, 1807, in 25th yr.
- Stewart, William D., d. Sept. 5, 1865, [1868?] aged 75 yrs., 11 mos., 4 dys.
- Willet, Lewis, d. Mar. 15, 1822, in 27th yr.
- Wilson, Lewis (son of James and Ruth Ann), d. Dec. 7, 1847, aged 20 yrs., 7 mos., 28 dys.
- Wilson, Martha (dau. of James and Ruth Ann), d. July 27, 1858, aged 26 yrs.
- Wilson, Zachariah (son of James and Ruth Ann), d. Aug. 11, 1858, aged 23 yrs., 6 mos., 4 dys.
- [Three other stones without inscriptions].

The following inscriptions are from a burying-ground on the road from Smalleytown to Union Village, Warren township, Somerset County, in a piece of woods east of the road; visited April 12, 1906, and by Mr. Sidney H. Moore:

- Coddington, Hetty Jane (dau. of Isaac V. and Phebe), d. Sept. 11, aged 6 mos., 14 dys.
- Dixon (?), Sarah (wife of Samuel and dau. of Stephen and E. Ruckman), d. May 17, 1840 [or 1844], aged 5 yrs.
- Gunn, George (son of James and Elizabeth), d. Oct. 8, 1856, aged 16 mos., 16 dys.
- Gunn, John, d. June 15, 1852, aged 22 yrs.
- Leforge, Abraham, d. Dec. 21, 1831, aged 67 yrs.





- Moore, Isaac, d. April 28, 1833, aged 84 yrs., 8 mos.  
 Moore, Lydia B[edell] (wife of Isaac), d. 1842, aged 74 yrs.  
 Stevens, Susan (wife of William, and dau. of Isaac Moore), d. May 27, 1845, aged 41 yrs.  
 Stevens, William, d. Jan. 18, 1855, aged 52 yrs., 4 mos., 18 dys.  
 Tucker, Amos L., d. Sept. 6, 1845, aged 22 yrs., 10 mos., 10 dys.  
 Tucker, Deborah (wife of Joseph), d. Dec. 8, 1865, aged 93 yrs.  
 Tucker, Joseph, d. Feb. 8, 1840, aged 73 yrs., 1 mo.  
 Tucker, Lines, d. May 16, 1871, aged 78 yrs., 10 mos., 8 dys.  
 Tucker, Mahala (wife of Lines), d. Mar. 22, 1860, aged 52 yrs.  
 Tucker, Manning F. (son of Lines and Phebe), d. Oct. 31, 183—, aged 2 yrs., 10 mos., 1 da.  
 Tucker, Martha S. (dau. of Lines and Phebe), d. Feb. 1, 1853, aged 20 yrs.  
 Tucker, Phebe (wife of Lines), d. June 29, 1851, aged 57 yrs., 18 dys.



# READINGTON CHURCH BAPTISMS FROM 1720

TRANSLATED BY THE PASTOR, REV. B. V. D. WYCKOFF

[Continued from Page 232]

1766.

- June 8. Brower, Daniel and Mariya—Elsebet.  
 Clickner, Jurrey and Elsy—Diena.  
 22. Stoll, Jan and Jannetie—Mariya.  
 July 20. Lane, Geisbert and Matje—Corneles.  
 Van midelswart, Teunes and Sara—Antye.  
 Vantein, Charrel and Elisebet—Mariya.  
 Aug. 24. Vannest, Johannes and Yudick—Catlyna.  
 Sept. 7. Coul, Simon and Mariya—Williem.  
 Pettenger, Hendrick and Catrena—Williem.  
 24. Cole, Jesaja and Sara—Tiunes.  
 Oct. 5. Cownover, Necasai and Catrina—Petres.  
 Van Sickle, Rinier and Mayake—Peter.  
 Stoll, Jacob and Sara—Jenneke.  
 Tine, Andries and Angenietie—Marja.  
 Gerresse, Gerret and Sara—Stientie.  
 Nov. 15. Casine, Coneles and Antye—Gerret.  
 Van Vlet, Willem and Mariya—Elsebet.  
 16. Bowman, Thomaes and Ragel—Petres.  
 30. Haff, Steven and Eva—Elisebet.  
 Dec. 21. Van Sicklen, Jan and Stintye—Catlyna.  
 Shets, Williem and Debera—Williem.  
 Hoffman, Jacob and Stintje—Jacob.

1767.

- Feb. 15. Tenick, Abraham and Sara—Begeltie.  
 Vanhorn, Jemes and Elsebet—John.  
 Merlett, Marck and Serviya—Sara.  
 Vanarsdalen, Isaac and Lammetie—Gerret.  
 Mar. 1. Hardenberg, Gerardes and Nensey—Johannes Reierse.



- Apr. 5. Bigs, Peter and Elescbet—Frederick.  
Hall, John and Sara—Willem.  
Aten, Jan and Marya—Jacobes.  
26. Lesk, Peter and Caetie—David.
- May 17. Vannest, Fernandes and Marya—Jacobes.  
31. Egbert, John and Metye—Tiunes.
- June 7. Vanderbelt, Corneles and Stintie—Jacob.  
14. Keilingger, Phillep and Henne—Ragel.  
Merlett, Jan and Jannetie—Nieltie.
- July 5. Egbert, Nicolas and Marya—Elesebet.  
Lefever, Simon and Marya—Anathe.  
19. MeckKenne, David and Rebecka—Isaac.
- Aug. 23. Setven, Peter and Catlina—Elesebet and Neeltie.  
Tenbrock, Jan and Gerritje—Johannes.
- Sept. 13. Cole, Ezekiel and Lena—Marya.  
Teunesse, Teunes and Arejaentie—Hendrickes.
- Oct. 24. Post, Abraham and Stientie—Johannes. (Born Sept. 23, 1767;  
d. Sept. 2, 1769).  
25. Hofman, Johannes and Rebecka—Jacob. v  
Striker, Jan and Judick—Jacob.
- Nov. 8. Vannetten, Jan and Maregreta—Catrena.
- Dec. 13. Monfort, Abraham and Neeltie—Sara.  
Striker, Denise and Lena—Antye.  
Aten, Jan and Elesebet—Madelena.  
27. Janse, Abraham and Elesebet—Elsye.  
1768.
- Jan. 31. Meinders, Willem and Catrena—Hendrick.
- Feb. 3. Bedine, Isaac and Marigreta—Elsye.
- Mar. 6. Brower, Daniel and Mariya—Sara.
- Apr. 10. Bigs, Peter and Elesebet—George. (Born blind).  
Arey, Jacob and Catrina—Jacob.
- May 29. Meller, Jan and Febe—Ebbe.  
Queck, Petries and Johanna—Johannes.
- June 12. Low, Jan and Catrena—Judick.  
Callshet, Martice and Dina—Pieter.  
Vannostrant, Johannes and Antie—Anatie.
- July 10. Waldren, Corneles and Sara—Ida.  
Clickner, Joris and Elsye—Catrena.  
11. M'Kinne, Martecaii and Angeneitie—Willem.  
24. Salemion, Jacob and Sara—Anatie.
- Aug. 14. Swese, Emas and Ida—Jannetie.  
Bretten, Richard and Eva—Enne.
- Sept. 4. Trophagen, Hendrick and Annatie—Hendrick.  
Simonse, Jan and Catlina—Lena.  
Demon, Peter and Adreyana—Wilhelmus.
- Oct. 16. Demott, Isaac and Molle—David.  
Aten, Gerret and Dina—Willem.  
Neul, Peter and Dirckje—Johannes.  
Vanende, Corneles and Annatie—Corneles.
- Nov. 6. Demott, Jacob and Nelle—Neeltie.





- Tine, Andries and Angenetie—Andrias.  
 ——— and Henne Keilenger—Sara.
- Dec. 11. Vanarsdalen, Hendrick and Catlina—Hendrick.  
 Devore, Daneel and Mary—Obediah.  
 25. Vanderbilt, Jacobes and Elesebet—Andries.  
 26. Hafman, Jacob and Stentie—Lena. ✓
1769. ✓
- Feb. 5. Hall, Tobeies and Sara—Elesebet.  
 Hall, John and Sara—Cornelis Wickoff.  
 Stout, Thomas and Jannetie—Gerret.  
 Lane, Corneles and Sara—Hendrick.
- Mar. 12. Stoll, Jan and Jannetie—Antie.  
 Cornel, Alber and Antie—Elesebet.  
 Vanetten, Arie and Jacemantie—Sara.  
 Bogert, Isaac and Neeltie—Annatie.  
 Vlerboom, Servase and Femmetie Schamp—Knertie.
- May 21. Vansickle, Rinier and Mayeke—Sameel.  
 Vanhuis, Isaac and Neeltie—Jan.
- June 4. Monfort, Jacobes and Leya—Petres.  
 Collshit, Matiees and Nensey—Peter.  
 5. Green, John and Elesebet—Ellener.  
 Vansickle, Jan and Maregreta—Henrey.  
 25. Cock, Thomas and Ida—Thomas.  
 Egbert, Nicolas and Mariya—Nicolas.  
 Fanger, Williem and Cerstena—Jemes.  
 Vansickle, Jan and Catrena—Mariya.
- July 30. Egbert, Jan and Metye—Peules.  
 Hafman, Johannes and Rebecka—Joseph.  
 Cole, Ezekel and Lena Shipman—Ezekeel.  
 Lane, Aron and Ledeya—Rebecka.
- Sept. 10. Van Veet, Willem and Mariya—Hendrickes.  
 Bogert, Corneles and Nelle—Isaac.
- Oct. 29. Clickner, Jurrey and Elsy—Johannes.  
 Vansickle, Corneles and Anne—Mariya.  
 Biggs, Peter and Elesebeth—Elesebeth.  
 Mackenne, David and Rebecke—Sara.
- Dec. 17. Cole, Jesaija and Sara—Mariya.  
 Post, Abraham and Stientie—Johannes. (Born Nov. 9, 1769;  
 d. Feb. 21, 1772).  
 Hall, Georgs and Elesebet—Jan.
- 1770.
- Jan. 7. Vansickle, Jan and Stientie—Abraham.  
 28. Tenbrock, Jan and Trientie Vrome—Gerret.
- Feb. 18. Monfort, Abraham and Neeltie—Saerthe.
- Mar. 4. Brower, Daneel and Marya—Eva.
- Apr. 8. Cule, Simon and Mariya—Fredrick.
- May 6. Janson, Peter and Antye—Mariya.  
 20. Vanderbilt, Corneles and Stintie—Sara.
- June 24. Van horn, Jemes and Elesebet—Jemes.
- July 7. Setven, Peter and Catlina—Johannes.



- Vanderbilt, Ares and Angenetie—Geertye.  
 Cupper, Thomas and Mariya—Isaac. ✓
8. Striker, Jan and Judick—Eva.  
 Co Zine, Peter and Wilemtie—Corneles.  
 Meckdennel, Collen and Geertie—Jacob.  
 Minders, Willem and Catrena—Johannes.
29. Kenney, Michel and Mariya—Welliem.
- Aug. 12. Vannest, Johannes and Judick—Lena.  
 McKenne, Martegaie and Angnetie—Antie.  
 Bedine, Isaac and Maregreta—Maregreta.  
 Devore, Daneel and Sara—Mariya.  
 Demon, Peter and Adryana—Welhelses.
- Sept. 9. Traphagel, Hendrick and Annatie—Jonathan.  
 Lane, Corneles and Sara—Elesebet.
23. Neul, Peter and Dirckje—Jacob.  
 Arrey, Jacob and Annatie—Isaac.
- Oct. 14. Arrey, Isaac and Annatie—Peter.  
 Hall, Tobies and Sara—Ann.  
 Prusse, Cristofel and Mariya—Hariya.  
 Lane, Geisbert and Matye—Elesebet.  
 Janson, Abraham and Elesebet—Mariya.
- Nov. 25. Decker, Johannes and Sara—Femmetie.
- Dec. 16. Vrome, Hendrick and Jacominthe—Sores.  
 Tine, Andres and Angenetie—Catrena.  
 Teunesse, Teunes and Areyatie—Altie.
- 1771.
- Jan. 27. Counover, Gerret and Antye—Gerret.  
 Cole, Ezekeel and Lena—Sara.  
 Cineer, Henrey and Mariya—Femmetie.
- Mar. 24. Vandevere, Fernandes and Rebecka—Fernandes.  
 Waldren, Corneles and Sara—Geertye.  
 Vlerebome, Serevas and Femmetie—Peter.  
 Hofman, Jacob and Stintye—Isaac.
- Apr. 14. Sweley, Amos and Ida—Elesebet.  
 Dow, Andries and Mariya—Crestofel.  
 Cossaat, David and Jannetie—David.  
 Simonse, Gerret and Areyantie—Corneles.
21. Callshet, Mattheies and Nensey—Dina.  
 Slagt, John and Catrena—Mattie.
- May 26. Vanhuis, Isaac and Neelye—Mattie.  
 Stevens, Henry and Magdalena—Catrena.
- June 9. Egbert, Nicolas and Mariya—Gorge.
- July 14. Vanetten, Jan and Maregreta—Janetye.  
 Wene, Peter and Jannetie—Antye.
- Aug. 18. Demott, Jacob and ———, —Jacob.  
 Biggs, Peter and Elesebet—Derick.  
 Wickoff, Marten and Geertye—Hendrick.  
 Vansickle, Rinier and Maicke—David.
- Sept. 29. Bretten, Abraham and Sara—Sara.
- Nov. 10. Hall, Gorge and Elesebet—Magdalena.  
 Van Clef, Isaac and Dorkes—Mariya.





- Cleckner, Jurrey and Elsy—Jannetie.  
 Dec. 22. Copper, Thomas and Mariya—Sara.  
 Kenne, Michel and Mariya—Andries.  
 Green, John and Elesebet—Richard.  
 Vandick, Jacobes and Jenneke—Maregreta.  
 Vansickle, Jan and Mariya—Cate.  
 29. Ditmas, Johannes and Servya—Williem.  
 Tenbroock, John and Annatie—Andries.
1772.  
 Jan. 26. Lane, Arey and Ledeya—Nelle.  
 Vansickle, Andries and Annatie—Annatie.  
 Steen, Michel Crigel and Annatie—Gorge.  
 Feb. 23. Emmens, Abraham and Annatie—Jacbes.  
 Mar. 8. Wickoff, Nicolaes and Altye—Catrena.  
 Egbert, John and Mettye—Jacob.  
 29. Stout, Thomas and Jannetie—Elesebet.  
 Apr. 12. Snedeker, Jacobes and Annatie—Lea.  
 Wickoff, Peter and Jannetie—Albert.  
 Wickoff, Williem and Molle—Edward.  
 May 10. Van horn, Abraham and Geertie—Corneles Wickoff.  
 Witnesses: Corneles Wickoff and Elesebet Wickoff.  
 More, John and Catrena—Abraham.  
 Witnesses: Abraham Vanhorn and Geertie Vanhorn.  
 June 28. Bogert, Isaac and Elesebet—Neeltie.  
 Vanderbilt, Jacobes and Elesebet—Hendrick.  
 Aug. 9. Tomson, John and Judick Bodine—John. (Born July 3,  
 1772; d. Mar. 9, 1847).  
 (John Tomson was b. Apr. 15, 1730. "Killed and scalped  
 by ye Tory and Indians at Shemokem," June 9, 17-8. See  
 "Hazard's Penn. Archives," VII, p. 589).  
 (Judick Bodine was b. Mar. 17, 1735; bapt. Apr. 20, 1735,  
 at Raritan Ch.; d. July, 1796).  
 23. Vanarsdale, Joseph and Elesebet—Lucesya.  
 Meinders, Williem and Catrena—Wilhelmus.  
 Amack, Jan and Catrena—Titye.  
 Sept. 27. Wickoff, Simon and Jacameintye—Mettye.  
 Oct. 31. Vansickle, Jan and Catrena—Williem.  
 Miller, Jan and Febe—Jan.  
 Nov. 1. Johnson, Ellicksander and Cattina—Johannes.  
 22. Daley, Williem and Margret—Jan.  
 Vanetten, Arey and Jacemientye—Geisbert.  
 Striker, Jan and Judick—Marya.  
 Cownover, Peter and Nelle—Nelle.  
 ec. 13. Vanderbilt, Jan and Angenetie—Corneles.  
 Swart, Corneles and Maregreta—Geertie.  
 Blankinberg, Christeyaen and Mariya—Antye.  
 Cole, Ezekeel and Lena—Lena.  
 27. Cule, Simon and Marya—Elesebet.  
 Devore, Daneel and Sara—Margret.

[To be Continued]



## FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

*[Continued from Page 231]*

1822.

- Jan. 13. Voorhees, James and Sarah V. Arsdale—Sarah Aletta.  
Talmage, David and Catherine V. Nest—Gauin.  
20. Covert, Tunis and Dinah Fisher—Martha.  
27. Frelinghuysen, John and Elizabeth V. Veghten—Louizar Mercer.
- Feb. 3. Vroom, Peter D. and Ann Dumont—Susan Dumont.  
Smock, Aaron and Eleanor Farley—Elisabeth.
- Mar. 10. Veghte, Harry and Elisabeth Taylor—Harry V. Arsdale.  
17. Hoagland, William and Sarah Vroom—Francis Swan.
- May 25. Elmmdorf, Peter Z. and Maria V. Veghten—Margaret.  
V. Doren, Abraham and Margaret V. Arsdale—Maria V. Arsdale.  
Cornell, John and Maria Frelinghuysen—Charlott Mercer.  
Ten Eyck, Richard and Jane Todd—Richard Field.  
Brokaw, Caleb and Mary French—Lambert.
- June 2. Bergun, Zacheus and Mary Simonson—Mary Staats.  
Stryker, Isaac and Gertrude Voorhees—John Voorhees.
- Aug. 25. Carson, ——— and Sally Mulliner—Ann T. Carson.  
Voorhees, Ab'm. and Elisabeth Simonson—Dennis.  
Brokaw, John I. and Elisabeth Hoagland—Arriet.  
29. Whitenack, Cornelius and Sarah Van Nostrand—Caroline.
- Sept. 15. Bush, John W. and Catharine Brittan—Jane; Eliza Ann;  
Lydia; Sarah; Catharine; Margaret; John.  
22. Miller, John and Rebecca Williamson—Matthew Williamson.
- Oct. 6. King, Henry and Cornelia McCrum—Margaret.  
Tucker, Nathaniel T. and Elisabeth Van Ness—Catharine Maria.
19. Hartwell, Thomas A. and Elisabeth C. Swan—Samuel Swan.  
Kipp, Wm. and Susan Whitenack—Henry; James Southard;  
Sarah.  
Van Nest, John G. and Sarah Wortman—George.  
Tunison, Matthias Ten E. and Elisa Hall—Almira Wood.  
Brokaw, Elisabeth Coddington (wife of Caleb).  
Case, Elisa (adult).  
Mount, Margaret (adult).  
Gamblen, Sarah Brokaw (wife of Richard).  
Leonard, Ruth (adult).  
Rockefeller, Hannah Davis (wife of William).  
Stout, Caleb (adult).  
Brian, Martha (adult).  
Brian, Rebecca (adult).  
Hall, John (adult).  
Pettinger, John (adult).  
Loosey, Clarissa (adult).  
Tunison, Cornelius and Judith Ten Eyck—Abigail Ten Eyck





(b. Mar. 31, 1822).

Cook, Henry (adult).

Ruckman, John (adult).

Simon, servant of Ferdinand V. Dervere; France, servant of Thos. Talmage; Harry, servant of Thos. A. Hartwell; Dinah, servant of David K. Miller; Rachel, servant of Bergun V. Doren; Effy, servant of Sarah Vredenburg; Dim, servant of Ferdd. Van Dervere; Dim, servant of Benj. Beekman; Elisabeth Worly, servant of Benj. Beekman; Mary, servant of Wd. Simonson; Jarn, servant of Aaron Smock; Hannah, servant of James Quick; Tini, servant of Peter B. Dumont; Sarah, servant of John G. V. Nest; Jupe, servant of John Frelinghuysen; Harry, servant of Richard Ten Eyck; Jack, servant of Andrew Howell; Dinah, servant of James Ten Eyck; George, servant of Daniel Sargent; Frank, servant of John V. Middlesworth; Lucy, servant of Henry V. Middlesworth; Nancy, servant of Rynier Veghte; Dinah, servant of Peter Z. Elmendorf; Susan, servant of John White-nack; Mary, servant of Willet Taylor; Tully, servant of Sarah Vredenburg; Cuffy, servant of Abm. Quick; Dick, servant of Henry Van Arsdale; Joseph, servant of Rynier Van Nist; Somers-et, servant of Dickinson Miller; Ceasar, servant of Peter I. Stryker; Harry, servant of Abm. Voorhees. (All foregoing adults).

- Nov. 3. Cook, Henry and Elizabeth Franklin—Martha Ann (b. May 28, 1814); Henry Wilson (b. Oct. 18, 1816); Phebe Adaline (b. Feb. 2, 1820); Richard (b. Aug. 18, 1822).  
Stout, Caleb and Margaret Stryker—Elisa Covert.

1823.

- Jan. 12. Van Doren, Corl. and Mary Brokaw—Ellen Van Dervere.  
Van Pelt, Matthew and Maria Bennet—Catharine.  
Van Arsdale, Peter C. and Maria V. Middlesworth—Jane V. Middlesworth.  
Todd, James W. and Sarah Hall—George Hall.  
19. Decamp, Benj'n. and Dinah Hardenburgh—Gertrude Frelinghuysen.
- Feb. 23. Smith, Benjamin and Ann Brokaw—John.  
Brokaw, Peter E. and Sarah Brokaw—George Van Liew.
- Mar. 11. Blau, Abm. and Martha Van Zant—Sarah Swan.
- Apr. 6. Vredenburg, Peter and Maria Van Doren—Ann Matilda.  
Miller, David K. and Jane Quick—Jane Kirkpatrick.
- May 11. Barkalow, James and Ann Duryea—Mary Ann (b. July 20, 1822).  
17. Armstrong, ——— and Jane Dearwell—Margaret Dearwell.  
Cubberly, Isaac and Susan Van Nostrand—Sophia.  
James, servant of Peter D. Vroom, Jr.; Margaret Jewell, ditto; Patty, servant of James Staats; Dinah, servant of Michael V. Veghten; Rose, servant of Peter Z. Elmendorf; Else Van Kirk, servant of ditto. (All adults).
- June 1. Garretson, James and Catherine Brokaw—Ann Maria.  
15. Vroom, Peter D., Jr., and Ann Dumont—Elsie Bogart.  
Vroom, William and Maria Porter—Sarah.



- July 2. Beekman, Cornelius and Elizabeth Todd—Sarah Maria.  
 Todd, Jno. and Ann Cosner—Jno. Adams.  
 Polhemus, Peter and Catherine Van Arsdale—Henry.
- Aug. 3. Van Nuys, Jno. and Mattie Brokaw—Isaac.  
 Vanu (Vance?), Elias and Abigail Humming—Caroline.  
 Brown, Jno. and Phebe Van Dike—Jno. Bayard.
17. Cooper, Mary Morris (widow)—Maria Bordine (?).  
 Rynierson, Abraham (unbap.) and Phebe Parish—Cornealia.  
 Bergun, James and Phebe Peterson—John.
24. Dumon, Peter T. (?) and Ann Stryker—Peter Stryker.
31. Layton, Gilbert W. and Lydia Annin—Samuel Davis.
- Sept. 28. Voorhees, Nicholas and Sarah Dumon—Luther Calvin.  
 Beekman, Martin and Maria Powelson—Sarah.
- Oct. 25. Campbell, Ellis (unbap.) and Abigail ————Henrietta.  
 Brokaw, John (unbap.) and Hannah ————Wm. Griffith.  
 Caty, servant of Jacob Van Doren; Susan, servant of Charles  
 Soms; Cudia, servant of John Frelinghuysen. (All  
 adults).
- Nov. 16. Dumont, Peter P. and Magdalen Davis—Jno. S. Vredenberg.  
 Williams, Jno. and Fanny Horton—Jason Horton.  
 Van Middlesworth, Tunis and Catherine Talmage—Samuel  
 Talmage.
23. Gaston, Jno. and Catherine Annin—Samuel Swan.  
 Van Arsdal, Peter Q. and Catherine Powelson—Anna Maria.  
 Quick, Peter, Jr. and Maria Case—James.
- Dec. 7. Oppie, Jno. and Ann Van Aursdal—James.
14. Ditmass, Garret and Sarah Van Brike—William; Mary; Jane;  
 Margaretta; Caroline Low; Peter.
28. Case, Ezekiel and Kitty Dumon—Catherine Ann.  
 Wortman, Peter, Jr. and Gertrude Staats—Peter.
- 1824.
- Jan. 25. Taylor, James and Catherine S. Whitenack—Wm. Henry.  
 Effie (servant of Wm. B. Gaston)—James.
- Feb. 29. Griffith, Wm. and Ann M. Howel—Arabella Wharton.
- Mar. 14. Brokaw, Brogun J. and Maria Peterson—Ann.  
 Rockyfellow, Ch. (unbap.) and Mary Vosler—Jacob Vosler.
- Apr. 4. Whitenack, Henry and Harriet Edenborn—Gertrude Stryker.
- May 9. Hedges, Wm. J. and Mary Eoff—Hugh Gaston.  
 Hoagland, Wm. and Sarah Vroom—Richard.

[To be Continued]



## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

Reprinting of, or Quoting from Old Laws, Documents, etc.

While the QUARTERLY has not hitherto adopted a uniform rule in its publication of excerpts from old laws, newspaper articles, private or official letters and other documents, it expects hereafter to follow the course commended by good authority and, we think, good taste. It







seems natural, in quoting from any book, letter or document written or printed before about the year 1800, to copy it *verbatim et literatim*—capitals, erroneous spelling, punctuation and all. An examination of our best historical and biographical writers, however, shows that this plan is not approved, and we are certain that it ought not to be practiced. Previous to about 1800 our good forefathers were uncertain as to how English words, even some in common use, should be spelled. Webster and Worcester were yet unknown. The great Washington himself sometimes erred, as did not a few learned men. Punctuation was then not uniform. As to capitalization, the method employed followed in great measure the usual German system, beginning important, or supposed-to-be important, nouns with capitals. As a result we, of to-day, look upon the common custom of the Eighteenth Century as absurd, and so it appears, but it was not considered absurd then; it was the habit of the times. In following it at this day, even in quotation marks, it tends to hold the original writers up to ridicule, and it also puts the reader at a practical disadvantage, because it makes the reading of what was written in olden days a difficult rather than a pleasant task. The eye is not accustomed to a large besprinkling of capitals, and the sense of badly punctuated matter is not readily made out. And no good comes from it to anybody. If the men of a century or more ago whom we so often quote were with us now, they would capitalize, spell and punctuate as we do, and certainly would not thank us to quote them to show they were ignorant of modern rules of composition. Bancroft long ago discarded the repetition of the old forms of writing and printing when he made quotations, and such has been the habit of most of those historical authors who have succeeded him. Sparks in his "Writings of Washington" sets us a fine example of how to print Revolutionary correspondence. No publisher would now think of reprinting the works of John Milton or Shakespeare or of any early writer as they were first published. Instead, all English classics are given a modern orthographic look.

For these reasons the QUARTERLY will hereafter publish quotations from old authorities according to present printed rules, unless there are special reasons to the contrary. Justice to them and to our readers requires it, and we could wish all magazines and newspapers would do likewise. This regulation may not always extend to spellings of proper names, as there may be reasons for printing such precisely as the author spelled them, but it will extend to capitalization and punctuation, as these, in their original form, have lost, if they ever possessed, any proper significance.

#### General Zebulon M. Pike, a Native of Somerset

Until June last there has never been an intimation that General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak in 1806, explorer





of the sources of the Mississippi and surrounding territory, and famous. also, in the War of 1812 (he was killed in 1813), was born in Somerset County. All late sketches of his life were to the contrary, and state that he was born Jan. 5, 1779, in Lambertton, near (now part of) the city of Trenton. We owe to the most industrious searches of Mr. William J. Backes, a lawyer of Trenton, the discovery that "Lamberton" was not the former Trenton suburb at all, but Lamington, in Somerset.

The full particulars of the find appeared in a voluminous article in the Trenton "Times" of June 11, 1916. After quoting from various late authorities, who fixed General Pike's place of birth at Lambertton, Mercer county, and stating the efforts made by officials there to locate the exact house, or spot, Mr. Backes says he became suspicious of the supposed-to-be fact, because all Trenton's early historians, Cooley, Haven, Hall, Raum and others, nowhere mentioned it in their writings; also that in 1808 General Pike was required to produce evidence of his citizenship in order to be promoted in the army; also that in 1814, in announcing his death, a Trenton newspaper did not speak of him as a native of Trenton, as it did of another officer in the same paragraph, but as "of New Jersey." He then discovered that Lamington was called "Lamberton" in newspaper advertisements of an early day; that the "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" (Vol. 2, p. 517) stated that at the time of Pike's birth, Lambertton was "the town called Allamatunk," and that "the first person to write about General Pike (probably Thomas Wilton) said he was born at a place called Allamatunk, now by corruption Lambertton, in New Jersey." This Thomas Wilton published his sketch in 1817, only four years after General Pike's death.

There is no doubt that Lamington was written "Lamberton" both prior to and after the Revolution. When the executors of the Rev. James McCrea, of Lamington, advertised his lands for sale in 1769, it read that they were located "in the township of Bedminster . . . three miles from Lambertton meeting-house" ("N J. Archives," Vol. XXVI, 494). When Nicholas Angle advertised 200 acres of land with a grist and saw mill in 1783 it was stated to be "on the river Lambertton . . . two miles from New Germantown." The name as spelled was a corruption, of course, but it was so spelled.

General Pike's father has never been clearly made out, but that he belonged to the Woodbridge line of Pikes, of which Capt. John Pike was prominent, he being one of the original settlers of Woodbridge in 1666, there is no doubt. The General has been claimed as a son of Major Zebulon Pike, of Bucks county, but the claim seems to be ill-founded. We have suggested to Mr. Backes that probably General Pike's father, whoever he was, was in Washington's service Jan. 5, 1779, the year the





General was born; that this soldier's (possibly officer's) wife was visiting relatives near Lamington, when Washington's army was encamped at Middlebrook, perhaps in order to be near him, and so it may have happened that the son was born there. To this suggestion Mr. Backes accedes, as a likely theory, and it is to be hoped his further investigations may throw light upon it. In support of this theory we find that a John Pike, in Capt. Horton's company, First Regiment, Essex county, was killed Feb. 5, 1779. It may be possible to ascertain if he was stationed at Camp Middlebrook at that time; if so, the likelihood of the correctness of our views would grow. So far as we have gathered from the records, there was no land owner in Somerset by the name of Pike during the Revolution.

There being little doubt now of General Pike's place of birth, more verification would, we are certain, be pleasing to our readers, who will now look up with added zest the facts published concerning the General's whole brave and useful life in the South and West and during the War of 1812.

### **The Name "Lamington"**

Reference to Lamington in the preceding note has led to looking up the various spellings of the name in newspapers and documents of the Eighteenth century. Few Somerset names have been spelled in so many ways. That the name was Indian in origin there is little question; Alamatunck, variously spelled, being the name of the (at present) Lamington river. It is true there is a Scotch hamlet called Lamington; the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* has frequently passed through it on one of the Scotch railways. But, while this may possibly have aided to shape the name as it now is, because of the vicinity having been largely settled by Scotch families, we do not doubt it was evolved from the Indian designation of the river. As early as 1738 we find the name printed "Lamaconick" ("N. J. Archives," Vol. XI, p. 520); in 1743, in Andrew Johnston's "Journal," it is written "Allamaton" (*QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 194); in 1763 it is called "Lamenton" ("N. J. Archives," Vol. XXIV, p. 170); in 1766, "Lamaton" (*Ibid*, Vol. XXV, p. 102); in 1769 and 1783, "Lamberton," as stated in the preceding note; in 1778, "Lammonton" (*Ibid*, Vol. XI, Second Series, p. 302). "Lamatonk," "Lammerton," etc., as well as "Alametunck" (as variously written) appear both earlier and later than the above dates. The earliest date when the present form "Lamington" appeared, so far as we have yet discovered, is in an advertisement of David Campbell, in 1780, in the "New Jersey Gazette," where he announces a sale at public vendue of his farm of about 122 acres "at Lamington, Bridgewater township, county of Somerset." He probably mistook his township, but the place is clearly enough located as "four



miles from the White-House, five from Pluck'emin," etc. (By the way, did not Campbell, or his attorney, give currency to the old story as to the origin of the name Pluckemin in the manner he wrote it for publication?) A search of Deeds at Trenton might show an earlier instance of "Lamington," but at present the name as now used may be said to date from about 1780. According to Hon. John D. Prince, of the Department of Slavonic languages in Columbia University, the name "Allametunk" must have meant, in the Indian language, "the river over yonder," or, possibly, "the place over yonder."

#### **The Indian "Towne" of Peapack and Indian Deeds**

Reference is frequently made to Peapack, in Bedminster township, as one of the oldest town names in Somerset County. It may be so, and it seems to be about the only real Indian name still continued as a town (now borough) name in about its original spelling in the County. The late Mr. A. D. Mellick, Jr., considered it dated on the written records from 1711, when in the return of the survey made by order of Colonel Lewis Morris for an English Company, known as the West Jersey Land Society (the survey covering nearly 92,000 acres), the description referred to the "Peapack path" as crossing "the north branch of the Raritan river." There was published, however, in the "New Jersey Law Journal" of June, 1893 the copy of an Indian deed from eleven Indians owning a tract they called "Mockseta Cohunge," to Peter Fauconnier, Nathaniel Bonnell, of Elizabethtown, and three others, for a section of land in which "another Indian towne called Peapock" formed the southwest corner, and this deed was dated Aug. 13, 1708. The consideration was kettles, axes, hoes, powder, knives, rum, etc. On Nov. 4 of the same year Peter Sonmans, an East Jersey Proprietor, gave a patent to nearly the same persons, including Nicholas Bonnell, of 30,000 acres, extending from near present Morristown southerly through part of Somerset County, and in it one of the course mentioned is again mentioned as an "Indian town, called Pepock," and states that Bonnell had paid a consideration to the native Indians to the value of £200. ("Proc. of N. J. Hist. Soc.," Second Series, Vol. 13, p. 141). Evidently the two deeds relate to the same land, and they are undoubtedly the earliest conveyances of the northern portion of our County.

In 1715 John Reading, surveyor, spelled the name "Pepack" in his "Journal" (see "N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc.," Vol. X, Third Series, p. 43). It may be that a search among the documents (Patents, etc.), of the East Jersey Proprietors at Perth Amboy would bring to light a still earlier occurrence of the name than 1708, but it is doubtful. In any event, it was an Indian "towne" at that date, but whether inhabited by men of the Minsi or Raritan tribe of the Lenni Lenapès it may not be possible to ascertain.







### Another Somerset County Indian Deed

We fail to find in the published accounts of early Indian deeds in Somerset, either of that by the late Rev. Dr. Messler, or in that by the late Rev. Dr. Corwin, any mention of a deed of July 15, 1709, made by Wickwala, an Indian. The deed is recorded in Middlesex county, in Book E of Deeds, page 161, and is printed in full in a recent issue of the "Monmouth Democrat," as a part of an address delivered June 28th at the unveiling of a tablet on St. Peter's Episcopal church at Freehold, by Mr. Samuel C. Cowart. The deed must have been recorded also in Somerset County, but, as is well known, the early deed records of this County were destroyed in the Revolution by the British. This may account for the absence of knowledge of this conveyance by the historians named.

Wickwala is described in the deed as "Indian Sagamore and owner of lands herein mentioned." "Sagamore" means tribal chief and is, perhaps, equivalent to Sachem. His residence is not stated. The lands conveyed, besides those in Somerset (which are stated first), are two tracts near Gravel Creek, in Monmouth, amounting to 500 acres, a small part of which came into possession, later, of St. Peter's church. The Somerset tract was of so large an extent—4,000 acres—that the matter is of considerable interest. The description of this tract in the deed, which is a regular warranty deed is as follows:

"All that tract of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Summerset, in the s'd Province of New Jersey, Beginning where a small run crosses the Milston River (where the land of Thomas Barker also begins) and thence running west northwest 255 chains; thence southwest 180 chains more or less to Walter Benthell's corner; thence along his line east southeast 116 chains to Nopoick Brook; thence as the s'd Brook runs to the s'd Milston Brook [and thence?] runs down to where it began, containing about four thousand acres, be the same more or less."

The conveyance was to "Thomas Boells of s'd Province Gent and Rip Van Dam of New York, merchant, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Hart, of London, merchant, deceased," and the consideration was *twenty-two pounds*, or \$55, for all the tracts,—about \$1.22 per acre. Mr. Cowart states that there is no deed of record "from the heirs or devisees of Thomas Hart," but there was, some years ago, in the possession of Mr. Henry V. Hoagland, of Griggstown, a deed of this very 4,000 acres from Thomas Hart, of London, who was one of the Proprietors of East Jersey, to Gerardus Beekman, Adrian Beekman, William Crood, John Aertsen, Thomas Casdale and Lancaster Symmes. Our authority (Snell's "Hunterdon and Somerset," page 835), gives the date of this deed as December 14 "in the sixth year of the reign of William



III." As this would be about 1695, how is the Wickawala deed to be accounted for?

The general situation of this tract in the northeastern part of Montgomery township, and possibly extending into the southeastern part of Hillsborough township is fairly clear, as Walter Benthell's (properly Benthall's) tract was in the first-named location, and Thomas Barker's plantation was on the Millstone extending from Blackwell's Mills to the extreme southeast corner of Hillsborough. Rip Van Dam, Hart's executor, who was a noted New York lawyer, owned lands directly south of the Barker tract, in Montgomery, and the 4,000 acre tract must have been southwest of the Barker and west of the Van Dam tracts. Evidently, too, some other claims, as of William Dockwra, must have overlapped into the Hart tract, as a study of the investigations by Dr. Corwin ("Centennial Discourse," page 16 et seq. and the accompanying map) clearly indicate.

Now Dr. Corwin puts the Hart tract as of the date of 1690, and, if this be correct, or approximately so, Hart in his lifetime purchased this land of (we presume) the Proprietors of East Jersey. Then the Wickwala deed would be explained in this wise: That after Hart's death, Wickwala, claiming to have some title in the 4,000 acres, Hart's executors, to make good Hart's title to Beekman and other purchasers, decided to buy off the claim. It is well known that Indian rights and Proprietors' rights both were purchased by early Somerset and other owners of East Jersey tracts.

### **The Anniversary of Rutgers**

Rutgers College is to celebrate the 150th anniversary of its chartering, on October 12, 13 and 14 (the current month). This is a little earlier than the exact date, which is November 10, 1766; then Governor William Franklin granted the charter, but the name was, what it ought always to have remained, Queen's College. Our own Somerset worthy and patriot, Hendrick Fisher, of Bound Brook, was President of its Board of Trustees in 1766, and afterward, if not before the charter. Its first actual President, so far as known, was our Somerset pastor, Dr. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, and for long periods of time it was a Somerset County, instead of Middlesex institution. These facts, together with the additional interesting ones that during the Revolution, while the British were in possession of New Brunswick, the College was kept open at Millstone and near South Branch, this County; that Frederick Frelinghuysen was its first tutor; and that many residents of our County have acted on its Board of Trustees should serve to make the anniversary one of special interest to our readers.







We have endeavored to ascertain just what years the College stood in Somerset. The lines between Somerset and Middlesex were several times altered, and, without a full knowledge of the plan of the streets in New Brunswick, and of the older buildings of the College, it is difficult to be certain on the point named. Mr. William H. Benedict, of New Brunswick, an excellent present authority on these matters, writes us of the changes of boundary lines at New Brunswick, from which we judge that the first site of Queen's College was probably in Somerset; the second building, of 1788, certainly in Middlesex; from 1790 to 1850 in Somerset.

Rutgers became such in name in 1825, to compliment Col. Henry Rutgers, who then gave \$5,000 towards its endowment. Its history from the beginning will, no doubt, be fully set forth during the anniversary, probably by its efficient and popular President, Dr. William H. S. Demarest, and to this history we hope to allude again hereafter.

#### **The Azariah Dunham County Line Map**

In 1766, when it was represented that the line separating Somerset and Middlesex counties, which was the public highway leading from New Brunswick to a short distance beyond Princeton, was "dubious" because of alterations in the road, commissioners were appointed to permanently mark the real line. The surveyor to run it was Azariah Dunham, and the survey map filed by him in the counties of Middlesex and Somerset, and also in the Secretary of State's office at Burlington, is the basis of the Judge Ralph Voorhees articles, now being republished in the *QUARTERLY*. The survey really starts at the line between East and West Jersey, and runs eastward to the Raritan river, the wording being: "Beginning at the division line of the Province of New Jersey at a place in the road where a stone is set up and called the westernmost corner of James Worth's land, and westernmost chimney in Edmond Bainbridge's house, bears South  $39\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  West," etc. The houses and buildings named on the map are those by which the survey ran, and the chains and links from one to the other are stated.

Inasmuch as the Judge Ralph Voorhees articles begin with New Brunswick and follow the survey in a westerly direction, we have noted below the buildings and points of the map in the same order. We are greatly indebted to Mr. William H. Benedict, of New Brunswick, for the careful comparison of the names following on the map, so that the spellings and consecutive objects named are thus verified as correct. The publication of these points as set down on the map will aid our readers to follow the Ralph Voorhees articles with better appreciation, and will also serve to show, in one article, who lived along this divisional highway in 1766. It should be noted by the reader that where a name is



marked with a \* it implies that the dwelling house of the inhabitant named was on the Middlesex side of the line: all others were in Somerset. It may also be stated that the map and the record of the Survey are in different handwritings, and the names on the map frequently differ in spelling from those on the record, but those used below appear on the map.

Piscataway; Doctor Mercer's; ferry house; Raritan river; houses in New Brunswick on two streets; Church (Episcopal)\*; barrack\*; Philip French's seat; Henry Guest's\*; The Mile-Run; Philip French's Mile-Run house; Philip French's farm house\*; road to Millstone; John Shanks; John Kent's tavern; Three-mile run; Cornelius Waldron's tavern\*; Laffert Waldron's\*; Jacobus Courell's\*; road leading to George's road; John Vanlever's; John Bennet's\*; Cornelius Bennet, Esq.\*; Samuel Gerretson's\*; Fulkert Vanostrand's; Rev. John Light's; Nias Vanlever's; William Williamson's\*; Jacob Wikoff; Simon Wikoff; John Pyat's\*; Six-mile run; Philip Kearny, Esq's. house\*; Simon Hagaman; Benja. Hagaman; Peter Sydam's\*; James (?) Sydam's\*; Widow Striker's; Peter Pomme's; John Manley; William Stothof's; John Stothof's; Widow Wood's; new Dutch church; Joseph Gifford's tavern; Nicholas Johnson's\*; Hendrick Cortelyou's; Adrian Manley's tavern; Nine-mile run; Widow Hoogland\*; Jacobus Wikoff; Daniel Barcalow's\*; Peter Gulick's; Dollis Hagaman\*; Still house; Ten-mile run; Jacobus Lake\*; John Gulick's; Teunis Quick; Jacob Vandyke's\*; William Donaldson's\*; William Williamson's tavern; road to Rocky Hill; Cornelius Dehart's; Benjamin Emmon's; five houses unnamed (2 in Somerset and 3 in Middlesex); Longstreet's road\*; Rocky brook; Jediah Higgins; Heathcoat's (brook?); Kings town; Jonathan Stout's\*; Rocky Hill road; road to Maple's town; Whitehead Leonard's\*; meeting house; Millstone river; Ezekiel Forman's mill\*; Daniel Hendrickson's; Barefoot Brinson's; Harry's brook; Richard Stockton's white house; Capt. William Howard's\*; Samuel Brinson; Prince town; College\*; meeting house\*; road to Rocky Hill; John Opdike; Richard Stockton, Esq.; West end of Princeton; Ezekiel Forman's kitchen\*; Joseph Oldden\*; Robert Stockton; Joseph Stockton's; Sylvenias Hunt's; Stoney brook at an old fording place; Worth's mill; Samuel Worth's; Samuel Stockton's; Hunterdon county; Edmond Bainbridge. (Across is the line in Hunterdon county).



#### DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[132]. KIRKPATRICK-LEWIS.—“Referring to the article on the Kirkpatricks in the July *QUARTERLY* (pp. 179, 180), where it is stated that Lydia, wife of Capt. John Kirkpatrick, was the dau. of Edward Lewis, of Basking Ridge: What is the authority for such relationship? Of Capt. Kirkpatrick I am a descendant.

“Capt. John Kirkpatrick was, as stated, the son of Andrew Kirkpatrick, who was one of the two immigrant brothers from Watties Neach,



The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1918. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.

- 1. Dr. J. C. Brainerd, Chicago, Ill.
- 2. Dr. W. B. Cantor, New York, N. Y.
- 3. Dr. H. C. Conner, St. Louis, Mo.
- 4. Dr. J. E. DeGree, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5. Dr. F. D. Feltz, St. Paul, Minn.
- 6. Dr. J. H. Fox, New York, N. Y.
- 7. Dr. J. G. Galloway, New York, N. Y.
- 8. Dr. J. H. Green, New York, N. Y.
- 9. Dr. J. H. Green, New York, N. Y.
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Scotland, who settled at Basking Ridge in 1736. John married a Lydia Lewis. They owned a farm of 170 acres near the Ebenezer schoolhouse, below Kerr's corner, in Frelinghuysen township, Sussex (now Warren) county, N. J. They had four daughters and six sons. Of their daughters, Elizabeth married a Newman; Ann married a Work; Lydia married John, son of George and Sarah (Hunt) Armstrong; and Mary married a Newman. Of the sons, there is at present no further record of David and Alexander; Andrew died before the writing of his father's will in 1822, but he had married and left heirs; Thomas married and removed to Ohio, and tradition says that David, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, was a son of Thomas; John, Jr., married Ann Freese and had seven daughters and three sons, of which sons John, the third, was the only one who left descendants, he having married Helen Scott, of Bellefontaine. William Kirkpatrick, son of Capt. John, married Elizabeth Courson and had three daughters; he inherited the homestead, but sold it in 1828, 'except the widow, Lydia Kirkpatrick's dower.'

"Capt. John Kirkpatrick is buried in the cemetery of the Yellow Frame Presbyterian church, on the boundary line separating Sussex and Warren counties. His tombstone bears this inscription:

"In memory of John Kirkpatrick who departed this life April 17th, 1822, in the 84th year of his age.

"My glass is run; my grave is seen;  
Prepare for death and follow me."

"In this couplet, the expression 'my grave is seen' is evidently a slip of the stone-cutter's memory for 'my grave you see.'"

W. C. A. (Elizabeth, N. J.).

[133]. KIRKPATRICK-GORDON-HAGEMAN-OSTRUM.—"I am a descendant of Hugh Kirkpatrick and wife, Mary Gordon (called 'Polly' Gordon), named on page 179 of the July *QUARTERLY*, and have recently learned they were married in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1792. Their marriage bond and marriage certificate are still in the office of the county clerk at Richmond, Kentucky. There are also in the same office a deed for 200 acres of land given by Roger Patton to Hugh Kirkpatrick, dated March 29, 1803, and a deed from Hugh Kirkpatrick to Benjamin Irvine for the same land, dated April 23, 1808. I have no positive information of Hugh's father and mother, excepting that he was Scotch—do not know his given name. Some of the descendants of Hugh claim his father settled in Pennsylvania and later went to South Carolina along with other Scotch families, and lived there; but when Hugh grew up he seems to have gone back to New Jersey and lived there and enlisted in Somerset County for service in the Revolutionary War. After the War he went to Kentucky and, when well along in years, married Mary Gordon.

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the hundredth is the fact that the

was the grandson of Thomas, not son. If Hugh of Kentucky were b. about 1740, as his age at death would indicate, then he must be looked for of an altogether different line.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[134]. ARROWSMITH-CHIVVIS.—“Who were the parents of Maria Arrowsmith, who was married to John Chives (should be Chivvis), by Rev. Charles Hardenbergh, pastor of Bedminster Ref. church, on Jan. 12, 1809?”  
H. E. P. (Bedminster, N. J.).

[135]. AUTEN-SMOCK.—“The wife of Auten, the hermit, (see QUARTERLY, Jan., 1913), was a Smock, and, I think, a dau. or sister of Dennis Smock, who d. in 1823, aged 83 yrs. The Auten farm, or hermitage, was purchased by Vanderbilt, who owned the adjoining farm, from Auten, his brother-in-law; Vanderbilt's wife being (I think) Jane Smock; deed is recorded in Book B., p. 293, of Somerset Deeds, May 9, 1796. Can you give me any information regarding Dennis Smock? He is buried on the Smalley farm near Bound Brook.

John Vanderbilt and Jane had these children: Jane, who m. Adam Huyler; Annie, who m. Michael Van Dorn; Magdaline, who m. Jacob Edmonds; Ida, who m. Dennis Van Dine; and Margaret, who m. John Conover.”  
F. H. K. (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

[136]. SPADER-VANDERBILT.—“Lately I have come into possession of a few facts regarding the Spader family, formerly an important family in Somerset County, which may be of interest to some of your readers. While incomplete and fragmentary, these facts may help some one to trace his genealogy with greater ease. From what is seemingly a copy of an old Bible record, I find:

“1. William; d. Nov. 5, 1704. He apparently died in Somerset County. I have the record of only one child (there were probably others), viz.:

2. John. He bought a large farm near Millstone in 1717. I know of one child (there were probably others), viz.:

“3. William. He lived in Somerset County. I know of one child (there were probably more), viz.:

“4. John, b. April 20, 1736; d. May 11, 1796; m. (1), Jan. 17, 1763, Anne (dau. of Jacob Suydam), who was b. May 23, 1740, and d. Mar. 6, 1775. (Jacob Suydam d. Sept. 15, 1770). He lived in Somerset County, probably near Middlebush, and had children by his first wife, as follows:

“5. William, b. Nov. 9, 1763.

“6. Ann, b. Mar. 16, 1766.

“7. John, b. Mar. 4, 1775.

“(4). John Spader m. (2), Sept. 19, 1778, Jane Vanderbilt (widow







of ——— Rapelyea), who d. May 27, 1810. The following was a child by the second marriage:

"8. Peter, b. Sept. 29, 1785, in Middlebush, Somerset County; m. Nellie Quick, who was b. Aug. 23, 1784, and d. April 1, 1873. He moved to New Brunswick and became a rich and prominent man, much interested in Rutgers College. His portrait hangs in the Kirkpatrick Chapel.

"(5). William Spader, b. Nov. 9, 1763; d. Jan. 31, 1834; m. (1) Anne Vanderbilt (dau. of Peter Jeremiah Vanderbilt, of Brooklyn, N. Y.), who was b. Oct. 1, 1771, and d. Jan. 8, 1801. Children:

"9. John, b. Dec. 21, 1789; d. Dec. 17, 1860; m., Mar. 31, 1813, Phebe Lott (dau. of Stephen Lott, Jr.), who was b. Mar. 23, 1790, and d. June 30, 1841.

"10. Jeremiah Vanderbilt, b. Aug. 2, 1798; d. July 11, 1838.

"11. Jane; m. ——— Sutphin.

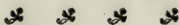
"In getting the above information I also found in an old Bible in California the following:

"John Ryerson, b. Dec. 11, 1715; m., Sept. 3, 1743, Ann Voorhees, who was b. July 27, 1721. They had a daughter Ann Ryerson, b. Nov. 17, 1746, who m., Aug. 21, 1762, Peter Jeremiah Vanderbilt, who was b. Nov. 30, 1740, and d. May 3, 1820. They were the parents of Anne Vanderbilt who m. William Spader (5).

"I think this Vanderbilt family descended from Jeremias Vanderbilt, of Flatbush, L. I., who m., Nov. 11, 1715, Pieterella (or Neeltje) Wyckoff (dau. of Cornelius Wyckoff, of Flatbush. See Vol. 4, p. 130 of *QUARTERLY*). The ancestry of this Jeremias will be found in Bergen's 'Early Settlers of Kings County.' He seems to have settled in Somerset, for administration was granted on the estate of Jeremiah Vanderbilt to his widow Neeltje, as per Trenton Probate records.

"The above-named Peter Jeremiah Vanderbilt was probably his grandson. He seems to have discarded the name of Peter and even the initial P."

W. F. W. (Brooklyn, N. Y.).



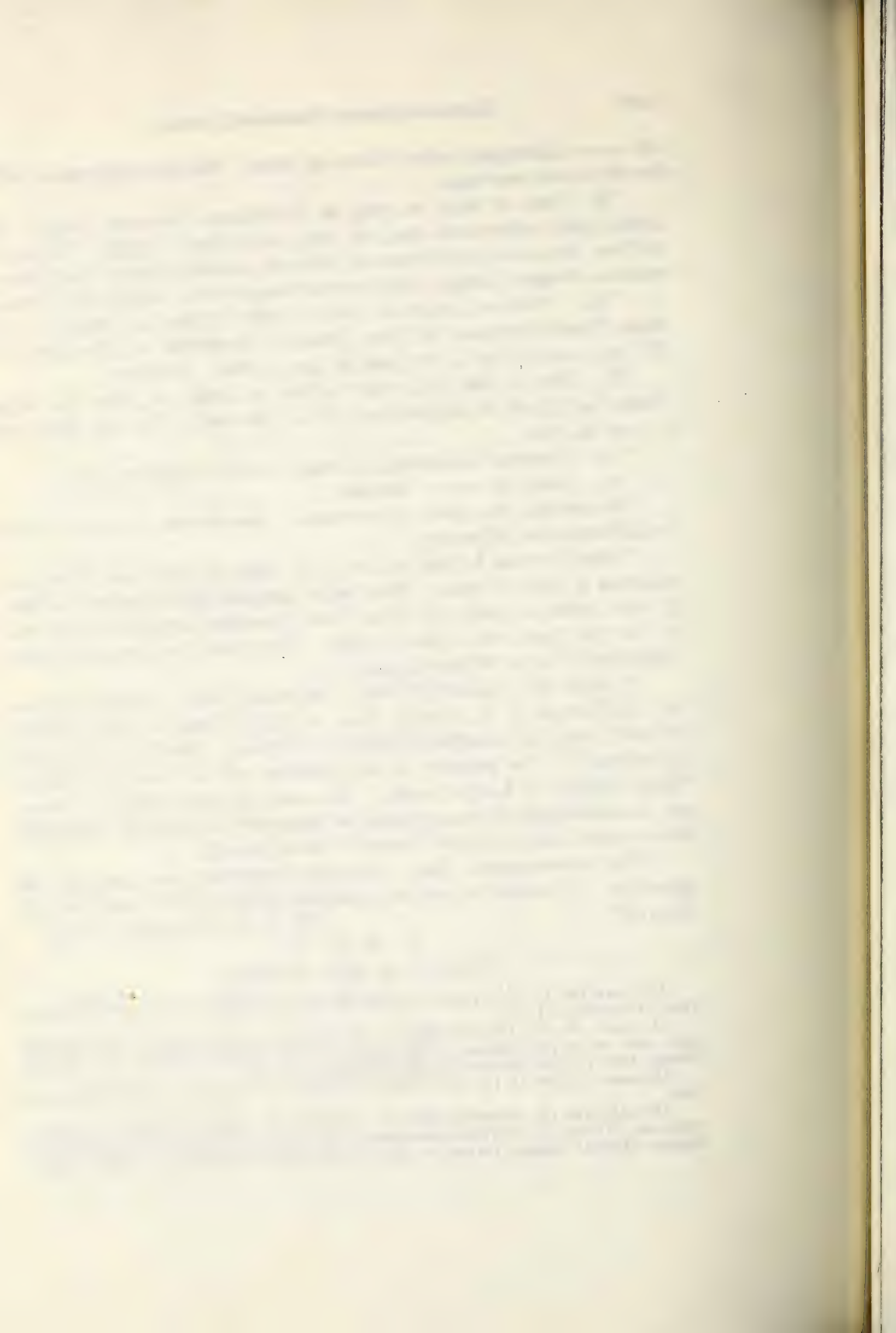
#### ERRATA IN JULY NUMBER

On page 196, line 6, a misprint gives the date of death of Hendrick Fisher as 1729; it should read 1779.

On page 178, line 10 is misplaced. The paragraph should read: "(a) Hannah Este, who m. at Nottingham, in England, and had Adelaide, who m. Dr. Francis Ewing, son of Chief Justice Ewing, of Trenton, N. J."

On page 234, line 12, for "Mrs. Ann N. Vanderveer" read Mrs. Ann N. Van Arsdale.

On page 235, the statement that Drs. Abraham P. Hageman, Henry Van Derveer and William W. Perrine were among the charter members of the Somerset County Medical Society, formed in 1816, is erroneous; they became members later.



# INDEX TO SURNAMES

NOTE.—The usual, present-day form of spelling, with variations occasionally added in parenthesis, is the form adopted for the surnames in this Index. The general articles and notes are indexed alphabetically on pages following the title page.

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